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OF Eminent AND
SELF-MADE MEN
OF THE
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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

WITH

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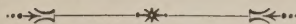
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ADAMS, THOMAS BIGELOW, of Shelbyville, son of William B. and Martha Adams, was born April 9, 1826, in Fayette County, Indiana. His education was acquired in the common schools. He early manifested a taste for the study of useful books, a fondness for debate, and a strong inclination to the study of the law. By the time he reached manhood he had a mind stored with Biblical and historical lore, and enriched with a goodly share of scientific knowledge. To the careful and judicious habits and studies of his youth may be largely attributed his success in after life. Not possessing the necessary means with which to pursue his studies, he began the business of farming and saw-milling in 1849, those being the pursuits he had been reared in. From that time until the present he has been engaged, more or less directly, in the same business, in partnership with his brother, W. D. Adams, at and near Laurel, Indiana, where they now own a planing and saw mill and farming and timber lands. On the first day of December, 1857, he ceased a personal supervision of that business, and began the study of his chosen profession at his home. In August, 1858, he entered the law office of Jones & Berry, at Brookville, Indiana, as a student, and remained there until March, 1860, when he formed a partnership, for the practice of his profession, with Fielding Berry, junior, at Brookville, under the firm name of Adams & Berry, where they continued to practice with great success until 1874, when the firm was dissolved, owing to the desire of Mr. Adams to remove from the county. During this time the firm had enjoyed an extended reputation, and had the largest and best legal business in the neighborhood. On the first day of October, 1874, he began the practice of law in Shelbyville, with Louis T. Michener, under the firm name of Adams & Michener. They soon acquired a good business, and now have probably the largest litigating practice in the county. Early in life Mr. Adams accustomed himself to debating in the

lyceums and debating societies then existing in his locality. He soon acquired a wide reputation as a successful, logical, and eloquent debater, and was pitted against some of the finest speakers that the exigencies of the times produced. In this way he discussed before large audiences many of the religious, temperance, and political questions which then engaged the attention of thinking men, and always with unvarying success. His first vote was cast for Henry Clay. Shortly after he united with the Democratic party, and voted its ticket from that time to and including the year 1862. In the campaigns of 1856, 1858, 1860, and 1862, he canvassed his portion of the state in the interests of his party. The beginning of the late war found him a staunch defender of the Union, and an earnest advocate of the doctrine of coercion. From the beginning to the end of the war he was constantly engaged in making Union and war speeches, and his services in that respect were highly appreciated. During this time, and afterwards, he was a trusted friend and adviser of the late Governor Morton. He volunteered once and was drafted once, but each time was rejected on account of physical disability. Despite the warnings of disease and repeated threats of personal violence, by individuals and mobs, he persisted in his gallant advocacy of the Union cause until the last gun was fired. After the election of 1862 he became dissatisfied with the political course of the Democratic party, and cast his lot with the Republicans. From 1864 to the present time he has voted its ticket, and advocated its cause on the stump in every campaign. In the remarkable campaign of 1864 he often spoke three times in a day. By his efforts at that time the late Colonel John H. Farquhar was elected to Congress, although the district was Democratic by a large majority. In 1876 he was a member of the Republican state central committee, and made a canvass of a portion of the state. He has several times been offered congressional nominations, but has uniformly declined

to accept. His participation in political affairs has not been through yearnings after office and distinction, but from a feeling of conscious duty. Although his family were and are Methodists—the father having been a local minister in that Church—Mr. Adams is not a member of any religious denomination. He was married, in February, 1849, to Sarah L., daughter of John Malone. He is of medium stature and weight, dark brown hair, and a florid complexion. His well-known physical and moral courage, unyielding will, integrity, love of justice, high sense of honor, morality, and unflinching advocacy of that which is right, are well defined elements of his personal character. Add to these industry and great intellectual capacity, and we have the key to his marked success as a business man, lawyer, and orator. Among his professional brethren he is noted for his thorough knowledge of the law, not only of its great underlying principles, but also of its niceties and its exacting details, and for his faculty of clearly presenting to court and jury the law and the facts of the case.

AMES, EDWARD RAYMOND, Indianapolis, was born in Amesville, Athens County, Ohio, May 20, 1806. His parents were persons of much intelligence and of pronounced Christian character. His own educational advantages were limited, but carefully improved, and at the age of twenty, with a decided inclination toward more liberal culture, he entered the Ohio University at Athens. He remained in college two or three years, during which time he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the fall of 1828 he accompanied Bishop Roberts to Madison, the seat of the Illinois Conference, though he does not seem to have been licensed as a preacher at that time. From that conference he went to Illinois, and at Lebanon, in that state, founded the school which afterward became known as McKendree College. He was received on trial in the Illinois Conference at the session held in Vincennes, in this state, in 1830, and was sent as junior preacher to Shoal Creek Circuit, in the Kaskaskia District. He was next sent to Vincennes, then to New Albany and Jeffersonville Circuit, then to Jeffersonville Station, and from there he came to Indianapolis, as pastor of Wesley Chapel. During 1836 and 1837 he was agent of the Preachers' Aid Society of the conference. In 1837 he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, but at the end of his pastoral term in that city returned to Madison, in this state, again becoming a member of the Indiana Conference, into which he fell by the division of the Illinois Conference in 1832. He was presiding elder of the Greencastle District in 1839 and 1840, until the General Conference in May. It is proof of the recognized ability of young Ames that he was made

presiding elder, and elected a delegate to General Conference, before he had been an itinerant minister ten years; and it is a still stronger proof of his power and promise that the first General Conference of which he was a member elected him one of the missionary secretaries of the Church when he was but thirty-four years old. He was probably the youngest man ever elected to that office. In this secretaryship he did an immense amount of hard work. His travels, mostly in the South and West, were very extensive, and at a time when traveling in these sections of the country was no holiday affair. He was again elected to General Conference in 1844, from which he returned to the itinerancy as presiding elder of the New Albany District. From that work he became presiding elder of the Indianapolis District, with his residence in Indianapolis. In 1848 he was elected president of Asbury University, but declined to accept the position. From 1850 to 1852 he was on the Jeffersonville District, but resided in Indianapolis. He was well known through all this country, and in 1842 was elected chaplain of a council of Choctaw Indians, the first man in the world, probably, who was elected by the red men to such a position. The General Conference of 1852 met in Boston, Massachusetts, and Doctor Ames was a delegate. Four bishops were elected by that conference, and Indiana furnished two of them, namely, Matthew Simpson and Edward R. Ames. Levi Scott and Osmon C. Baker were the other two. Of the bishops elected in 1864 not one remains; but of those elected in 1852 only one died before Bishop Ames. They were men of robust physical strength and of much intellectual power. Bishop Baker died some years ago. The other two are still alive and have done large work until now. On the second day of April, 1879, Bishop Ames held a conference session, Bishop Scott met the North Indiana Conference on the ninth, and Bishop Simpson closed the Wyoming Conference at about the same time. For twenty-seven years these brave men had been facing the perils and shouldering the burdens of the Episcopacy of that Church. Bishop Ames visited the Pacific Slope when it meant a stage-ride of thousands of miles or a more extended voyage by sea. He used to say that when he was elected bishop the field of his responsibility seemed instantly to enlarge, the borders apparently receded from him, and he stood in the midst of space, almost without a boundary. He realized afterward that this seeming boundlessness of his field was not all a dream, for the scene of his toil was limited only by the seas. He crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains, and stopped only when he came to the ocean. Bishop Ames seldom erred in his judgment of men. He was sagacious in his plans, whether for himself or for the Church. His views were always large, generally clear, logical, and strong. He ignored rhetorical adornment of speech, and de-

pended for his success upon sound sense, strongly stated, and charged with passion. When fully aroused he was mighty. He was wise in counsel, strong in administration, and in almost every way great. He was a born leader of men, which gave him a wonderful influence in the Church, and had he engaged in politics its range would have been unlimited. His prominent characteristics, as shown forth in his life, were accuracy, firmness, devotion to duty, greatness of mind combined with tenderness of heart amounting to childish simplicity, controlled by a great soul that promptly acknowledged his mistakes. Bishop Ames, as a speaker ranked among the best, not in the glowing passion of eloquence of a Simpson, but in clearness and comprehensiveness of thought, and a delivery of forcible simplicity, strengthened by reserve power. His cool and apparently unsympathetic manner often caused him to be misunderstood, for on nearer acquaintance one was convinced that greater piety and more genuine sympathy for all classes few men possessed. His prayers, full of pathos, were sweet and earnest communions with God. He died April, 1879.

ADDISON, JOHN, Greenfield, commissioner of Hancock County, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 22, 1820. He is the son of John and Sarah Addison, formerly of Randolph County, North Carolina. His father removed to Indiana in 1827, and located in Rush County, where young Addison labored with untiring zeal in clearing the forests and tilling the soil. During the winter season he attended the common schools of the county, where he obtained the only schooling he ever enjoyed. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he was married; and, receiving the gift of a small tract of land from his father, he moved on it and began his exertions for an independent living. January 17, 1854, he removed from Rush to Hancock County and purchased a farm in Jackson Township, where he now resides. In the autumn of 1861 he was elected treasurer of Hancock County, a position in which he distinguished himself for efficiency and careful attention to his duties. In 1878 he was again called to the duties of official life, being chosen a representative to the state Legislature. Mr. Addison has always contributed liberally to the various public enterprises of his county. He aids and encourages county and district fairs, and takes great interest in improvements in stock-raising and agriculture. He has been a faithful member of the Christian Church since 1840. He is now, and always has been, a steadfast Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. On the 13th of February, 1840, he was first married to Miss Nancy Hall, daughter of Curtis Hall, of Henry County, Indiana. His second

union occurred on the ninth day of January, 1868. Mr. Addison is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living.

BANNISTER, SAMUEL N., business manager and part owner of the Indianapolis *Herald*, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 4, 1832, of English ancestry. His father, Joshua Bannister, was the elder brother of the eminent tragedian and dramatic author, N. H. Bannister. He is perhaps distantly related to Jack Bannister, now of the theatrical profession. The father and mother of Samuel Bannister both came to America during early childhood; his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Draper, being but four years old when she was brought by her parents to this country. In 1834, or when the subject of this sketch was still an infant, his parents moved to Cincinnati, where they remained twelve years. Thus the son was enabled to obtain a fair education in the free schools of that city. When he was fourteen years old his father removed to Dayton. Here he attended school for two years, and when he arrived at the age of sixteen left home to seek his fortune, or carve out his own destiny in life. His uncle desired to make an actor of him, offering every advantage for study and practice; but the actualities of life had more attraction for him than the presentations of their semblance. To grapple with realities seemed better than to "bully the bulky phantom of the stage." Returning to Cincinnati he entered the employment of the O'Reilley Telegraph Company, acting as messenger boy. He remained with them nearly two years, becoming an excellent telegraph operator. About this time he lost both father and mother by death, and the care of his younger sister devolved in a great measure upon him. Finding that telegraphy was not altogether to his taste, and the remuneration not sufficient to satisfy his ambition, he served an apprenticeship as a carriage trimmer, and at this trade for a number of years he worked as a number one hand. In September, 1860, Mr. Bannister was married to Miss Mary A. Lucas, of Winchester, Indiana, with whom his life has been spent peacefully and happily. A year later, September, 1861, he volunteered in the 26th Indiana Regiment. Here he served eleven months as quartermaster's sergeant and was then promoted to a lieutenancy, following the fortunes of the regiment all through Missouri, and participating in all its engagements and skirmishes. At Prairie Grove, Arkansas, where a thousand men, as a result of a two hours' battle, were killed and wounded, Lieutenant Bannister received four bullet wounds in less than fifteen minutes, a shattered shoulder being the most serious one. Often leading his company into the thickest of the fight, he was conspicuous for his bravery. Being quite diminutive in size, he obtained from his

messmates the nickname of "The Jack of Clubs." His enlistment expiring, he entered the roll of veterans and participated in the sieges of Vicksburg and Mobile and the campaign of Alabama, serving four years and two months. Returning to Winchester, in October, 1865, Mr. Bannister entered the dry-goods trade, building up a prosperous business, identifying himself with the place by acting as councilman, and performing all the duties devolving upon a wide-awake citizen. In 1873 he bought a partnership with George C. Harding in the *Indianapolis Herald*, then trembling on the verge of bankruptcy, and by skillful financial management, indomitable energy, and unceasing effort established it upon a paying basis. Here his thorough business qualities became most apparent. The facile pen of George C. Harding, who could say as much in a paragraph as another would in a page, and the business management of Mr. Bannister, have made the *Herald* one of the most successful papers in the West. January 1, 1880, Mr. Bannister bought out Mr. Harding's share in the *Herald* and sold a one-third interest to A. H. Dooley, former editor of the *Modern Argo*, of Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Bannister was educated in the Baptist Church, but is a liberal in belief. Mrs. Bannister is a Methodist, and a member of Roberts Park Church. They have one child, Georgie, a bright boy twelve years of age. Mr. Bannister, while not bigoted in politics, is a stanch Republican, and the kind of man who is of service to every community. A shrewd business man, his investments are always paying ones. At the age of twenty-one he was initiated in the order of Freemasonry, passing through all the degrees and holding important official positions. He is a Knight Templar, and has also taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Raper Commandery, and was one of the forty-five whose recent drill at Chicago resulted in their winning the capital prize. Mr. Bannister's career proves that energy and industry are the roads to success. His probity is unquestioned, and he is a man whose "word is as good as his bond."

BARNES, HENRY FRANKLIN, M. D., of Indianapolis, Indiana.

"A man of experience is he—
One accustomed to life."

Doctor Barnes was born in Orleans, Orange County, Indiana, August 11, 1829. His great-uncle, Daniel Dean, was a native of Ireland, a gentleman who early came to America, settling in Greene County, Ohio, and purchasing there extensive tracts of land, yet occupied by his descendants. Henry Barnes, the Doctor's paternal grandfather, was captain of the light-horse in the siege of Fort Meigs, Ohio. His maternal grandfather, Judge Joseph Athon, of Virginia, was connected with

the famous "Blue Bonnet" regiment from Scotland and England, under Lord Fairfax, to whom he was distantly related, as well as to the Stuarts. Mrs. Athon was Mary Woolverton, a cousin to General Woolverton, of Maryland. Prior to their location in Virginia, his maternal ancestors settled in Georgia, owning there no less than twenty thousand acres of land, the best afforded by the state; subsequently, they moved to Alexandria, Virginia, and obtained possession of a large tract on which the city, or a part of the city, of Alexandria now stands. It is a fact beyond question that a large fraction of this purchase, and that, too, on the very site of the city to-day, was "sold for a mess of pottage"—given away for a bowl of punch. Dean Barnes, the father of Henry F. Barnes, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1803, and was of German and Irish extraction. His mother, Mahala, six years his father's junior, was born at Rockbridge, Virginia. Her father, Judge Joseph Athon, was known as a superior instructor—teaching mathematics in Washington, District of Columbia, and Alexandria, Virginia, many years. Thus we have in brief the history of Doctor Barnes's ancestry, and in the whole of it there is nothing of which he is not always proud. The Doctor obtained a thorough common school education in Southern Indiana. While he was yet a mere lad, his father moved from Orleans to Springville, Lawrence County, where he lived for many years; not long after placing his son in the Union School of Xenia, Ohio, in which, after an attendance of eight months, he was selected to deliver the valedictory address. At this time there were about four hundred students in the institution. In 1848 he went to Greencastle, Indiana, and took an irregular scientific course in Asbury University, including the languages, but he did not remain at the university to complete his course. His professional education was begun in Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, in 1849, where he studied medicine with Doctor James S. Athon, who afterward, within the circle of his acquaintance and in the state, stood at the head of his profession, and obtained, likewise, considerable eminence as a politician. He (Doctor Barnes) attended both courses of lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at the same time graduated at the College of Pharmacy. This was in 1852, 1853, and 1854, between which times he practiced for a season at New Washington, Clarke County, Indiana, and afterwards awhile at Philadelphia, whence he went to Pottstown, Pennsylvania; at Bedford, Indiana, he remained eight months; at Paoli, ten months. Then it was that he was appointed assistant physician in the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. During most of the time of his service here he was senior physician, which position he held from 1856 to 1861, when he retired, and entered general practice at Indianapolis. Governor

Morton, in 1862, selected him to make a tour in the South, to make inspection of the wounds received by the soldiers in the battle of Fort Donelson. Accompanied by the Governor's private secretary and a state auditor's clerk, he visited all the hospitals from Fort Donelson to Paducah, Mound City, Cairo, and St. Louis; having done which, he came to Indianapolis. He was in the army but a short time. He was, however, appointed an assistant surgeon of the 11th Indiana Regiment Independent Zouaves, taking charge of several wards of the hospital at Shiloh. During Johnson's administration he was pension surgeon in this district. The Doctor has been one of the leading politicians of the state. In 1868 he made the race for the Senate, in which year he was also a candidate for Secretary of State, subject to the decision of the Indiana Democratic State Convention. From 1868 to 1870 he was a member of the Democratic state central committee, representing the central district, at Indianapolis. He was one of a committee of seven appointed to receive Andrew Johnson, then the President of the United States, General Grant, and a number of other distinguished persons, in 1866, while "swinging around the circle." He continued in a large and lucrative practice in Indianapolis until 1870; thence he went to Louisville, remaining there till 1877; then returned to Indianapolis by special request, and entered upon his former practice after the death of his distinguished preceptor, relative, and friend, Doctor James S. Athon. He has been an expert in the courts of Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky on insanity, and his opinion has been allowed the highest credence, as he is recognized as authority in many cases of law. On this subject he has published a number of important articles, which are rife with the evidences of hard study, thorough investigation, and logical deduction. He is a member of the orders of Odd-fellows, Masons, and Knights of Pythias; has belonged to the Indiana State Medical Society; was a founder of the Academy of Medicine of Indianapolis; a member of the Kentucky State Medical Society; a member of the Medico-chirurgical Society of Louisville, a society in which the membership is limited to thirty, and to enter which is no little compliment to a man's professional ability; and a member of "the Kentucky Club," a state social organization. Doctor Barnes is regarded as a physician and surgeon of consummate ability, as reliable, and as eminently worthy the extensive practice he now has, reaching, as it does, far beyond the limits of his community and state. The Doctor, in appearance, is about the usual height—perhaps five feet six and a half inches—and of about one hundred and seventy-five pounds weight; hale, hearty, genial; and of a disposition keenly to enjoy the comforts he has so richly deserved, so hardly won. His opinion is of weight in the community.

BAYLISS, REV. JEREMIAH H., D. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Wednesbury, England, December 20, 1835. He was the son of Samuel and Priscilla (Smith) Bayliss. His parents emigrated from England to America in 1837, and located in Troy, New York. In 1841 they removed to Wyoming County. In 1853 the subject of this sketch became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wales, Erie County, New York, and in 1854 was there licensed as an exhorter. In 1856, at the age of twenty-one, having in the mean time removed to Aurora, Erie County, he was licensed as a local preacher. In 1857 he was received on probation in the Genesee Conference; and in 1859 he was received into full connection, and ordained to the office of deacon by Bishop Simpson, at Brockport, New York. In 1861 he was ordained to the office of elder, at Albion, New York, by Bishop Edward R. Ames. He attended school every year from four years of age until twenty-one, in public or select school, seminary or college, the last-named at Lima, New York, in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and Genesee College. He received the degree of A. M. from this college in 1868, and the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1874. For nine years he was a member of Genesee Conference; was transferred to the Rock River Conference, Illinois, and stationed at Park Avenue Church, Chicago, for three years; and afterwards at Trinity charge, in the same city, for two years. The Chicago fire occurred in 1871, and as one of the results of that catastrophe Doctor Bayliss was transferred to Indianapolis, and stationed at Roberts Park Church for three years. The ensuing three years he was at Trinity, Indianapolis; and at the present writing is again at Roberts Park. He was thus at Chicago for five consecutive years, and, to date, eight years in Indianapolis. Doctor Bayliss was married to Miss Sarah A. Britton, at Boston, Erie County, New York, September 28, 1859. This union has been blessed with two sons and three daughters. As a writer for newspapers and periodicals, his services are greatly in demand, and his publications in this direction have been numerous, and would, if put into proper shape, make at least half a dozen volumes of five hundred pages each, duodecimo. Scores of his sermons have been reproduced in the columns of the leading dailies of Chicago and Indianapolis. His sermon on the death of the sister of Senator Twitchell, of Louisiana, was extensively copied by the Northern papers in every state, and millions of copies of it distributed in various forms. His funeral address at the burial of Senator O. P. Morton was reported by the agents of the Associated Press, and generally published in the daily papers of the country. The funeral sermon at the burial of General Canby was also extensively circulated. His writings for the secular and religious press have been voluminous for

one not professionally connected with newspapers. Doctor Bayliss is aggressive in speech, and argues rather than persuades. He occupies a front rank among the ministers of his denomination, and ordinarily has crowded audiences to hear him. His language is well chosen, often eloquent, always forcible. He is characterized by great boldness in seizing upon and handling living topics; and every event of local or general importance, as affecting the social or moral life of the city or country, is sure to be made a topic for a Sunday evening service, and held up in the light of God's Word for approval or condemnation. His congregation are always on the alert for something new, and are seldom disappointed. Doctor Bayliss has that quality in him that makes men respect his opinion, however they may differ with him. His sermons are delivered from notes, but so carefully are they studied that they have all the effect of extemporaneous discourses. He visited Europe in the summer of 1878, and his lectures on his experience abroad are said to be very entertaining and instructive. He is a man of marked traits of character, and would have made his influence felt in whatever channel he might have chosen to direct his energies.

BARTHOLOMEW, PLINY WEBSTER, A. B., A. M., of Indianapolis, was born August 4, 1840, at Cabotville, Hampden County, Massachusetts. He is the son of Hon. H. Harris Bartholomew, now of Cambridge City, Wayne County, Indiana, who was a Whig Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature of 1850, from the Hampshire District. His mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Moore, died when the subject of this sketch was six years old. For his second wife his father married Deborah S. Coleman, of Buckland, Massachusetts, a woman of great talent and noble character. Pliny is the third of twelve children. When fifteen years old his father failed in business, and the son was thrown upon his own energies for support and education. By hard study and economizing his earnings, he was enabled in 1861 to enter Union College, at Schenectady, New York, and graduated with the honors of his class in 1864. He then read law with J. S. Lamoreaux at Ballston Spa, New York, for two years, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of New York in May, 1865. He soon afterwards entered into partnership with J. S. Lamoreaux, Esq., at Ballston Spa, New York, and continued in practice there about eighteen months, when he came to Indianapolis, Indiana, and opened an office early in 1867. In 1868 he was made commissioner for New York and Connecticut in Indiana. He is a lover of his profession, and has a large civil legal business. He is naturally a jury lawyer, and his special talents are in cross-examination and

advocacy, backed by a thorough knowledge of his case. He is a Presbyterian in religious faith; a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Past District Deputy Grand Chancellor. He was one of the charter members of the Knights of Honor; the first Past Dictator; Past Grand Dictator, and representative to the Supreme Lodge from Indiana, and has been chairman of the law committee of the Supreme Lodge ever since. He is a leading Democrat of Indianapolis and Indiana, and one of the speakers of the party. In 1876 he wrote a detailed account of the nomination of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, at St. Louis, for the Indianapolis daily *Sentinel*, of July 4, 1876, which was copied by many other papers. He married S. Belle Smith, of Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 30, 1873, who was the daughter of George W. Smith. She is a granddaughter of the late Joshua Cromwell, of Lexington, Kentucky, who was of the same family as Oliver Cromwell. They have one daughter, Isadora Belle. Mr. Bartholomew is now the law partner of Hon. E. C. Buskirk, ex-Criminal Judge, under the firm name of Buskirk & Bartholomew, Indianapolis, Indiana. He is a man of medium stature, of pleasant and agreeable address, and courteous to all he meets. He has won a desirable position, both in business and social circles, and is esteemed not only for those attainments acquired by long and arduous study, but also for those inherent and finer qualifications that go to make up a true man and a gentleman.

BEHARRELL, REV. THOMAS G., LL.D., of Indianapolis, was born in Huntingdonshire, England, December 17, 1824. His parents emigrated to America in 1837, and settled in Evansville, Indiana. His father, Rev. H. Beharrell, began his ministry in the Wesleyan Church when quite young, and continued it until his death, which occurred in 1874. For many years he resided in New Albany, Indiana, as a local minister. His mother, an educated lady, was a licensed preacher, subject to the rules and regulations governing the ministry of the Wesleyan Church. Doctor Beharrell had no early advantages, but he had an ardent desire for knowledge, which led him in early life to study diligently in the common schools, and two years in a select school in the city of New Albany, under the care of William Harrison, a graduate of Augusta College, Kentucky. He spent nearly two years in reading text-books in medicine, with a view to becoming a physician, but his attention was turned toward the ministry as a profession, and after securing a certificate from his preceptor for teaching he opened a school in Mooresville, Floyd County, Indiana, and at the same time was earnestly engaged in fitting himself for the ministry, and in his twenty-second year entered the Indiana An-

nual Conference, of which he has been an honored member ever since. For thirty-two years he has been engaged in the ministry in Southern Indiana, and has been pastor of Churches in Shelbyville, Madison, Jeffersonville, and other cities, and is now pastor of a Church in the city of Indianapolis. While pastor of the Church at Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, forty-five miles west of Cincinnati, he took an active part in founding and establishing a seat of learning known as Moore's Hill Male and Female Collegiate Institute, an institution which has been an honor to the colleges of Indiana for the last twenty years. He assisted in procuring the stock, and afterward in securing its transfer to the South-east Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He accepted the position of agent until the institution had begun. He was married, in Indianapolis, September 15, 1849, to Miss Sarah Ellen Hughes, daughter of Nixon Hughes, Esq., formerly of Kentucky, and related to two extensive and honored families in Henry and Trimble Counties; one the Buchanan family, and the other the Robbins family. They were the descendants of Revolutionary soldiers, and of those engaged in the War of 1812. He turned his attention in early life to the use of the pen, and for twenty-five years has been a contributor to various periodicals, some of which have had wide circulation; and his efforts in this direction have given him a good degree of celebrity as a writer, and have materially strengthened the periodicals to which he has contributed. In the year 1860 the Indiana Asbury University conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., which title has been borne by him and attached to his productions for the press until 1877, when the Indiana State University made him an LL. D. He became a member of the fraternal organization known as the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1856, and has attained eminence there, having filled important offices in the grand bodies, and for two years represented the jurisdiction of Indiana in the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, the supreme legislative head of the order; and he has been for several years the Historiographer of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-fellows of Indiana. He has been for seven years the associate editor of the *Talisman*, a monthly periodical of that fraternity published at Indianapolis, and an organ of the order. He became the author of a text-book of Odd-fellowship in 1860, entitled the "Brotherhood," which attained a circulation of twenty-five thousand copies. It has been supplanted by a larger work, entitled the "Monitor and Guide." This is a production of his riper years and experience, and is being sold as a subscription book, and the sale of it promises to be very extensive. He is also the author of a very popular "Bible Biographical Dictionary," containing six hundred and

twenty pages octavo, double column, brevier type, which cost him the labor of three years. Several thousand copies have already been sold, and it is now being vigorously circulated by a popular subscription book company in the city of Indianapolis. It is a very valuable reference and reading book for theological students and for all Bible readers, and is indorsed and recommended by eminent men of all denominations. He has just prepared, and has ready for publication, a large octavo book, "History of Odd-fellowship in Indiana." He was employed by the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1875 to prepare this work, and its publication is ordered, and will be executed as soon as practicable. The work will contain a complete history of the order in Indiana, and will be seven hundred royal octavo pages. Doctor Beharrell is now editing and publishing for the author (a lady of ability as a writer) the "Odd-fellow's Orphan." The book is being executed in an attractive style, and will, it is hoped, secure a large sale in the trade, to which it will be committed. He is widely known as a minister, as an author, and as an earnest worker in the effective fraternal organizations of the country. Besides being a Past Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, he has been from early life an effective temperance advocate and worker. His first adventure in public speaking was under the Washingtonian movement. He became a member early in life of the Sons of Temperance, and attained eminence in that order as presiding officer of the grand division of the state of Indiana; and he represented this state two years in succession in the National Division—one year at Philadelphia, and the other at Portland, Maine. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars in Indiana, and served in grand offices several times, but has wrought faithfully in subordinate lodges, and his influence has been of great benefit to temperance workers in all communities where he has resided. He has been a member and worker in the Temple of Honor. Mr. Beharrell has for more than twenty years been an ardent Mason, having connected himself with the Blue Lodge at Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, and received the Master's degree there. He became a member of King David Chapter in Rising Sun, Indiana, and was exalted to the Sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason a year after receiving the degree of Master Mason. About one year after receiving the degree of Royal Arch Mason, he reached the degree of Royal and Select Master in the Council at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana. Eighteen years ago he was admitted to membership in the Commandery at New Albany, Indiana. The degrees of the Order of the Red Cross and Knights Templar were conferred upon him during a session of the Grand Commandery then being held there. He has familiarized himself with the work in the higher depart-

ments of Masonry, and has been in demand as a worker in many Chapter Councils and Commanderies. His present membership in all these bodies is at Vincennes, Knox County.

BELL, WILLIAM ALLEN, was born January 30, 1833, near Jefferson, Clinton County, Indiana. His father moved to Michigantown, in the same county, when he was six years old, and this place and vicinity continued to be his home until he was twenty years old. His early education was such as the common schools afforded. He taught for the first time the winter he was eighteen years old, and received as compensation sixty dollars for a term of sixty-five days, out of which sum he paid his board. In 1853 he entered the preparatory department of Antioch College, Ohio, which was at that time under the charge of Horace Mann. Three years were spent here in the preparatory department, and four more in the regular college course, at the end of which he graduated. He very largely paid his own way while at college. During the three years spent in the preparatory department, he sawed wood, dug cellars, rang the college bell, etc.; and in the four years spent in the regular college course, one term in the freshman and one term in the sophomore year were spent in teaching country schools, and one term in the junior year was sacrificed to the selling of fruit trees. This lost time was made up by extraordinary diligence. Immediately after graduation, in 1860, he went to Mississippi to teach, but the breaking out of the Rebellion caused him to return before the close of the year. In 1861 he was elected principal of the schools at Williamsburg, Wayne County, Indiana, where he met with excellent success. He left Williamsburg, to accept the principalship of the Second Ward school in Indianapolis, in 1863. In 1864 the present Indianapolis high school was organized, and Mr. Bell was made its principal. The following year he superintended the Richmond (Indiana) schools, but in the fall of 1866 returned and again took charge of the Indianapolis high school, at an increased salary. He remained at the head of this until the close of the scholastic year in 1871. From 1867 to 1871 he was also school examiner of Marion County. The summer of 1870 was spent in a tour to and about Europe. He was married to Eliza C. Cannell, July 20, 1871. Miss Cannell was born in Waterford, New York, and for the five years previous to their marriage had been his first assistant in the high school. In August, 1871, he became editor and sole proprietor of the *Indiana School Journal*, and since that date has given his entire time to its interests. He has greatly improved its character, increased its size, and largely extended its circulation. He makes the *Journal* a power for good in the state,

and Indiana teachers have reason to be proud of it. In 1873 Mr. Bell was president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association. He has been a member of the Indianapolis school board since 1873, and is at this time (1880) its president. For the past five years he has spent much time in traveling over the state working in teachers' institutes and lecturing upon education. Mr. Bell's chief characteristics are sincerity, earnestness, and force. With these he unites a pleasing address, and thus is a man who makes and keeps friends. No man in the state has a wider acquaintance among school men or is more universally respected by them than he. For many years his services have been in constant demand at teachers' institutes. As a lecturer, he is forcible and practical, and always commands attention. His large and varied experience makes him an able worker and a valuable instructor of teachers. He is acknowledged to be one of the most prominent leaders in educational matters in Indiana. He has through his journal and in other ways exerted an influence upon school legislation and upon the schools of the state that will be felt for many years to come.

BLESSING, JOHN, of Shelbyville, was born in Middletown Valley, Frederick County, Maryland, March 3, 1828. His father, John Blessing, was a native of Virginia, of German descent; his mother, Mary (Keserling) Blessing, was born in Maryland, her parents coming from Pennsylvania. When John was in his infancy his father died. His mother soon married again, and kept him with her until he had become nine years old. At this tender age he left home, and engaged with a neighbor to work for his board and instruction, his attendance at school being limited to the winter terms. When eighteen he was induced by an acquaintance from Ohio to remove to that state, hoping to secure better wages. His first employment was in the distillery of Neddy Smith, near Dayton, where he worked two months, then became engaged in a distillery below Dayton, in the village of Alexandersville, in which he remained until January, 1848. There being a recruiting office at Dayton, he then enlisted as a private soldier for service during the War with Mexico. He was mustered into the regular army at Newport Barracks, February 11, 1848, and was transported with his regiment to Vera Cruz. As hostilities were nearly over, they were held at that city for several weeks, and on marching being resumed news reached them that peace was declared. They were then at Jalapa, and here he was taken sick and confined to the hospital, recovering so as to return with his regiment to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where they were discharged August, 1848. He went back to Alexanders-



yours truly
Nelson Bradley

ville, and, having given good satisfaction previously, was readily given a place in Dryden's distillery, where he remained until the winter of 1850. Soon after this, on Christmas Eve, 1851, he was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Oty, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. Then, impelled by new hopes and aspirations, he invested the hard-earned results of his labor in the business of tobacco-raising and general farming. In 1853 he turned his attention from this to the management of a canal boat plying between Cincinnati and Toledo. But he had gained so much skill as a distiller that, in 1854, his services were required to take charge of his former employer's distillery at Alexandersville, and also one for A. L. Charles, at Amanda, near Middletown. Three years later he retired from this situation and engaged in conducting an establishment of the same kind for J. W. Turner and Joseph Hughes, on the Stillwater. A year after he formed a partnership with these gentlemen and rented another place, at Little York, but in six months it was sold at assignee's sale, Messrs. Blessing and Hughes becoming the purchasers. They remained in copartnership, under the firm name of Blessing & Hughes, until the death of the latter, in 1859. From that time until 1861 the firm was known as Blessing & Yount, when the former sold his interest to his partner, and in the fall of the following year removed to Dayton, and during the ensuing winter engaged in the pork-packing trade. In April, 1863, he bought the Shelbyville distillery, and in August of that year moved his family to that place. The business was successfully conducted first by Blessing & Andrews, soon succeeded by Blessing & Dodds, who remained in business until 1867, when the firm was again changed to Blessing & Saylor, continuing thus until 1868, when Mr. Blessing retired from the firm. Possessing superior abilities for the management of various business interests, he not only superintended the distillery, but entered into other important relations. In 1864 he bought stock in the banking firm of Elliott & Co., with which he was identified until 1865, when it was merged into the First National Bank, he becoming one of its directors. He also entered into the hardware and agricultural implement trade in Shelbyville, for three years, from 1866 to 1869, and during a portion of this time was connected with the dry-goods firm of Elliott & Co., Indianapolis. He has also been occupied in the buying and selling of grain. In addition to these extensive operations he has been one of the foremost in beautifying the city by the erection of fine buildings. In 1869 he commenced, and in 1870 completed, Blessing's Opera-house, which for internal finish and arrangement is not exceeded by any similar edifice in the state. In 1869, in partnership with S. J. Saylor, he bought what was then known as the Ray House, which they remodeled and improved, changing its name to the Jackson

House. In 1864 he built his present brick residence. He has thus added to the value of the real estate, and increased the attractiveness of Shelbyville, and has made it readily accessible from all parts of the state by encouraging the building of turnpikes and railroads. From 1873 to 1875 he served the city as a member of its board of aldermen. In 1870 he sought recreation by taking a tour to California, and has since gratified his taste for mountain scenery by spending four summers in Colorado. Mr. Blessing's opinions on the great political questions were based on the platform of the Democratic party until 1861, when, in the general disruption of party ties occasioned by the war, he became a Republican, and on that ticket was a candidate for the office of county commissioner in 1864, and again in 1866 for that of Representative in the Legislature. Though he was defeated at both elections, his party being in the minority in that county, he was shown to be very popular by the fact that he ran ahead of his ticket some two or three hundred votes each time. Mr. Blessing has had four children; three daughters survive. Their mother died February 25, 1875. Becoming dependent when a mere child upon his own exertions, Mr. Blessing, with characteristic strength, persistence, and integrity of purpose, has made his way upward, over every obstacle, to his present position of wealth and influence. Soon after he located in Shelbyville he made himself felt in business circles, and as he gradually extended his operations he imparted new life to trade and manufactures. This has been achieved only by abilities of a high order. His faculties have been developed and matured, not by scholastic training, but by intercourse with the world through business and travel; and he is justly regarded as one of the ablest self-made men of that part of the state.

BRADLEY, NELSON, banker, of Greenfield, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 19, 1822. His parents were William and Mary Bradley, the former a native of London, England, emigrating to this country in 1797. He located in Clermont County, Ohio, where he taught school for several years, but subsequently engaged in farming. During the War of 1812 he joined the American army, and served with honor till the close of that contest. Nelson Bradley, the subject of this sketch, is eminently a self-made man. His opportunities for acquiring an education in early life were very limited. His time was chiefly employed in assisting his father on the farm, and his schooling was restricted to a few months' attendance at the log school-house of the pioneer settlement. He managed, however, through that firmness of purpose and energy of character which have been a prominent quality of

his life, to acquire sufficient knowledge of books to serve him as an educational basis in his successful business career. The inclination for trade, which indicated the bent of his mind toward the business of after life, was early developed, and while yet a boy he made frequent visits to the markets of Cincinnati with produce purchased at the farm-houses of the various settlements. In 1852 he made a visit to Indiana, and, being pleased with the country, purchased a small tract of land on the then newly constructed Bellefontaine Railroad, at the site of the present town of McCordsville, in Hancock County. In September of the same year he located there, and in the spring following opened a store. This may be considered the beginning of his prosperous business career. Always public-spirited and energetic, he soon succeeded in having a post-office and a railroad station established at his new place of residence, and became the first postmaster and the first railroad agent of the town. In connection with this store he carried on a general trading business, buying corn, wheat, hogs, etc., from the farmers, and by promptness and integrity established himself in the confidence and esteem of the people, and soon became known throughout the county as a man of ability and honesty. As a natural result of this public confidence he was elected in 1863 treasurer of Hancock County, which position he held for two consecutive terms, although he did not remove his family to Greenfield, the county seat, until 1866. After the expiration of his last term of office he engaged in the grocery business at Greenfield, and continued in this until 1871, when, with several other gentlemen, he established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is now the president. He is also connected, as half owner, with the Hancock Flouring-mills. Mr. Bradley has been a large stockholder in nearly all the gravel roads centering in Greenfield. He has contributed liberally toward the erection of churches and public buildings, and has always been ready to aid in all that has tended to improve and develop the town and the county. He is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined that order in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1845. He took the Chapter degrees in Felicity, Ohio, in 1848, and the Council and Scottish Rite degrees at Indianapolis at a later date. He assisted in organizing Oakland Lodge, No. 140, of which he was the first Junior Warden, and also McCordsville Chapter, No. 44, of which he was the first High-priest. He is now a member of Hancock Lodge, No. 101, of which he has been treasurer and trustee for many years. He has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1845. He was a Whig during the days of that party, and is now an enthusiastic Republican. He was married, September 29, 1844, to Elizabeth Gray, daughter of Christian Gray, formerly a resident of Pennsylvania, and subsequently one of the pioneers of Ohio. As before indi-

cated, Mr. Bradley is a man of great energy of character, with ability to plan and skill to execute, as is fully attested by his success in every department of business he has undertaken. He possesses an even temper and fine social qualities; enjoys a good joke and a hearty laugh; and has a host of warm friends, endeared to him by his genial manner and kind disposition.

BOYD, JAMES T., M. D., of Indianapolis, Indiana, was born in Albany, New York, April 14, 1823, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He obtained his literary and classical education in the Cherokee Academy, under the private tutelage of Rev. J. B. Johnstone, D. D., now of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and Rev. John French, now of Michigan. He commenced his medical education as a student with Doctor A. H. Lord, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, April 20, 1845, and studied with him one year. In the spring of 1846 he went to Cincinnati and placed himself under the instruction of Professor George Mendenhall and Professor H. Raymond. While in Cincinnati he attended the Commercial Hospital. He has attended six college courses of medical lectures, was connected with the Marine Hospital, occasionally lectured on surgery in the College of Medicine and Surgery, and received a very flattering letter from Professor Baker on leaving that institution. He graduated in the Starling Medical College in 1850; and received the *ad eundem* degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati in 1854. April 20, 1847, Doctor Boyd was married to Miss Orit V. Mead, a daughter of Doctor Stillman Mead, of Richland, Ohio, a soldier of 1812. The result of the marriage was six children, five daughters—two of whom died in infancy—and one son. After practicing allopathy until 1857 his attention was directed to homœopathy by a newspaper controversy with a member of that school. One of Doctor Boyd's articles against homœopathy gave so great satisfaction to his allopathic brethren that they urged him to make a thorough investigation of the subject and expose the fallacies of the school. With this view he commenced the study of homœopathy, securing the best authors on the subject. The issue was different from what he and his allopathic brethren had anticipated; for, like many other scientific investigators, he soon became convinced that homœopathy, as represented by some of the illiterate who practice it, is a very different thing from what it is when scientifically applied. After a very rigid examination of its principles, as presented by its learned authors, and a careful application of those principles in actual practice, he became convinced of their truth, and, to use his own words, issued his "Declaration of Independence" of the old school and his adhesion to homœopathy in the same paper in which he had previously lampooned it. Dur-

ing the time that he practiced allopathy Doctor Boyd was censor, vice-president, and president of the Central Ohio Medical Association, and a member of the American Medical Association (old school). He is at present a member of several literary and scientific societies: of the Academy of Science of Indiana; of the Indiana State Institute of Homœopathy; vice-president of the Western Academy of Homœopathy; and is consulting surgeon to the City Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, etc. Doctor Boyd has always been an earnest and consistent friend of temperance. He was editor and proprietor of the *Western Independent*, a temperance paper; and of the *Curopathist*, a liberal medical journal, both conducted with signal ability. During the late war Doctor Boyd was sent to the South as a special surgeon, to examine into and relieve the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers of Indiana; and on his return his report was declared to be the most complete and accurate of all the reports furnished to the Governor. During his visit South he found the "contrabands" flocking into the Union lines, with no one to look after their wants; and he obtained the following letter from Governor Morton to General Grant, to enable him to make a more thorough examination of the condition of the colored people:

"STATE OF INDIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
INDIANAPOLIS, May 25, 1863. }
"MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. GRANT, commanding army
South-west, Vicksburg:

"Sir,—This will introduce Doctor J. F. Boyd, a loyal citizen, and one of the first physicians in this city. The Doctor visits the army for the purpose of looking into the condition and welfare of the contrabands in that vicinity, with the view of bettering or relieving their wants. I trust he may be afforded every facility and opportunity. All favors shown him will be properly appreciated. O. P. MORTON, Governor of Indiana."

After returning from the South he organized "The Indiana Freedmen's Aid Society," for the purpose of collecting funds to aid the poor refugees, and to send them instructors and agents to look after their wants. The officers of this association were: President, Calvin Fletcher, senior; vice-president, Colonel James Blake; treasurer, James M. Ray; secretary, J. V. R. Miller; corresponding secretary, Doctor J. T. Boyd. In the spring of 1868, when it became evident that the colored people would be allowed to vote, there was a primary election held in Indianapolis to nominate officers. This was held in February, a much earlier period than usual, to satisfy some of the Republican party, who wished to have the nominations made before the colored people could be allowed to vote, fearing they might try to get some one of their own color on the ticket; for, although the Republican party was compelled to grant the right of suffrage to the colored people of the South as a necessity, yet many of them were not willing to extend this right to them at the North. As evidence

of that fact, the state platform adopted that year by the Republican party of Indiana had this plank in it: "The suffrage of the negroes of the South is the direct result of the rebellious spirit maintained by the Southern people, and it was necessary to secure the reconstruction of the Union, and the preservation of the loyal men therein from a state worse than slavery. The question of suffrage in the loyal states belongs to the people of those states." Doctor Boyd had been an Abolitionist; he was born of Abolition parents, educated in an Abolition Church, and of course these views were not his. He demanded that the colored people should have the right at the nominating election to say who should be the candidates, as they would be expected to help elect them. The Doctor carried his point, as the following will show:

"INDIANAPOLIS, January, 1876.

"This certifies that it was Doctor J. T. Boyd's influence and importunity that induced the county central committee to allow the colored men to vote at the primary election held in February, 1868, the first time they were allowed to vote in this city.

"WILLIAM M. FRENCH,
"Chairman County Central Committee."

Doctor Boyd is a Presbyterian, as were his ancestors in Scotland, as far back as they can be traced. His father, Robert Boyd, was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for over fifty years; he was a contractor in Albany for many years, but afterward retired to a farm in Northern New York. Doctor Boyd's mother was Eliza Frazier, who came of a good and pious race, Presbyterian ancestors. He was very active during the late war in preparing and furnishing sanitary supplies to the brave men that were fighting the battles of the country, as the following will show:

"First Indiana Sanitary Fair.

"To Doctor J. T. BOYD, Indianapolis:

"As the agents of the sick and wounded soldiers, and in their behalf, it is with pleasure we acknowledge your generous donation to the Indiana Sanitary Fair, held at Indianapolis, on the state fair grounds, October 3 to 15, 1864. In token of our appreciation of your gift we subscribe this testimonial, 'The Lord loveth the cheerful giver.' THOMAS HANNAMAN,

"President Indiana Sanitary Commission.

"E. LOCKE, Gen'l Supt.,
"First Indiana Sanitary Fair."

It is needless to say Doctor Boyd was a firm Republican from the first, of soft-money proclivities, and still holds to the position adopted by the wisest and best of the Republican statesmen in 1868. During the dark and gloomy days of the Rebellion, Doctor Boyd was acting president of the Union League of Indianapolis, and this league had its spies in the midst of "The Sons of Liberty," a traitorous organization. The league and Governor Morton were thus kept advised of every move of that disloyal association, and were prepared to cir-

cumvent their efforts at liberating the Confederate prisoners confined at Indianapolis, and other contemplated acts of disloyalty. When the Southern rebels laid down their arms, Doctor Boyd was the first to favor the most liberal terms of amnesty to them, and the endeavor, by a united effort, to repair the loss and miseries to both sides, and to alleviate the animosities engendered by the war.

BBROWN, AUSTIN HAYMOND, of Indianapolis, ex-clerk of Marion County, was born at Milroy, Rush County, Indiana, March 19, 1828. His father, the late Hon. William J. Brown, was an early settler in that county, having followed his father, George Brown, from Clermont County, Ohio. Removing to Rushville, William J. studied and practiced law for some years, and was prosecuting attorney in a circuit extending from the Ohio River to the Michigan state boundary. He was married, in 1827, to Susan Tompkins, daughter of Nathan Tompkins, of Milroy, and of the children born to them (three of whom are still living) Austin H. was the eldest. William J. Brown was actively engaged in public life and was regarded as a sagacious, shrewd, and effective politician, open and fair in his opposition, faithful to his friends, and true to his principles. He held, with honor, respectively, the offices of Secretary of State, member of Congress, and Assistant Postmaster-general, and died on the 18th of March, 1857, respected by all who knew him. The mother, Susan Brown, still lives, and, although she is now seventy-three years old, is yet an active, intelligent woman, whose wonderful energy of character is the subject of remark by her many acquaintances. The early education of the subject of this sketch was but meager, the country and village schools of that day being held but a few months in the year. Having an ambition to become a newspaper man, soon after the removal of the family to Indianapolis, in 1837, he entered the *Indiana Democrat* printing-office as a "printer's devil" and carrier. The paper being a weekly one, he could also attend school part of the week and work at the printer's trade the rest of the time. In this way he obtained most of his education. The Messrs. Chapman purchased the paper and changed its name to the *State Sentinel*, and our young printer boy continued with the new proprietors until the fall of 1844, when he went to Asbury University, at Greencastle. His college career was brief, for in February following he was summoned to Washington, and in a few weeks after was appointed clerk in the sixth auditor's office, at the age of seventeen. He entered as a copying clerk and left it five years afterward as assistant chief clerk and disbursing officer. Returning to Indianapolis, he became the proprietor of the *State Sentinel* newspaper, which he con-

ducted ably for five years, first as a semi-weekly and then as a daily, assisted in the editorial management by his father, William J. Brown, Nathaniel Bolton, John W. Duzan, A. F. Morrison, O. B. Torbett, and Charles Nordhoff. After this, in 1855, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, auditor of Marion County, serving four years. In 1861, after the Civil War broke out, he entered the office of the adjutant-general of Indiana as clerk, and assistant adjutant-general as well. During the war he was employed in that position, assisting Generals Noble and Terrell in all of the detail work. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Brown supported and sustained the administrations of Governor Morton and President Lincoln, as a war Democrat, and when it ended he took his place in the Democratic line again, and was appointed in September, 1866, by President Johnson, collector of internal revenue for the Indianapolis District, was confirmed by the United States Senate, and continued in that office until 1869. The year following he entered the banking house of Woollen, Webb & Co., as its cashier, and continued in that employment until 1873, when he engaged in insurance and brokerage. In 1874, as the Democratic candidate for county clerk, he was elected, after one of the most energetic campaigns ever known in the county; and Mr. Brown's efforts secured not only his own election, but that of the entire ticket of his party. He continued in this office for four years, retiring with honor and a good record, the entire bar uniting in commending him as having made the best clerk the county had ever had. Since then Mr. Brown has not been engaged in any business of an active or public nature. Since 1861 he has served thirteen consecutive years in the city council, and nine years as one of the board of school commissioners, of which he is still an influential member. He is, also, a member of the national Democratic committee. Mr. Brown's father's family, immediate and remote, were Baptists, but Mr. Brown is not a member of any Church. He is a member and officer of all the Masonic bodies, to which work he devotes much time. On the 17th of December, 1851, he was married to Margaret E. Russell, daughter of Colonel Alex. W. Russell (an early pioneer of Indiana, former sheriff of Marion County, and postmaster at Indianapolis under General Taylor), and granddaughter of General James Noble, one of Indiana's first United States Senators. They have living two sons: William J., now nearly twenty-three; and Austin H., junior, nineteen years of age. The former is being educated in the mercantile business, and the latter is a student at the Ann Arbor (Michigan) University. Both children have graduated from the Indianapolis high school. Mr. Brown is a little above medium height, strong, compact, and well proportioned, having a physical carriage and demeanor which commands attention and respect, and a gentlemanly bearing and ad-



Austin H. Brown

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dress. Although a prominent politician and active worker in his party, he retains universal popularity and personal esteem. With character above reproach, his career as a business man has been a marked success. Prominent in the highest social circles, his urbanity and largeness of heart make him a general favorite, and impart a genial influence among his numerous friends.

BROWN, GEORGE PLINY, Indianapolis, superintendent of the public schools, was born at Lenox, Ashtabula County, Ohio, November 10, 1836. His father was William P. Brown, and his mother Rachel Piper Brown. His education was received at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, failing health preventing him from completing a full college course of studies. This may have seemed an unfortunate circumstance, but Mr. Brown rose superior to it, and perfected himself by subsequent assiduous self-culture, and the development that early school-teaching so well promotes. Few men at their first start in life are so fortunate as to strike the vocation which they are best adapted by nature to make their life work. In this respect Mr. Brown was favored by commencing teaching at the early age of sixteen, and has, with a brief interval, been an educator to this day. He taught his first school in 1854, in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula County, Ohio; subsequently was an instructor in Geauga County, and from 1855 to 1860 had charge of the public schools in Waynesville, Ohio. During the latter year he removed to Richmond, Indiana, where he was teacher and superintendent of schools five years. He was then for one year superintendent of the public schools of New Albany, Indiana. Returning to Richmond in 1867, he was school superintendent there the next two years. He was then engaged in the study and practice of law until February, 1872, when he was elected principal of the Indianapolis high school, and served as such until June, 1874, when he was chosen superintendent of public schools of the same city, which responsible office he still retains. Professor Brown is also secretary of the State Board of Education. He was, for two years, with Mr. A. C. Shortridge, editor of the *Educationalist*, an educational paper published in Indianapolis, which was subsequently consolidated with the *Indiana School Journal*. For two years he was associate editor of this latter paper, which is the organ of the educational interests of this state, of extensive circulation, wide influence, and a power in its line of usefulness. The Professor was married to Mary L. Seymour, of Geauga County, Ohio, in 1855. They have four sons, all of whom have graduated from the high school of Indianapolis. Two are pursuing their studies at Michigan University. Mr. Brown is in the prime of manhood, tall and well formed,

of remarkably fine address, ready in decision and prompt in action, a gentleman of heart and intellect, whom both teachers and children would intuitively love and fear, and, in fine, the right man in the right place. The many and repeated sacred trusts that have been placed in his keeping fully sustain this estimate of his character.

BUSKIRK, CLARENCE AUGUSTUS, Princeton, ex-attorney-general of the state, was born at Friendship, Alleghany County, New York, November 8, 1842. His father was Andrew C. Buskirk, and was of Holland descent, and his mother's maiden name was Diantha E. Scott, of Scotch and Irish ancestry. The subject of this sketch was educated in Western New York until seventeen years of age, in Friendship Academy, and afterwards completed his course of instruction at the University of Michigan. He commenced teaching school when seventeen years of age, and taught five terms in all. He studied law in the office of Balch & Smiley, at Kalamazoo, Michigan, attended a course of law lectures at Ann Arbor, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. Coming to Indiana in 1866, he located at Princeton in the practice of his profession. Rapidly rising in popularity, his fellow-citizens called upon him to enter public life by electing him their Representative to the Indiana Legislature in 1872, and re-elected him the succeeding year. In that body he served on the Committee on the Judiciary, and on other important committees. Acquitting himself in his duties with such marked ability and devotion as to give him a wide reputation throughout the state, he was, in 1874, nominated for the office of attorney-general on the Democratic ticket, and elected, and was re-elected in 1876, occupying the position until November 6, 1878. His administration of the office gave universal satisfaction to the people of the state, and has added greatly to his legal reputation. He married Amelia Fisher in 1868, at Princeton, Indiana. In person this gentleman is of notable presence, compactly and harmoniously formed, with a pleasing address and social bearing, and drawing friends around him.

BRANHAM, ALEXANDER K., merchant, of Greenfield, Hancock County, was born at Georgetown, Kentucky, on the 20th of February, 1826. His parents were Tavner R. and Fannie Branham; the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. He received a fair English education in the schools of his native town, where he began his studies at the age of eight years. At the age of five he suffered the loss of his kind and loving mother; and

at the age of eight, in that memorable cholera year, his father died of that fell disease. While yet a boy he learned the smithing business, and continued to labor earnestly and faithfully at that calling until he was nineteen years old. The healthful exercise consequent upon this avocation tended to develop his physical strength, and gave him a liking for athletic sports, in which he excelled in earlier life, and, no doubt, laid the foundation of the vigorous manhood he has since attained. At the age of twelve he went to Stamping Ground, Kentucky, where he remained until he was sixteen, when he returned to Georgetown. There he resided four years, when he emigrated to Indiana, and located at Greenfield, Hancock County, his present home. Although his early life had been spent at the forge, his natural inclination led him to seek a mercantile career; and, on arriving at his new home, he engaged with Mr. A. T. Hart, merchant, as a clerk, at a salary of ten dollars per month, boarding himself. Notwithstanding this rather unpropitious beginning, by assiduous attention to business, and probity of life, he won his way to the esteem of his employer, and a more prosperous career soon opened before him. In 1850 he began mercantile business for himself, by entering into partnership with Orlando Crane. This partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Hart, his former employer, purchased the interest of Mr. Crane, and the firm became Hart & Branham, and continued in prosperous and reputable business for fifteen years, during which time Mr. Branham did much to encourage and advance the growing interests of the town and county. This partnership was dissolved, and he engaged in the stove and tin business, in 1869, at which he continued until 1871, when he sold his establishment and opened a grocery store in connection with his early and esteemed friend, James M. Morgan, conducting that until 1874. He is now the owner of an extensive jewelry store, and is still engaged in active and prosperous business. In early life Mr. Branham developed a decided talent for military exercises, and at the age of eighteen became a member of the Georgetown artillery, and took lessons in military training from such men as Cassius M. Clay, Humphrey Marshall, and the venerable John Pratt. This knowledge served a good purpose in his after life, and many an efficient soldier and officer of the Union army in the late war received his first drill under his instruction. In 1859 he organized an independent military company, which he drilled and kept in organization until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when most of its members entered the Union army. In 1863 he commanded a company of state troops, who joined in pursuit of John Morgan, at the time of his memorable invasion of Indiana and Ohio, and was present with his company at the terrible and lamentable disaster at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where several citizens of Han-

cock County, members of his company, were killed or wounded. This unfortunate affair is a matter of general history, and need not be described here. Mr. Branham has occupied many positions of public trust, having been school trustee of Greenfield for eight years, and in other capacities aiding greatly in developing the town, and at the same time contributing both in money and influence toward the building of gravel roads and other enterprises for the improvement of the county. He joined the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1854, and the Masonic Fraternity in 1849, and served as Noble Grand in the former for some time. He was formerly a Republican, but, being an admirer of Horace Greeley, supported him for President in 1872; since which time he has acted with the Democratic party. Mr. Branham, although a man of earnest convictions, is not what would be termed a politician, always voting in accordance with his honest belief, but taking little part in political excitements. He joined the Christian Church in 1853, for which organization he worked earnestly and persistently for many years, and did much toward its advancement in the home of his adoption. He was married, August 16, 1847, to Amanda M. Sebastian, daughter of William Sebastian, one of the pioneers of the country, and a soldier in the War of 1812, being present at Hull's surrender at Detroit. This estimable lady died May 18, 1875, and her loss was deeply mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Branham's career has been a successful one, which fact is due largely to his own energy of disposition and uniform probity of character.

BUCHANAN, JAMES, Indianapolis, lawyer and American citizen, was born on a farm near Waveland, Montgomery County, Indiana, October 14, 1837. His grandfather was George Buchanan, who lived in Northern Virginia, removed to Kentucky, and then to Tennessee, and finally to Indiana in 1828. The father of James Buchanan was Alexander Buchanan, who was born and reared in Rutherford County, Tennessee; and his mother was Matilda Rice Buchanan, who was born and brought up in Shelby County, Kentucky. The early education of James Buchanan was in the common schools; and at the age of eighteen he entered the Waveland Academy, now denominated the Collegiate Institute of Waveland, where he completed a full course in mathematics, graduating in 1858 with the highest honors of his class. His tastes inclined very strongly for the law. He had been, also, a close and proficient student in logic and political economy. To qualify himself for practice, he began study in the office of his uncle, the Hon. Isaac A. Rice, at Attica, Fountain County, this state, remaining there

until the death of that gentleman, in August, 1860. Having been admitted to the bar in February, 1861, he entered upon his profession at Attica, whence he removed to Indianapolis in the fall of 1870, opening an office there. His practice has since been extensive, and entirely successful. In addition to his legal business, Mr. Buchanan has devoted much time to a close study of political economy. Until 1874 he was an ardent Republican, when he espoused the Greenback cause, and became the leader in organizing the National party of 1877. In public addresses, through newspapers, and in his private efforts, Mr. Buchanan is a strong advocate of the financial system upon which that party is founded, and has done more, perhaps, than any other one man to crystallize the principles of the party into a system; for which reason the opposition has christened him "The Plan." On December 25, 1862, Mr. Buchanan was married to Miss Ann Cordelia Wilson, eldest daughter of Doctor William L. Wilson and Elizabeth Wilson, of Attica, Fountain County, Indiana. His religious views are of the Presbyterian faith, and he is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Indianapolis. Mr. Buchanan is five feet nine and a half inches in height, weighs two hundred and sixty pounds, and is erect and well proportioned. He has a fresh look, earnest manner, and a courteous demeanor; is a good conversationalist, a fluent and forcible public speaker, and, altogether, a live, active man, aggressive and progressive, cut out for a leader, and always has a numerous following, standing high at the bar and in the community in which he lives, as well as elsewhere.

BUTLER, JOHN MAYNARD, Indianapolis, lawyer, was born at Evansville, Indiana, September 17, 1834. Calvin Butler and Malvina (French) Butler were his parents, and both were from Vermont. The Reverend Calvin Butler, his father, was employed at shoemaking until he was thirty years of age, when, having a taste for the acquisition of learning, he undertook to work his way through college, which he successfully accomplished at Middlebury College; and, intending to enter the ministry, he went, subsequently, through a course at the Andover Theological Seminary, Massachusetts. Having acquired in this way a thorough education and theological preparation, he came West to preach, and settled in Evansville. Subsequently, he removed to Northern Illinois, where he died in 1853 or 1854. During the younger days of his son, John Maynard Butler, there was a large family of children in the household, with limited income, which compelled the subject of this sketch to rely upon his own exertions; and, consequently, when twelve years of age, he began working as clerk in a store, and afterwards at

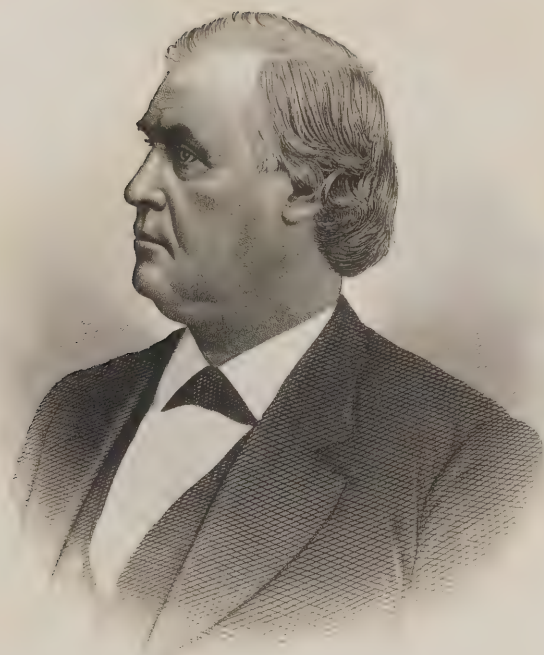
other employments. Having inherited a desire for learning and a determination to acquire it, he succeeded in entering Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, in 1851; and through his own exertions, with partial help, he was enabled to graduate in 1856. The same day he graduated he was elected president of the Female Seminary at Crawfordsville, which position he held three successive years. At this time the seminary building was sold to the city, and converted into a high school, of which Mr. Butler then became the principal. During all the time he was employed as instructor he pursued the study of the law, with the intention of adopting it for a profession. Shortly after becoming president of the seminary, Mr. Butler was married to Miss Sue W. Jennison, of Crawfordsville. In November, 1861, he made an extended tour through the North-western States, in pursuit of a location for the practice of law. Returning, he settled down at Crawfordsville, November, 1861. From the very first day, on opening an office, Mr. Butler has had all the law business he could attend to, and has never to this day ceased to be busy. His practice commenced by being retained on the first day of his new business in an important case that passed through the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Indiana, ending in the complete success of the young lawyer. This gave him an early prestige, and his practice continued to increase in the town and surrounding counties. He was thus employed until 1871, when he came to Indianapolis, and succeeded Judge A. L. Roache as partner with the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. Mr. Butler is still in the firm, which has a large and increasing practice, notwithstanding the absence of Mr. McDonald a large portion of the year, as United States Senator, at Washington. Differing from his distinguished partner politically, Mr. Butler has always affiliated ardently with the Republican cause, and has taken no inconsiderable part in forwarding the interests of that party. Aspiring to no office, and repeatedly declining nominations, he has taken an active part in political campaigns, speaking throughout this state, and extending his labors into other states. Mr. Butler wisely holds that lawyers should not be office-seekers, and consequently has been free to speak his mind on all occasions, which is no small advantage in stump speaking. Mr. Butler is a popular political orator, and speeches he has made have been extensively published. Mr. Butler is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and president of the board of trustees and ruling elder. His children are a daughter of sixteen and a son thirteen years of age. In physical make-up, Mr. Butler presents a fine specimen of the perfect man, being fairly tall, of light build, and well proportioned; a large head, well set upon broad shoulders, and a countenance and eye indicative of intellectual vigor and force of character, blended with evident kindness of disposition and innate honesty of purpose. As

a jurist, he stands in the front rank in a bar that embraces in its list many of the first lawyers in the country. The practice of his firm is with cases of the weightiest importance, and attended with unusual success in results. Wisely avoiding the paths that lead to military and civic distinction as a public man, Mr. Butler has a far more enviable record as a successful lawyer, a useful and respected citizen, and a living Christian gentleman, identified with those whose character gives tone to society, and whose labors enhance the prosperity of the city in which he has his home.

CAVEN, JOHN, mayor of Indianapolis, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, near Braddock's Field, April 12, 1824. He was the son of William Caven, whose genealogy was Scotch-Irish, and Jane (Loughead) Caven, of English-Scotch descent. John's education was of the most primitive kind, of the old English reader, Daboll's arithmetic, and log school-house type. In studying the life and character of eminent men, nothing is more important than to know as much as possible of their youthful surroundings and educational advantages. The subject of this sketch, if judged by estimates too often introduced in biographical history, was confronted in boyhood by a rough prospect for future success in life. Born to toil, and with limited facilities for acquiring an education, he began a long way in the rear of the youth of fortune, but it may be said that these adverse circumstances were in fact a valuable inheritance. They tended to develop the robust qualities of the boy, and the Scotch-Irish traits of character of integrity and fidelity for which that race is pre-eminently distinguished—qualities that overcome obstacles and disadvantages, and wring from the grasp of fate the trophies of success. The log school-house in the wilderness was his Alma Mater, and when he graduated, if not a master of arts, he was something better—master of himself, and ready for the battle of life. His father was the owner of a salt-works, and the son boiled salt, or boated salt and coal in flat-boats. Three days before he attained legal manhood, on April 9, 1845, he left home, came to Indiana, and September 10, following, reached Indianapolis, his present place of residence. Here he engaged as a salesman in a shoe store until July, 1847, when he began the study of law with Smith & Yandes. It will be observed that young Caven steadily developed in the right direction. A close observer, a patient student, and a devotee of industry, he abandons the vocation of a common laborer at the salt-works, or at the oar of a salt-flat, to take a position, at twenty-three years of age, in a law office, determined to master the problems of jurisprudence, and take his rightful place in one of the

learned professions. To the young men of the country such examples of courage, of perseverance, industry, and unyielding will power, are of the highest value. They are certain indications of a life of usefulness. They teach all observers that every man may fully equip himself for "the world's broad field of battle," and that success is always assured when there is a determination to live "sublime lives" for the good of society. In 1851 he went to Clay County, Indiana, and engaged in mining coal for one year, and then returned to Indianapolis, and resumed the practice of law with success. In May, 1863, he was elected mayor of Indianapolis without opposition. In 1865 he was renominated by acclamation, and again elected without opposition. In 1868 he was elected to the state Senate, and there his votes will be found recorded in favor of the fifteenth amendment, and in favor of schools for colored children. He was again elected mayor in 1875, 1877, and 1879. It would be difficult, in few words, to express the great popularity of John Caven. The strong hold he has upon the regard of the people of Indianapolis is exceptional. There is not, probably, another instance of the kind to be found in the life of any other public man in the country. As the chief executive of the largest inland commercial city on the continent, the converging center of the wealth, intelligence, and enterprise of a great state, the man who could be elected to the office of chief magistrate so frequently, and with so little opposition, must possess not only great powers of administration, but also large comprehension of the business wants of the community; and in these respects Mayor Caven is pre-eminently distinguished. There is no question relating to the needs and progress of the city, its commercial expansion, and its industrial enterprises, that has not had his personal and official influence. Mayor Caven early saw the great advantages that would accrue to the city by building the Belt Railroad and the establishment of the union stock-yards, now in successful operation. On Monday, July, 1876, in a message to the common council, he discussed intelligently and forcibly the local advantages of Indianapolis. Referring to the importance of the Belt Railroad, he said:

"The construction of a railroad around this city is important. The blockade of our streets has long been a great inconvenience, and a remedy must be found. To bridge or tunnel is very expensive, and not at all satisfactory. A road running from the Lafayette on the north of the city eastwardly, and around to the Bloomington and Western, would be about twelve miles in length, and, measuring each side, would make twenty-four miles of railroad frontage around the city, exceedingly desirable for locations for manufactures. Coal, ore, and heavy raw material could be delivered at the furnace door, and the manufactured articles carried away, reducing the expenses of hauling to the minimum. Experience has demonstrated that certain im-



J. Leaven

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provements had better be made by private enterprise. Certain local improvements, however, seem to fall within the province of cities themselves—as harbors, docks, etc. Suppose Indianapolis were surrounded by a navigable water, into which poured eleven navigable rivers, navigable to every county in the state, and to every state in the union—to every fertile valley, to every hillside with its exhaustless mines, to every quarry of stone and forest of timber—and, in addition, this surrounding water was especially adapted for the location of innumerable manufactories, would it be deemed an improper expense for the city to improve such harbor? What that harbor would be to the city on the water, that road might be to us. The stock-yards would come before the road was finished, and grain elevators would be built. Its peculiar advantages would invite the location of manufactures, and these would furnish a demand and a market for fuel and farm products, thus building up state industries to aid us further in furnishing a market in turn for the manufactured wares. The Sullivan coal road would soon be built; perhaps finished first. I think, however, I might safely say if the circular road were an assured fact that it would at once decide the coal road as an assured fact. The pit value of three hundred acres of coal would build it, and Sullivan County has two hundred and seventy-five thousand acres, worth, at one-half cent per bushel royalty, five hundred and eighty-three million two hundred and ninety-seven thousand dollars, enough to build six hundred roads to this city. Six hundred thousand cars pass through this city yearly. Passing outside the city they might run at greater speed, and tolls might be charged which would, in all probability, be sufficient to pay expenses and interest on the cost. By building a depot at each intersection, and a union freight depot in the city, we would attain the maximum benefits of railroads with the minimum of disadvantage.”

The road was completed, and the most sanguine expectations of Mayor Caven have been realized. Mayor Caven is among the most advanced and eminent Masons in the state. He was made a member of the Blue Lodge, July 28, 1863, and has served as Worshipful Master five terms. He took the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, March 3, 1864; Chapter Degrees, November 10, 1865; the Thirty-third Degree, May, 19, 1866; and was Deputy Grand Commander of the State until some time in 1877. He took the Council Degree, March 8, 1866, and the Commandery Degrees, January 4th, of the same year, and has served as Prelate. July 24, 1869, he took the degrees of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and was elected First Grand Chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, October 20, 1869. Mayor Caven is a Republican in politics, and, like his ancestry, inclines to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church. Such is, very briefly, the faint outline, the mere skeleton, of a busy life. It would be a curious and instructive study to analyze the elements which form the basis of Mayor Caven's popularity and influence with the people. Quiet in his manner almost to the point of reticence, modest and unassuming in dress and speech, he never resorts to artifice to bring himself into public notice. And yet honors fall into his lap unsought, and

he is a bold man who contests with him the palm of popular favor. All parties unite in his praise, and it is doubtless true that, outside of that dissolute class whom he is so often called upon to condemn, he has not an enemy in the world. Those who have been permitted to know the private life of Mayor Caven can testify that his numerous charities and donations nearly absorb his salary as mayor, and yet this is all so quietly dispensed that many, except his intimate friends, will here learn it for the first time. The demands upon his purse are almost incessant, and his kindness of heart makes it a most difficult thing to say “No.” As mayor, too, he is expected to be prepared, at a moment's warning, to welcome with a flow of eloquent words every society which chooses to make Indianapolis its place of meeting, and some of his most hastily prepared efforts have been models of literary taste. His addresses on such occasions would fill volumes. This sketch would be incomplete if not embellished with some of the gems of thought which are to be found in all of Mr. Caven's public addresses. In the course of an oration delivered upon the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Indianapolis, Mr. Caven, in speaking of the mysteries of the universe, said:

“All things are mysterious. The smallest insect, invisible to the eye, is perfect in all its parts. It has hopes, fears, joys, and sorrows; it labors to lay up its stores, it has reason, learns from experience, and has conceptions of the ownership of property. The whale in the ocean, the fierce lion in the forest, the lamb in the meadow, every leaf and flower, is a mystery. Each grain of sand, this moment beneath your feet, was made when creation was. Cast it into the street, tread it under foot, grind it in the mill, crush it upon the anvil, burn it in the furnace, and we can not destroy it. That grain of dust is a mystery beyond human knowledge. All the wisdom of all the world, from Adam down, can not decipher it. All the gold and precious stones in all the different treasures of the world, or still buried in the mines, could not purchase the mystery that surrounds a single grain of dust. All the armies that ever marched could not tread it out of existence, and all the alchemists could not destroy or create it. Yes, each grain of dust is old as creation.

“Had it a tongue what a history it could tell! Here it lies in your street to-day, defying man, time, earthquakes, and fire. There it lies, undestroyed and indestructible. Here a drop of water that rose in the first mist that went up from the earth, mingled in the first rain that ever fell. It flowed from the rivers that watered the Garden of Eden, it gushed from the rock which Moses smote, and was troubled by the angel in the healing pool of Siloam. It has hung upon the rose, welled in the eye of sorrow, and trembled upon the lash of beauty, damped the brow of toil, and cooled the parched lip of the fevered one. It watered the tree of good and evil in Paradise. It has fallen upon the burning desert, and the parched sands have drank it. It watered the thirsty land, and made the earth to laugh with harvests and plenty, the valley to bloom from every cranny. It has voyaged in the clouds, the brook, the rivulet, the river, lake, sea and ocean. It has

sparkled in the dew, rested in snow upon the mountain top, rolled in ceaseless moaning in the ocean billow, overwhelmed the gallant ship standing out upon its ocean pathway from continent to continent, rushed in torrents down the mountain side; leaped Niagara in foam; thundered in the avalanche, desolated plains, swept cities away, and drowned the world. Dropped in the burning deserts of Africa it was not lost; in mid-ocean it was secure; floating in fleece in the sky it was still in God's all-preserving hands; in snow upon the bleak and frozen mountain top, it was still safe; poured into the burning volcano, it was still preserved; ever rising unharmed from the dust, the ashes, the flame, pure as the sinless tear, on wings of white, forming rainbows of peace, rewriting, in hues of glory, a continual covenant of God in the sky.

"That drop sparkles to-day in the goblet, at the fountain, clear, soft and still, with many a voyage through the skies and round the world yet before it, undestroyed and indestructible. A drop of water only, yet a mystery beyond the wisdom of man to fathom. The simplest flower is a mystery, its blush, its fragrance. Where did it gather these sweets and these glories? From out the dark, damp earth and the invisible air. But by what mysterious process? Gather up the snowflake, and, as it melts in the hand, read, if you can, the mysterious message it brought from the sky. Why is it that it is only by age we acquire the experience which would have been so valuable in youth? Why do we only learn the world as we are about to leave it? acquire worldly wisdom when we have no longer use for it? only learn to wear the coronet of life when, all glowing with the glittering gems of experience, we must lay it down in the dust? The old sage can not bequeath a tithe of his garnered wisdom to the babe just born. The child of the sage must blunder and stumble as did his sire before him.

"If, then, a single grain of sand, a drop of water, is a mystery so profound and unfathomable, baffling human wisdom, what are oceans, continents, worlds, stars, suns, the universe, God, the Omnipotent? What a mystery is life, the union of soul and body, the action of the human mind! and what a mystery is death! Death in the physical world is a renewal of life; decay is nature seizing upon dead, useless matter, to remold it into new forms of life and beauty. Yes, what a wonderful mystery is death! All fear to die. The meanest insect will fight fiercely for life; and yet death can not be an evil. The inevitable can not be an evil. The God that made the universe made us. He is all wise and all good, and he has appointed to all once to die. The great of all times have died; the good, the wise, the learned, have died; the mighty warrior, the wise ruler, the world's great benefactors, have died; the stalwart youth, the fair young bride with the orange blossoms yet shining in her hair, the pure babe but a span long, the good old mother with her sweet white hair and wrinkled but loving hand. All these have died, and been buried away from the sight of loving eyes and breaking hearts. Death can not be an evil, or they would not have died.

"The good must be immortal. The king from his throne and the beggar from his poverty all have gone down to the tomb, and in a few years we too must sleep with them. And then, how mysterious the hope of a future existence—that the tomb is but the portal to a higher and better life is strong in all. Even where the light of revelation has never shone, this belief is found. The wild Indian goes smiling to the stake, not

doubting that he shall enter at once to the happy hunting grounds. We can not believe that existence ends with this life. It can not be that wronged and suffering virtue falls into the grave to sleep forever unavenged; that the wrong-doer here sleeps as quiet as the wronged. Even the heathen reason that, as God is just, there must be a future existence. God has implanted within us the hope and longing for immortality; yet what that future is, is veiled by a shroud which only death can lift.

"The grain of dust, the drop of water, are indestructible. Our physical frames are composed of water and dust. Man's thoughts are God-like. The works of his hands, of his genius, are immortal and imperishable. Can it be that every atom of his physical frame, the works of his hands, of his genius, are immortal and indestructible, while he himself, his genius, his mind, his intellect, that which is nearest God, is indeed God-like, is all in all the wide universe that is mortal and destructible? Can it be that the sculptured marble image lives, and the hand that carved it dies? The temple reared to the skies, defying the storms of centuries, and the genius that planned it blotted out forever? The grand thought, the God-like conception, lives on forever, an eternal inspiration. The mind that conceived it has ceased to be; the teeming brain turned to dust, that dust imperishable, and the intellect that animated it passed into nothingness!"

During the strike in 1877 he did not hesitate what course to pursue. It was a time full of peril to life and property. A single injudicious word would have kindled a flame that could but result in wide-spread ruin. Blatant seekers after popularity were doing all in their power to awaken a mob spirit. It was reserved for John Caven, one of the most quiet and least intrusive citizens of Indianapolis, to step between the excited strikers and those who would mow them down with shot and shell, and by his firm but quiet speech and manner allay the mad passions that prevailed, and thus save this city from the fate that befell Pittsburgh. His conduct in that hour of danger is a bright chapter in his history that will illuminate his life; and his course, when the laboring men of the city held meetings in the state-house yard, and were beginning to whisper of "bread or blood." Mayor Caven met them on their own ground, told them firmly but kindly that their demands could not and would not be conceded, but he emptied his own purse to buy bread for the hungry, and promised them that he would do all in his power to obtain them work shortly on the Belt Railroad and at the stock-yards—two great public improvements that were bitterly opposed at the time, but to which Mayor Caven gave his best endeavors and urged to successful completion. Time has already demonstrated the wisdom of this great undertaking, and the large body of influential tax-payers who strenuously opposed it, now are among the foremost to acknowledge the efficiency and importance of the two enterprises, and honor their mayor for his judgment and foresight. It would be difficult to overestimate the obligations Indianapolis

is under to John Caven for the splendid triumph gained by him, as mayor of the city, during the period of what is justly termed the "great strike," and which won universal applause. With untiring energy he combined inflexible firmness and an exalted comprehension of the threatening danger. Considerate and just, he won the confidence of the working classes, and from that hour the safety of the city was assured. After the storm had passed away an Indianapolis newspaper, not of Mayor Caven's politics, and therefore uninfluenced by partisan considerations, referred editorially to the course Mayor Caven had pursued, and paid him the following tribute of merited approval:

"Indianapolis was eminently fortunate in this trying crisis in having such a man as John Caven for its chief magistrate. It is not our purpose to deal in fulsome eulogy or strained panegyric in commenting upon the course of Mayor Caven, but we regard it as eminently proper to allude to the wisdom of his course, for we are satisfied that it has been the chief factor in the maintenance of the peace and quiet of the city. The fact is evident that Mayor Caven saw clearly the right way through and out of the storm, that he estimated with consummate sagacity the magnitude of the difficulties that environed the city, and clearly appreciated the value of prudence. To understand human nature is a quality of mind and heart that few possess. To say the right thing in the right way and at the right time is a test of the highest ability; and when it so happens that a man in authority exhibits such great skill in times of trial and peril, it is impossible to overestimate its value. Mayor Caven, fortunately for Indianapolis, has evinced an appreciation of patience in the hour of threatened violence, and maintained a self-poise and moral courage that were fully equal to the occasion. For the prudent exhibition of these excellent qualities—always valuable, but of incalculable worth when the well-being of large communities depends upon their exercise—the people of Indianapolis owe Mayor Caven a large debt of gratitude."

Mayor Caven's name has been frequently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial chair, and it is safe to say that he can be elected to any position he would consent to fill. He is, in its best sense, a man of the people, and to-day controls and guides public sentiment to a greater degree than any other citizen of Indianapolis, and yet without evincing the least desire to lead. He is a man of unexceptionable morals, temperate even to abstinence; is a bachelor, and outside of business hours devotes himself to social intercourse with his friends and to his studies.

CHANDLER, MORGAN, banker, Greenfield, the youngest of a family of three sons, was born on a farm in Owen County, Kentucky, September 30, 1827. His parents, Uriah and Lydia Chandler, were respectively natives of Virginia and North Carolina. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the War

of the Revolution, serving with honesty and fidelity to the close of that contest. Young Chandler was bereft of his father at an early age, which left him to the counsel and guidance of a widowed mother. His early opportunities for intellectual culture were of little or no value. A few weeks' attendance, snatched from a life of unceasing toil, in the schools of Owen County, was the sum total of his scholastic career; and the little benefit he derived from such schooling is evidenced by the fact that at the age of twenty-one he could neither read nor write his own name. But he had been thinking, and to a purpose, for at this time he determined to educate himself, and this, too, without teachers or school, alone. How well he succeeded may be inferred when it is stated that within eighteen months, or at the age of twenty-two, he was at the head of a school in his county as teacher. The aptitude with which he learns whatever he undertakes, as is here indicated, has few, if any, equals in the history of mental acquirements. His career as a teacher was of the most successful and satisfactory nature from the very start, and it encouraged him to pursue the work for fifteen months. In October, 1851, he removed to Hancock County, Indiana, and again engaged in teaching. At the expiration of his second term he returned to the home of his childhood, spending the summer there, visiting his old friends and pupils. Returning to Indiana in the autumn of 1852, he taught another term of school, and then entered the store of G. G. Tague, where he remained six months, at a salary of ten dollars a month. Then, in partnership with Samuel Bear, he engaged in business for himself. April 22, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy M. Galbreth, daughter of William Galbreth, formerly of Kentucky. In the autumn of the same year he was elected sheriff of Hancock County. He sold his store and applied himself assiduously to his official duties, which he discharged with satisfaction to the people of the entire county. At the expiration of his term of office he began farming, at which he continued until 1861, when he was elected clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, holding the office four years. In the summers of 1867 and 1868 he spent considerable time traveling through the western states and territories, the winters of the same years being in Washington City. In 1869 and 1870 he was engaged in the store of Walker & Edwards. In 1871, he, with four other gentlemen, established the Greenfield Banking Company, of which he is the cashier. Referring back to his younger days, it is proper to state that at the age of twenty-two he was unanimously chosen lieutenant-colonel of the state troops of his native county, a position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his comrades. At the age of fifteen Mr. Chandler united with the Baptist Church, and still remains steadfast to his early convictions. He has been an active

Democrat all his life, but has conducted himself with such frankness and candor that he has never incurred the displeasure or hatred of his political opponents. He has been, and is now, an advocate of all improvements or reforms, either material, intellectual, or moral. He has devoted both time and money to the building of turnpikes, churches, and school-houses, and has always taken a lively interest in agricultural pursuits and improvements, being president of the District Fair Association, composed of the counties of Rush, Henry, and Hancock. Mr. Chandler is unaffectedly kind, hospitable, and obliging, and in consequence his personal popularity is as extensive as his acquaintance. His perception is quick and accurate, enabling him to read character almost at a glance. This faculty, together with his thorough acquaintance with monetary affairs, and his financial standing in the business community, lends great weight to his judgment on matters of finance. His courteous and affable bearing, added to a rare business tact and talent, eminently fit him for his position as cashier of one of the strongest moneyed institutions in the country. Considering the limited opportunities, privations, and hardships of the early life of Mr. Chandler, and that he began in the world without a dollar, all must agree that he is pre-eminently a self-made man, and as such is entitled to the confidence and esteem of mankind every-where.

CHARLES, EMILY THORNTON, whose maiden name was Thornton, but who is best known in literary circles by her *nom de plume* of "Emily Hawthorne," was born in Lafayette, Indiana, March 21, 1842. She is of English ancestry. Her maternal grand-parents, Parker and Gachell, were the offspring of Puritans, and resided in Pepperell, Massachusetts, the home of the historian Prescott, of whom her grand uncle, Samuel Farrar, was a most intimate friend and near neighbor. Her great-grandfather, Jonas Parker, was a son of the noted Deacon Edward Parker, whose residence is still standing on Mount Lebanon, near Pepperell. On her father's side the Thorntons also were of English origin, first settling in Bennington. Her great-grandfather, Elisha Thornton, was in the Revolutionary War; her grandfather, also Elisha, was born at Bennington in 1779. He also displayed the martial spirit by serving in the War of 1812. In the early part of the present century the family removed to the western part of New York, settling at Lyons, Wayne County, to which place the Parkers also came a few years later. Here Emily's parents, James Madison Thornton and Harriet Parker, were born, and it was here that they were married. Shortly after their union the young couple came West to Lafayette, in this state,

where the father was largely engaged in manufacturing. He was a natural genius, possessing great mechanical ingenuity, and thoroughly understanding both railroad and civil engineering. Although of an age to exempt him from the draft at the time of the late war, he volunteered in the 127th Illinois Regiment, and died in a hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, December 25, 1865. Her eldest brother, Charles H., served in the 63d Indiana Regiment, and died at Knoxville, Tennessee. Her only other brother, Lieutenant G. P. Thornton, when a lad of seventeen, marched in General Ben. Harrison's 70th Indiana Volunteers. With the exception of a few years passed in Lyons, New York, the whole life of Mrs. Charles has been spent in Indiana, and of the state and its capital she is enthusiastically proud. She is particularly attached to the city of Indianapolis, with which she has grown up, for here her childhood and most of her mature years have been passed, and here too is the field of most of her struggles, sorrows, joys, disappointments, and successes. When she was only twelve years of age Mr. Calvin Fletcher, senior, whose kindness she remembers with heart-felt gratefulness, took an interest in the little girl; and once, when he was visiting the schools in company with some Boston ladies, her originality of thought won for her the warmest compliments from the party, and Mr. Fletcher told the teacher that Emily was the brightest little girl he ever knew. She was extremely sensitive and diffident, and this, added to the misfortune of a slight defect in hearing, caused her to shrink from observation. At the age of fifteen she took charge of one of the free schools of Indianapolis, and had the distinction of a responsibility greater than any one else of her age at that time. In this position Mr. Fletcher encouraged and advised her, and so much did she revere him and feel his kindness that when he died she was so overcome with grief that she could not, or dared not, attend the funeral. In 1861 she was married to Daniel B. Charles, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who had, however, been a resident of Indianapolis for some time. He was a man greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and loved for his genial manners and noble principles. Six years after this marriage his life was brought to an untimely close by consumption, and she was left with two small children, a boy of five and a girl of two years, to battle for life in a world which is in no wise remarkable for its care of the unfortunate. But the stout-hearted young mother was successful in maintaining herself and children. The boy, now seventeen years old, is a manly, self-poised youth, inclined to mathematics and mechanics, and is taking a thorough course in Purdue University, at Lafayette; and the little girl, just budding into womanhood, is spirituelle and strongly individualized, and has her mother's talent for writing (some of her productions having already been published and

widely copied). Very early in life the subject of this sketch took an active interest in public matters, especially in every thing tending to ameliorate the condition of her own sex. Five years since she came before the public as a candidate for the office of state Librarian, and, although she was not elected, as she could not file an official bond, thus rendering her ineligible, yet her indomitable energy and her direct appeals to the leading politicians of the state in behalf of women afterward resulted in the election of a woman to that position. As a writer of prose sketches, Mrs. Charles is very successful. She is ready at description, and has a quick perception of the salient features of a subject; but it is as a writer of poetry she is best known. In 1876 her poems were collected into a volume of one hundred and sixty-five pages, entitled "Hawthorne Blossoms," and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, a rare compliment to the first volume of a Western writer. These verses possess a high order of merit, and some of them have the sapphic ring, and are marked with the fine and passionate love of the beautiful. Many of her best poems have been written since this volume was published, and are fast winning for her a national reputation. The first publication was received with favor, and proved a financial success. Mrs. Charles did not develop her marvelous gift early. Her sensitiveness kept her from the public gaze, and a happy love satisfied her heart.

"Her genius slumbered, hushed in love—
An untouched harp that never rang—
Till wrong its snare around her wove,
Then sorrow taught her—and she sang."

She attempts nothing in verse beyond the simple and true expressions of her heart, and a gentle, womanly spirit pervades every thing she writes. An eminent critic has said of her, "She has a vigorous mind, an active imagination, a fine literary taste, and a true poetical genius—a rare combination of superior faculties." Mrs. Charles has lectured and given readings in the principal cities and towns of Indiana with decided success. Her reception at Lafayette—her birthplace and childhood home—and the complimentary benefit tendered by state officers and leading citizens at the opera-house in Indianapolis were literary ovations. An address delivered by her before the United Order of Honor was so earnest a plea for women that shortly afterward ladies were admitted to full membership in this society. At Muncie, in September, 1878, as Daughter of the Brigade, she delivered to the regiments drawn up in line a historical poem commemorating events of the war. In October she was the poet at the annual convention of Indiana editors at New Albany, her lines being the feature of the occasion, and eliciting unbounded applause. In 1880 she visited Washington, reading a poem before the Grand Army of the Republic on Decoration Day. She appeared before literary societies in the capital, and was

asked by more than fifty members of Congress and heads of departments to give a literary entertainment there. She visited New York and Boston, and at Cambridge was a guest of Mr. Longfellow, who complimented her highly on her writings. In September she accepted a position as editor of the *Citizen-Soldier*, of Washington. She is a practical woman, but of a confiding disposition, and has a heart which beats in sympathy for whatever is unfortunate. No matter how much glory her verse may win her, the noble qualities of heart and mind which she possesses are her greatest claims for praise. She is always ready to do any thing that is right for her friends, among whom are many of the most eminent persons of this and other states. She is entirely free from the vices of envy and deception. She possesses the qualities, in a high degree, of the following ideal picture of a true woman:

"She has the strength of her sex without its weakness; she is strong, yet tender, and has all the amiable and innocent amenities which so engage us, without the ostensible and aggressive severity which repels. Wherever she is placed, or happens to be thrown, she is sure of her position without defending it by demonstrations; if left to her own resources for support and protection, she meets the struggles of life with unfainting nerve, and endures its severest trials with composure and with a fortitude that would do honor to a hero—and all without complaint. No one knows better than she what to guard against, and none can be more watchful of their womanhood; yet she always conducts herself as though all men were gentlemen and all women ladies, and as if there was no such thing as passion, deception, treachery, or wrong in the world. Making no parade of modesty herself, and seeing nothing immodest in others, there is yet a delicacy in her manners which shames rudeness and hushes insult far more effectively than the most scrupulous fastidiousness or the severest austerity. With a large mind, a bright genius, a warm heart, and a pure soul, she is wholly without pride, malice, or envy. An affectionate daughter, a loving sister, a faithful wife, a good mother, a retiring widow, a discreet neighbor, and a generous friend—the most perfect work of God on earth, the shrine of beauty, goodness, love, and truth."

CLAYPOOL, SOLOMON, of Indianapolis. Occupying a very prominent position among the distinguished members of the Indianapolis bar, and coming pre-eminently into the ranks of self-made men, is the name which stands at the head of this sketch. Judge Claypool, as he has been long and familiarly known in Indianapolis, is a native of the state of Indiana. He was born in Fountain County, August 17, 1829, and is the third son of a family of eight boys and two girls, of whom six sons and two daughters survive. One brother died in infancy; and his youngest brother, Jacob Claypool, a lieutenant in the Federal army, after having passed through several battles, died in camp of fever, in July, 1864. Judge

Claypool's parents, Wilson and Sarah (Evans) Claypool, were respectively of English and Welsh ancestry. In 1823 they emigrated to Indiana, and settled on Shawnee Creek, in Fountain County, where all their children were born, and where the husband and father died in 1876, at the ripe old age of seventy-eight. The spot which they selected for their future home was at that time a wild, unbroken forest, but is now one of the largest and most beautiful farms in the county, on which the aged mother of Judge Claypool still resides, with her oldest son, Evans Claypool, surrounded by a loving family, having lived to see changes in her surroundings which the brightest dreams of her youth could scarcely have pictured. The childhood and youth of Judge Claypool were spent on the farm, and the old log-cabin school-house, with its unplastered walls and rough benches, figured exclusively in his early schooling, and upon this foundation was erected the superstructure of his subsequent education. His father became able and willing to give him a more liberal education, and he, being naturally of a studious disposition and ambitious to make his own way in the world, entered Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he graduated in July, 1851. After graduation he felt that the time had come to show his parents that he was able to succeed in life alone and unaided. His father pressed upon his acceptance two hundred dollars, and with this capital he commenced the battle of life. He had determined to take up the profession of law, and began a course of reading in the law office of Lane & Wilson, at Crawfordsville. Here he remained a short time, when he went to Terre Haute and entered the office of Hon. S. B. Gookins, of that city. After a few months' reading at Terre Haute he began practice, in 1852, at Covington, in his native county. In September, 1855, he removed to Terre Haute, and there married Miss Hannah M. Osborn, sister-in-law of his former preceptor, Judge Gookins, with whom he became acquainted while a law student at Terre Haute. The reader will readily divine a reason why that city possessed peculiar attractions for the Judge, both as a place for legal instruction and for settling down in practice. Although a very young man when he opened a law office in Terre Haute, he soon built up a fine practice, and took a leading place at the bar of Vigo County. Too deep a thinker not to have decided political opinions, and too fearless and independent not to give them expression, he soon became actively identified with the politics of the county, and in 1856 was elected a member of the state Legislature from Vigo County, taking a leading part in the deliberations of that body. In November, 1857, he was appointed Circuit Judge of the Vigo Circuit, and in 1858 was elected by the people for the full term of six years. By the time Judge Claypool was thirty-five years of age he had been on the circuit

bench for seven years, and his name had become familiar to the bar of the state outside his county as an able and impartial judge. At the expiration of his term of office he immediately resumed the practice of the law. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation the Democratic candidate for Congress. This being the first election after the close of the war, and the returned soldiers almost universally voting the Republican ticket, the Democratic candidates were defeated, but Judge Claypool ran considerably in advance of his ticket. Again, in 1868, he was the choice of the Democracy for Attorney-general of the state, and, after a very exciting contest, with the rest of his ticket, was defeated, or, at least, as the Judge expresses it, "another gentleman got the commission." Since that time he has given his undivided attention to the practice of his profession in his old circuit, living at Greencastle in 1873, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he has since resided and practiced. He became the head of the well-known law firm of Claypool, Mitchell & Ketcham, which, on the withdrawal of Major Mitchell and the accession of Hon. H. C. Newcomb, became Claypool, Newcomb & Ketcham, a law firm which controls a large business in Indianapolis and throughout the state. Judge Claypool in his personal characteristics shows very plainly traces of his English descent, in the bluntness and tenacity of his disposition. As a speaker, he is strong and logical, clear and convincing, and is regarded as one of the best advocates in the state. At the bar he is bold and aggressive. Judge Claypool is in robust health, and is a fine specimen of the *genus homo*. He is of strong build, has dark complexion, dark blue eyes, and black hair, is within one inch of six feet high, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. Both physically and mentally he is one of the strong men of the state. Judge Claypool has a family of seven children, six daughters and one son. The latter, John W., is a student of law in his father's office at Indianapolis. One daughter is the wife of Mr. George W. Faris.

CLAYTON, JOHN ROBERT, D. D. S., of Shelbyville, though comparatively young, has already become one of the foremost men of the dental profession in this state. His success has not been thrust upon him by caprice of fortune, but is the result of the steady development and use of superior faculties. He is the son of Samuel B. and Eliza Clayton, and he lived in Champaign County, Ohio, from his birth, January 23, 1842, until April, 1867, when he removed to Shelbyville, Indiana. His boyhood foreshadowed his later years, for on the farm and in the district school he displayed that faithful industry that has been so important an element in his prosperity. A desire for

scientific knowledge soon possessed him—a desire which the common schools of that day could not create, and hence it must have been inborn. Adopting the profession of dentistry, he located, as above mentioned, in Shelbyville, where he has ever since practiced very successfully. Not content with the merely mechanical attainments of the ordinary dentist, Doctor Clayton devoted much study to the science, and such became his acquirements that in June, 1876, he was elected president of the Indiana State Dental Association. Two years later he was elected, and is now, professor of physiology in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, having previously delivered lectures in that institution, and also in the Indiana Medical College. A thorough knowledge of his profession, and a happy faculty of imparting that knowledge to others, render Doctor Clayton an able teacher; while his carefulness, accuracy, and enthusiastic love of the art, make him one of the best of practical dentists. When, in 1861, the notes of actual war rolled up from doomed Fort Sumter, rebuking the lethargy of the North, and rousing its indignant people to arms, Doctor Clayton at once responded. Laying aside the pen and the forceps for the musket, on the twenty-first day of April, when the echo of that first memorable conflict had scarcely died away, he became a private soldier in the 13th Ohio Infantry. Being discharged August 21st of the same year, he enlisted again, November 7th, in the 66th Ohio Infantry, and on December 24, 1863, re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer. July 13, 1864, he was made quartermaster's sergeant, and in April, 1865, first lieutenant, and mustered as adjutant of the regiment. Soon afterward, July 5th of that year, he was advanced to the rank of captain. But the war was drawing to a close, and on the twenty-fourth day of the same month he was discharged, after an honorable service of more than four years, during which he participated in the following battles: Port Republic, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Siege of Atlanta, and the engagements fought in Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas. The Doctor is a member of the Christian Church. He was married, December 28, 1868, to Miss Mary E. McIlvaine. He is, and has always been, a staunch Republican, but has never held nor sought office. In the two great secret societies, however, he holds important positions. In the Independent Order of Odd-fellows he is Past Grand; in the Free and Accepted Masons, Past Master; Past High-priest of the Royal Arch Masons, and Past Eminent Commander of the Knights Templar. Doctor Clayton is of commanding stature, fine personal presence, and genial manner. His more noted characteristics are strength of purpose, moral and physical courage, independence of thought and action, integrity, and love of truth and right. He takes great delight in

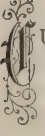
microscopic research—a field in which he has been very successful. He is a member of the American Society of Microscopists, organized at Indianapolis in August, 1878, and has taken an active part in the various microscopical conventions which have been held in this state.

COLLETT, JOHN, chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology, was born at Eugene, Vermillion County, Indiana, January 6, 1828. He is the son of Stephen S. and Sarah (Groenendyke) Collett. He is descended from an old English family, many of whose members were noted in the world of letters. An ancestral John Collett, whose life and character are set forth in a quaint manner in an old volume still in the Professor's library, was dean of St. Paul's in the reign of Henry VII and Henry VIII, and founder of St. Paul's School for Boys; his father, Sir Henry Collett, was twice Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Henry VII. As Lord Mayor he was treaty bondsman with the Dutch Republic for his monarch. His ancestors left England on the restoration of Charles II, sought safety at first in Ireland, and afterwards, about the year 1765, came from that country to America and settled at Wilmington, Delaware. His grandfather, John Collett, was a soldier under Washington, and moved from Delaware to Pennsylvania about the year 1780, where, in Huntington County, Stephen S., the father of John, was born. In 1800 the grandfather moved to Chillicothe, and in 1806 to Columbus, Ohio, then inhabited principally by Indians. The first wagon road from Lime Rock, on the Ohio River, to Chillicothe was "blazed out" by John Collett's grandfather, and was long known as "Collett's Trace." He also built the first house of any pretensions at Columbus. Stephen S., the father of our subject, occupied various positions of public trust during his life-time. He was for several years United States deputy surveyor in Ohio and Indiana, and in that capacity surveyed parts of the counties of Parke, Hendricks, Boone, Montgomery, and other counties in Indiana. He moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1818, and ten years later to Vermillion. He was Representative or Senator for several years from the counties of Parke, Vermillion, and Warren, and died in Indianapolis, in 1842, while attending a session of the Legislature in which he was Senator. He had been successful in business and left quite a large property to his children. John, the oldest son, who was in his fifteenth year at the time of his father's death, was thus early brought face to face with the practical issues of life. He assumed charge of the estate and a large family, and displayed high administrative ability, conducting and managing the affairs with tact and discretion. His youth was spent on his father's farm in Ver-

million County, and his early school training was received in the traditional log-cabin school-house, which is associated with the childhood experiences of so many of our eminent public men in the West, and which really seems to have laid the foundation of more worth than the much more pretentious institutions of recent growth. At the age of ten years he entered the preparatory department of Wabash College, from which he graduated in July, 1847, with the degree of A. B. Five years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A. M., and in 1879 the degree of Ph. D. The greater part of Mr. Collett's business life has been devoted to farming and kindred occupations, in which he has always been highly successful, still owning and managing one of the finest farms in the state, containing about thirteen hundred acres of improved land, in Vermillion County. He has also been in every sense of the word a public-spirited citizen, taking an active, personal, and pecuniary interest in all the public improvements, school and railroad interests in his county, and in this connection has filled various local offices of more or less importance. In 1870 he was elected to the state Senate from the counties of Parke and Vermillion, and served two regular and one called session of the Legislature. His fearless, outspoken expression of his convictions, and the tenacity with which he struggled for what he believed to be right and just, won for him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. But while in business and political life Mr. Collett takes a rank second to none, it is not as a business man or a legislator that his name is best known, not only in Indiana, but through the United States and in the old world. Among men of science his name is familiar as a geologist of acknowledged eminence. In his case, as in most others, the "twig" showed in what direction the "tree" was to bend. When still a child of eight years he displayed a very decided taste for the collection of specimens, fossils, etc., with which the soil of his native farm abounded, and among his earliest studies were works on geology and kindred subjects. As time passed his tastes became still more marked, his scope of observation was enlarged, and his enthusiastic researches in his favorite science resulted in discoveries which attracted the attention of savants. His home became a favorite rendezvous for geologists from all parts of the country, and he was in almost daily communication with kindred spirits from all sections. Perhaps no one living man has worked more earnestly to unearth and proclaim to the world the secrets which Indiana long jealously guarded beneath her surface crust. In 1870 Mr. Collett was called upon to assist Professor Cox, then state geologist, to make detailed examinations of the geological formation of the state, and from 1870 to 1878, during from two to eight months of the year, he devoted himself to this task. The results of his labors

have been a succession of reports, aggregating nearly a thousand pages, as follows: In 1870, geological report of Sullivan County (31 pages); in 1872, Dubois (47 pages) and Pike (51 pages), with reconnaissance of Jasper, White, Carroll, Miami, and Wabash (45 pages); in 1873, Warren (70 pages), Lawrence (55 pages), Knox (68 pages), Gibson (46 pages); in 1874, Brown (35 pages); in 1875, Vanderburg (61 pages), Owen (60 pages), Montgomery (62 pages); coal measures of Clay and Putnam (46 pages); in 1878, Harrison (133 pages), and Crawford (99 pages). These reports are not only interesting contributions to the scientific knowledge of the day, but contain an amount of information in regard to the hidden wealth of the state, the value of which can hardly be computed. Professor Collett's reputation as a stratigraphical geologist has reached wherever is studied the noble science which finds the footprints of the Creator in the solid rock, and unveils his wonders in the very depths of the earth which he has made. The scope of a short sketch will permit only a passing mention of a few of the many interesting discoveries made by Professor Collett in his researches, which will remain inscribed on the tablet of historical science long after the author has passed away. Among the most important may be classed the discovery of strong evidences of a pre-glacial river from north to south, through Harrison County, crossing the present valley of the Ohio at an elevation of about three hundred and fifty feet above the existing water-bed, thence through the central part of Western Kentucky by the valley of Green River, and back to the Ohio, near Evansville. In nearly all his reports, Professor Collett has observations on the Loess deposits, which indicate two great central basins, one of which is coincident with the present lake basin of the North, and the other with South-western Indiana and the regions adjacent. Facts observed in Vanderburg and other south-western counties of the state showed the great depth of the valleys which existed during previous ages, and discovered the prevalence of a climate of tropical warmth, accompanied by animals of the Torrid Zone, such as the elephant, sloth, etc. Careful observations and reports are also made as to the coal and mineral resources of the regions examined, as well as of the limestone and building material, which can not fail to be a great source of wealth to the state; and of no less importance are the reports of advantages and productive value of the soils and crops of each locality; in short, giving a readable and clear exhibit of the economic wealth of the regions examined. Professor Collett brings to his work the most intense personal enthusiasm, pursuing his researches with all the ardor of a first love. In some respects, his movements as chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Geology, to which position he was appointed in 1879, are hampered by insufficient appropriations. In other states, geological

reports and statistics are collected and scattered broadcast for the information of the people. The fossils of Indiana are very numerous, and of the highest interest, from a scientific stand-point, as the keys by which are unlocked the secrets of the identification of strata. Reports of their number, with description and illustrations, are of the highest importance, and the duty of publishing facts and figures relating to these subjects is incumbent upon the state of Indiana, for the advancement of science and the benefit of her people; but under the present law there is no money appropriated for such a purpose. January 23, 1878, Professor Collett was appointed state-house commissioner by Governor Williams. This responsible and arduous position he filled with the greatest satisfaction to the people and to his colleagues, who united in a most graceful tribute to his capacity and worth in a series of resolutions, on his resignation of that position, April 29, 1879. He resigned in order to take his place at the head of the new Bureau of Statistics and Geology, the law creating which was passed March 29, 1879. This department provides for the collection of statistics on agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, labor, social and sanitary subjects, and makes the chief of the bureau the curator of the State Geological Cabinet. The operation of the law is too recent to speak authoritatively of its results, but it can not fail to prove of incalculable benefit to the state. Doctor Collett is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, with which he has been connected since 1868. He affiliated with the Whig party until its absorption into the Republican, since which time he has acted with the latter body. In personal appearance Doctor Collett is very striking. He measures six feet two inches in stature, and weighs nearly two hundred pounds. His mien is commanding, and his hair and whiskers are quite gray, giving him a venerable appearance beyond his years.

URTISS, REV. GEORGE LEWIS, A. M., M. D., D. D., of Shelbyville, is one of the most scholarly and efficient clergymen in the state. His studies have embraced a wide range, including not only those indicated by his titles, but also the fundamental principles of law. He possesses high natural as well as acquired qualifications, and, being fully consecrated to his work, his sermons are powerful efforts, both in matter and delivery. He is the son of Lewis and Mary Curtiss, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Connecticut, whose ancestors fought in the Revolution. More remotely, he is descended from that noble band who forsook their homes, and braved the dangers of the deep and the wilderness of New England, rather than compromise their religious convictions, or make any conces-

sions to bigotry and despotism; and who through their posterity have made a lasting impress on the political and religious institutions of America. George L. Curtiss was born in Columbia, Lorain County, Ohio, November 21, 1835, was educated in Berea, Ohio, at what is now Baldwin University, where he received his literary degrees, and graduated in 1854. Desiring to study law, he went to Sandusky City for that purpose, but, believing that a higher power was calling him to the ministry, he abandoned the law, though not until he had made considerable progress in it, and turned his attention to theology. Before entering fully upon his life work, he engaged in teaching, as professor of mathematics, in Moore's Hill College, Indiana. While there, in 1855, he was licensed to preach, and on the 28th of September, 1857, he was admitted to the Southeast Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ever since the close of his first year as a professor in Moore's Hill College, where he remained two years, Mr. Curtiss has been in charge of some Church in this state. He was retained by the Church at Charlestown three years; at Madison two years; Greensburg, Connersville, Fletcher Place, Indianapolis, and Shelbyville, each three years. In all these places he has drawn large congregations, and been the means of increasing the zeal and devotion of their members, and of adding to their numbers. He is the only member of his conference who has been appointed five times the third year—the constitutional limit of appointment—a fact that attests his popularity and usefulness. Equally esteemed by the conference, he has been elected its secretary fourteen times in succession, and for several years has been, also by their election, a trustee of Asbury University. In 1877 and 1878 Mr. Curtiss, aside from his ministerial labors, lectured in the Indiana Medical College, on the "Physiology of Reproduction," having graduated from that institution in February, 1876. In June of that year the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the Indiana Asbury University. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and has served in the Grand Lodge of Indiana as Grand Chaplain, and in the Grand Encampment as Grand High-priest of the jurisdiction of Indiana. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained in it the degree of Knight Templar. He is connected with a third secret order, the Independent Order of Good Templars, and has been Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. His varied learning and versatile talent enable him to succeed in whatever kind of literary work he undertakes, whether in the pulpit, the class-room, on the lecture platform, or in the editor's sanctum. While pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Madison, he served one year as editor of the Madison daily *Evening Courier*. For years Mr. Curtiss has been a frequent contributor to

Church and to secular papers. In preparing his sermons, all is done that industry, capacity, learning, and devotion can accomplish. His manner of speaking is natural, forcible, and impressive, and he aims rather to convince the reason, than to excite the imagination. Perfectly fearless, he unflinchingly defends what he regards as truth, and strongly denounces the follies and sins of the age, however popular. Refined, genial, and warm-hearted, he gains such a degree of personal influence among his people that he is able in pastoral duties to fully supplement the work of the pulpit. Mr. Curtiss was married, September 8, 1858, to Miss Matilda J. Smith, daughter of Rev. Giles C. Smith, formerly presiding elder of Lawrenceburg District.

ULBERTSON, JOHN W., M. D., was born in Troy, Miami County, Ohio, December 1, A. D. 1827. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Miss Mary B. Hedges, was of Maryland, in which latter state they were married, in 1823. The subsequent year (1824) they removed to Ohio, settling in Troy, where, with other of the earlier class of settlers, he contributed his influence toward the development of the village and the advancement of the interests of the community. About 1837, as a result of the fluctuations of business, he removed to a farm, whither the subject of this sketch, then a lad of ten years, accompanied him, and where he remained for four years in the healthful, invigorating, muscle-expanding activities of the farm. At the age of fourteen he terminated his relations with rustic life, and, returning to Troy, entered McMurdy's Academy, which he attended for several years. The circumstances, we may reasonably conclude, which led to the exchange of the pursuits of the farm for those of the school-room, contributed largely to stamp the character of the boy with those primal elements of success and self-reliance which his natural industry and far-measuring enterprise have subsequently so fully and fairly illustrated. Having qualified himself for the vocation of teacher, he entered upon its duties, making it a means of money-getting, while it was nevertheless a source of improvement to himself. In this way, by teaching when his funds were exhausted, or by earning a random dollar in any other legitimate way, Doctor Culbertson consummated and perfected his education. He subordinated every thing—pleasure, amusement, all—to study, acquiring considerable proficiency in the departments of science and philosophy. He studied the profession of medicine with Doctor R. Sabin, of Troy, Ohio, a worthy and respectable practitioner of the healing art; attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and subsequently went South, with a view to locating, but after spending

one winter there he returned to his native town and flung to the breeze his professional banner. He was not permitted to remain long in obscurity, or without an occasion to demonstrate his professional skill and adaptability to technical mechanical execution, and the manipulation of delicate instruments. His first operation, in a case of cataract and restoration to sight of an old lady of seventy who had been blind for several years, was pronounced something of a marvel, and achieved for the young practitioner an enviable local reputation. This circumstance aided materially in influencing the decision of Doctor Culbertson towards making a specialty of the eye and ear, a sphere of practice in which he stands unrivaled. To familiarize himself more thoroughly with this department of delicate and scientific surgery, he availed himself of the public and private clinics of Doctor G. B. Wood, of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, a distinguished aurist, oculist, orthopedist, and surgeon. Being his private student, he enjoyed numerous advantages in practical surgery in special and intricate cases, frequently assisting in the performance of the most delicate operations. Practicing physicians as a rule content themselves with simply an observance of the analysis and pathology of disease and stereotyped modes of treatment as defined by the leading authorities. There is usually a remarkable disinclination to deviate from old systems of practice, or explore untraveled fields of investigation, or administer remedies or perform surgical operations not approved by established schools and colleges. In this respect Doctor Culbertson occupies an independent and original position. He has originated an entirely painless treatment for granulated eyelids, which of itself is a blessing to the human family. The old and excruciating tortures of cauterization and scarification are entirely dispensed with, and the new treatment is employed upon strictly scientific principles. Benefits accruing from the cure begin at once, there being no relapses in the treatment but a steady improvement in the patient until the case reaches a successful termination. He has likewise originated and invented an artificial fluid ear-drum (a bulb filled with fluid), easily adjusting itself to the opening in the tympanic membrane. Being an excellent conductor, it renders sounds perfectly audible that heretofore could not be heard. Few professional men of the age of Doctor Culbertson have had so extensive and varied a career. He has performed over two thousand operations in cases of strabismus, besides a proportionate number of other operations. He has recently had an honorary degree conferred on him by a college of New York City. He is a resident of Richmond, where he has dwelt for a considerable time. He established an infirmary in Indianapolis eight or ten years ago, and is doing a successful business. Doctor Eaton is now a partner. Cases come from all sources and from all the states. He was married in April, 1861, in Indian-



L. A. D. 1847

apolis, to Eliza Ashwin, a native of Bath, England, a lady of rare refinement and marked mental endowments, the issue of which union is one child, a daughter of bright promise, and heir to a handsome legacy from her godfather, Mr. Thomas Blake, a literary gentleman of fortune, of London, and a member of the Carlton club of that city. He has published a book of poems, and several of his songs have been set to music by excellent composers. Some of these are dedicated to Mrs. Culbertson. Doctor Culbertson may now be said to be in the prime of life; at the very zenith of his powers. He stands nearly six feet high; his form is graceful and he is erect in carriage; he is stoutly built, and in physical contour might be taken as a model. He has a sharply defined and expressive face, intelligently illuminated, and suggestive of sterling qualities of heart and soul. His manner is affable, plain, and republican, and he is readily accessible to strangers as well as to acquaintances. He has the advantages of a commanding person and address; is clear and sagacious, with acute faculties of discrimination, dexterity, and fertility in expedients and the utilization of situations, combined with an indomitable self-reliance, which has distinguished him from boyhood. Financially, his life has been a success, and none are more willing than his friends that he should enjoy his prosperity. He is somewhat reserved in his disposition, talks easily and readily, to the point, without the use of superlatives or adjectives. He possesses signal mental and physical equilibrium; does not allow himself to become excited, or have either his aims or anxieties uncovered. He is proverbial for his honesty, firmness, integrity, and steadfastness to friends. Honor is the substratum which underlies his action.

DAVIS, GENERAL JEFFERSON C., was born in Clarke County, Indiana, on the second day of March, 1828, and died at Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1879. At the beginning of the Mexican War he enlisted in Colonel Lane's Indiana Regiment, and in 1848, when but twenty years old, was promoted to a second lieutenantcy in the 1st United States Artillery for gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. In 1852 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in April, 1861, was one of the garrison under General Anderson during the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In May of that year he was promoted to the rank of captain in the regular army, and given leave of absence to recruit the 22d Indiana Volunteers, of which regiment he was commissioned colonel. In one of his first engagements, at Milford, Missouri, he captured a superior force, and was again promoted December 18, 1861, and made brigadier-general of volunteers. He commanded a division at the battle of Pea Ridge, in April, 1862.

He participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place by the Confederates, on the 30th of May, 1862, he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. On the 29th of September, 1862, he became involved in an altercation with General Nelson, at the Galt House, Louisville, and shot him, from the effects of which General Nelson very soon afterwards died. General Davis was arrested, and after an investigation of the facts he was restored to duty, and was never tried. He commanded a division in the battles around Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga. In 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth Corps of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign, and in its march through Georgia. At the close of the war he received the brevet of major-general, and in 1876 he was made colonel of the 23d United States Infantry. He was stationed for some time on the Pacific coast, and served two years or more in Alaska. In 1873, after the murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians, in Southern Oregon, General Davis was assigned to the command of the forces operating against the Modocs, and continued the campaign until he compelled their surrender. General Davis belonged to a fighting family. His grandfather, William Davis, was an old Indian fighter, and among the more important of the battles in which he was engaged was that of the River Raisin. On his mother's side, his grandfather, James Drummond, was an early settler of Kentucky, and he, with other members of the family, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe and other Indian battles. No braver man or truer soldier than General Davis ever drew a sword, and, as will be seen by the foregoing sketch, he won every promotion by his gallantry in action. General Davis was married, about 1860, to Miss Maretta Athon, who survives him. He has no children, but had a niece whom he had adopted, and who had been living in his family for some years. Mrs. Davis is the daughter of the late Doctor James S. Athon, and sister of Hettie Athon Morrison. General Davis's father died at the old homestead in Clarke County, about one year ago, and his mother, who is a native of Indiana, is yet living, at Memphis, in Clarke County. He left a handsome estate to his wife.

DAY, SAMUEL D., physician and surgeon, of Shelbyville, Indiana, was born in Dalton, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, March 2, 1811. His parents were Amasa and Hannah Day, people of very industrious habits, who followed agricultural pursuits. They were in limited circumstances and could give only the older portion of the family a collegiate education. The subject of this memoir received his primary education in the district schools, which he attended during the winter; and his summers, until the age of fifteen,

were spent in the Pittsfield Academy. At this age he went to live with a brother in Syracuse, New York, who had achieved some prominence as a physician and surgeon, and who also carried on an extensive drug trade. Here Samuel was employed as clerk, and at the same time spent all of his spare moments in the study of medicine. By the time he had reached his majority he had taken two courses of lectures at the Berkshire Medical Institute, and was graduated therefrom in the year 1831. In 1832 the Legislature of New York attempted to prevent the spread of cholera by quarantine, and Doctor Day was appointed quarantine physician at French Creek, Jefferson County, New York, where he remained until August. During this time the cholera had broken out, spontaneously, in three different places, and his brother fell a victim to the disease. The Doctor was called to settle up the estate, and was so employed until the spring of 1834. He then started West, and engaged with a New York house to travel through Northern Ohio and Eastern Indiana, to sell surgical instruments and office apparatus; traveling the entire way in a buggy, devoting the summer months to selling, and going over the same road during the winter on horseback to make his collections. This engaged his attention until the spring of 1836, when he determined to locate in the practice of medicine, and removed to Wilmington, Decatur County, Indiana. Inducements were offered by a Doctor Sharp, of Milroy, Rush County, Indiana, to have him come there and purchase his house and lot. The Doctor went immediately to Milroy, and, liking the place, bought the property, and remained there until the following summer, when he resold to Doctor Sharp, and, returning to Wilmington, took the position left vacant by Doctor W. H. Torbet, who was going South. He remained there only until the next winter, when Doctor Torbet arrived home with a sick family, and in poor circumstances. Mr. Day sold back the property to him, and spent that winter in Cincinnati. In October, 1838, he removed to Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, and here met with his first discouragement. The sickly season, which lasted during the months of July, August, and September, and a part of October, had just passed. During these months more than half the business for the whole year was done. By the return of that season in 1839 the Doctor's health was so impaired by continued attacks of ague that he was unable to do justice to the calls that came for him, and he determined to change his location again. In the mean time the celebrated campaign of 1840 came, and, being a stanch Whig, and believing the welfare of the country depended upon a change of administration, he went into the campaign with great earnestness, feeling as if his personal welfare depended upon its issue. As soon as the polls closed on the day of election, he went to

his office and began to pack his effects. A call came for him to go to the country, which probably settled the future of his life. We here quote the Doctor's own words: "It was a serious case of fever, the party was responsible, and the fee would assist to pay a board bill I was still owing. I determined to remain; my practice gradually increased until I kept three horses in good demand." In May, 1855, he took an extended tour through England, Ireland, Switzerland, Belgium, and the different states of Germany, returning in the fall of that year. Doctor Day has been a practicing physician of Shelbyville for forty years, and attained a celebrity which has not been confined to his own county. His kind treatment and sympathizing nature have endeared him to his patients. His political affiliations were with the old Whig party during its existence, and he was energetically solicitous for its success. He now votes the Democratic ticket, although he never becomes publicly identified with political affairs, excepting local movements, when he takes the part of a good citizen, and may be considered an active and valuable worker. He has always felt an interest in every thing calculated to benefit the city, and his genial, honorable, and upright character has given him an enviable position among the best citizens of Shelbyville. He was married, October 28, 1847, to Miss Jane Thomson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, niece of the late Major John Hendricks, and cousin to Hon. T. A. Hendricks, ex-Governor of Indiana.

DE LA MATYR, GILBERT, member of Congress, was born in Pharsalia, Chenango County, New York, July 8, 1825, and is of French and English ancestry. His father, Henry De La Matyr, was born in Chenango County, New York, in 1803, and was in direct descent from the Huguenots, every generation maintaining essentially the dissenting views and independency characterizing that body of people. Besides the maintenance of his family by his trade as a carpenter, he has given himself largely to the duties of the Christian ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has officiated as local deacon, according to the usages of that Church, now for more than fifty years. His mother, whose maiden name was Abigail Lion Hammond, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, in the same year as his father. She was descended from the Puritans, holding in all her life their distinguishing traits of character with great tenacity. Their household was therefore known for the simplicity of its management, its conscientious scrupulousness, and its decided republicanism. These traits ran into all the practical affairs of their home, and into their political faith and practices. The subject of this sketch was the third of eight children. Of the six brothers, four de-

voted themselves to the Christian ministry, one to medicine, and one to teaching. The two sisters became the wives of Methodist ministers, and both of them are in widowhood. The several callings the entire family have followed are conclusive proof of the intellectual and religious habit of their Huguenot-Puritan home. Mr. De La Matyr pursued the business of a carpenter with his father until he was twenty-three years of age. Meanwhile he had good common school advantages. These were supplemented by teaching as assistant with his father, two winters in succession, in a select school. Aided by the professors of the town seminary, he in the end acquired a full academic education. This closed his educational work under the direction of teachers. Thereafter he pursued his own course of reading and of drilling himself into habits of thought, using whatever facilities were within his reach, in the mode dictated by his own judgment. He became a licentiate as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church at twenty years of age, and was admitted to the regular work of the itinerant ministry of his Church, in the Genesee Annual Conference, at twenty-four years of age, and in this relation he continued without intermission for eighteen years. His diligence in study, independent mode of thought, and devotion to his work as pastor of the people, gave him quickly high standing in the Churches which he served, and equally among the ministers with whom he was associated. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was afterwards conferred on him *pro merito* by Willamette University, in Oregon. In both the campaigns in which Mr. Lincoln's claims for the presidency were discussed, Mr. De La Matyr took an active part, speaking through large portions of the state of New York, and he was recognized as among the most attractive and efficient orators on that side. As a man, he won the confidence of all parties by his honest statement of matters of fact, and for his fair discussion of the principles and policy involved in debate. In the War of the Rebellion he took an early and unabated interest. When the time came for decisive work for the preservation of the Union, he deemed it his duty to identify himself with the men in arms. In 1862 the fruits of his patriotic exertions were the enlistment and organization of one regiment of infantry, another of heavy artillery, and a light battery. This important service was rendered largely by himself in person. Greatly appreciating his services, the military authorities gave him the commendation which such loyal energy merited. In the latter part of the year 1862 he entered the army as chaplain, serving in that capacity the 8th New York Heavy Artillery, commanded by Colonel Peter A. Porter. In this relation he continued until, in 1865, the regiment was called from active service in the field. In the fall of the same year Mr. De La Matyr returned to the regular work of the

ministry in his conference, and was appointed presiding elder of the Wyoming District, which field he occupied for two years. In 1867 he was nominated by the Republican party in the New York State Convention for the office of state-prison inspector, for which position, after a vigorous canvass, he was defeated, although he ran at the polls beyond the full measure of his party vote. He was elected one of the representatives of his annual conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1868, holding its session that year in Chicago, there making a record marked by diligence in work, dignity of personal demeanor, and profound interest in the behalf of progress in the work for which he was standing. In the spring of the same year he was transferred to the New York East Conference, receiving his appointment as minister in charge of Sands Street Church in Brooklyn. Two years later (1870) he was transferred to the Nebraska Conference, and stationed, for the work of the ministry, in the city of Omaha. The Church to which he went was new, was in the midst of an enterprising population, and demanded a minister having talents of commanding power. The appointing authority of the Church selected Mr. De La Matyr as an available man for this important position, and competent to meet the difficulties gathering around that particular field of work. In this high expectation, the sequel fully proves that no parties concerned in the appointment were disappointed, or had occasion for regret. Two years later still, in 1872, the especial work for which he had been stationed in Omaha being completed, he was transferred to the St. Louis Conference, and appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Kansas City, Missouri. Here there were conditions of difficulty and embarrassment to be overcome not unlike those in the Church at Omaha. The circumstances of the charge had in them much of a delicate and intricate nature, requiring a conservative habit and at the same time ability for progress. The appointment here proved, as in the previous two years, eminently well adapted and successful. After the lapse of two years again, he was transferred to the South-east Indiana Conference, and stationed, according to the unanimous wish of that populous Church, at Roberts Park Church, in the city of Indianapolis. This Church had been engaged in the erection of an edifice for their purposes of worship, at a cost, when complete, of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars—an outlay of money and an elegance of design and structure greater than that of any other house of worship in the state. The building was inclosed and the lower rooms alone were in use when he came as pastor. Mr. De La Matyr proved attractive as a preacher, and skillful as a leader in the management of financial questions—a matter so needful, at this juncture, in the prog-

ress of the Church and the unfinished state of the building. The country was lapsing into the distress of financial pressure, which has been the burden of these years. The city itself was distressed almost beyond any other center of population, under the reaction from the virulent inflation of trade and of speculation in real estate. Despite the forbidding outlook, the pastor quickly surrounded himself with an enlarged assembly of people, whom he inspired with his own enthusiasm and purpose. They saw the inadequacy of their present accommodations to meet the increasing demand of the population wishing to attend the Church services under the leading of their minister; with the resolution and activity characterizing their pastor, the people centered their resources on the finishing of the building, and within a few months it was brought to completion—a model of spaciousness, beauty, and convenience. Remaining with the Roberts Park congregation three years—the pastoral limit under the constitutional restrictions of the Church—he was stationed in Grace Church, in the same city, in the fall of 1877, from which pastorate he retired at the end of one year, by receiving a location, at his own request, from the regular itinerant ministry of the South-east Indiana Conference, of which body he had now been a member for four years. It was well known that Mr. De La Matyr held political views in common with the National party, and that, as soon as that party had taken form in an organization, he had heartily espoused its cause and was ardent in the advocacy of its doctrines. His prominence as a citizen and minister, and his influence as a man of acknowledged ability, gave to his opinions on this phase of political faith a leading strength. Accordingly, when the convention met in Indianapolis, in August, 1878, representing the Seventh Congressional District in Indiana, to nominate a candidate for the ensuing Congress of the United States, Mr. De La Matyr was believed to combine in himself more of the elements of strength as a political representative and advocate than any other man in the district. He therefore had the unanimous vote of the convention. Two years before the district had given a decisive Republican vote of one thousand five hundred majority over the Democratic ticket, no National candidate being at that time in the field. This campaign was entered upon early in the fall of 1878, there being now no Democratic candidate in the canvass. The former congressional Representative having been renominated by the Republican convention, the contest lay between the old Republican and the new National candidates, the Democratic voters choosing between the two, and determining their support according to their views on the new financial questions at issue. The National nominee developed a strength in popular discussion which had not been expected, even by his most intimate friends. The canvass terminated in his election to

the Forty-sixth Congress by nearly one thousand majority—a result which few had any ground to anticipate. An analysis of Mr. De La Matyr's character reveals the following elements very clearly: First—Intellectually, he is of the thoroughly analytic order of mind, with the habit of examining the subjects of his thoughts on all sides; and so exhaustively is he inclined to do his work that few things escape his notice—even the minutest. His tendencies are to be radical. This fact, together with great assurance of his own powers, leads him into independence in the methods, and equally in the results, of his investigations. He, therefore, sometimes cuts loose from doctrines that have been considered settled, arraying himself thereby against the conservative and in favor of the progressive schools of thought, both in theology and politics. Second—His moral tendencies are based on pure intellectual discriminations of the relations of things, and end in a broad conscientiousness. Technologies, therefore, count little in his regard, names being considered only arbitrary titles, instead of which any other words were just as good. A high and strong faith in the true and good, with a well meant endeavor under such faith to do the best deeds and achieve the greatest practical results, both personal and benevolent, have his regard more than all possible forms, however imposing on the sense, or representative they may be as rites. Too honest to brook even the shadow of deceit, and too jealous of personal righteousness to think of the least departure from what he deems to be just and fair, he has only contempt for mercenary morals in the individual, and equally for a purchasable integrity in positions of public trust. As a man of morals, he has therefore been found to be, in all the relations of his life, above every occasion of suspicion. Such a man regards right more highly than he can by possibility estimate any mere matter of popular favor or gratification of mere selfish desire, gained at any appreciable sacrifice of truth or justice. Third—Probably the most marked quality of the man is his unvarying readiness to do what he understands to be his duty. Whether in the social, the political, or the religious spheres of his life, he follows his convictions. Radical and decisive in his opinions, his purposes are taken irrespective of popular estimate, and carried forward resolutely. He has no hesitation, therefore, when occasion arises, to act in the face of public opinion. Indeed, he often confronts the opinion of his nearest friends, asserting his own opinions in opposition to theirs with great resoluteness. Courage of assertion, and firmness as well as strength of conviction, are prime characteristics. Few men have a purpose so fully bent on accomplishing what he has in mind as has he. In clearness of mental acumen, decision in moral judgments, and resoluteness of purpose, with courage to assert and will to execute, Mr. De La Matyr has few

equals, not to say superiors, in any of the relations in which he has held a part with men, in the Church or in the state. "A man among men," he is in the work to which his life has been chiefly devoted. In his profession as a preacher of the Gospel, he enjoys an enviable prominence. Whatever his success in political life may have been, and his adaptation to meet the demand as representative of the people in the councils of the government may prove to be, when the sum of his work in that sphere of trust shall be known, it does yet remain that he has already made the record of an honest man; a man of unblemished moral character, and decisiveness of achievement in all the fields of responsibility he has occupied. Mr. De La Matyr was married to Lucetta Curtis Moore, in Paw Paw, Michigan, at twenty years of age, of whom he was bereaved by death in 1865. In 1868 he was married to Marietta Osborn, in Mount Morris, New York, who departed this life in 1877, leaving him one son, at present the only member of his family.



DOBBS, CYRUS JOHNSON, Indianapolis, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 9, 1833. His parents, John and Jane Dobbs, owned a farm there, on which they reared a large family. Cyrus received his education in the public schools, whence he went to the high school of Wooster, Ohio, closing his student life in a course of instruction at Wesleyan College, Delaware, Ohio. He entered upon manhood by traveling in the Southern States two years. He went to Europe in 1853, and while there was employed two years as agent for importers of chemicals to this country. Returning to the United States, he came to Indianapolis in 1856, and engaged in a manufacturing business. He was thus employed when the tocsin of war was sounded in 1861; and when the President made his first call for volunteers, Mr. Dobbs at once dropped his implements of industry, in obedience to the dictates of patriotism, and was among the first to enroll himself with the ardent young men that promptly came to the front to do their duty in defending the country's flag. On the organization of the 13th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers he was commissioned a captain, and served with the regiment in all its subsequent eventful career. In the following November he was promoted to major; the succeeding year, June, 1862, he was made lieutenant-colonel, and the next December became colonel. This regiment was under McClellan in his early campaign in West Virginia, was in its first battle at Rich Mountain, and participated in all the early engagements where that general earned his first laurels and promotion to commander-in-chief. This regiment, under Colonel Dobbs, was in all the battles in the Shenandoah Valley under General James Shields,

and was in the engagement at Winchester when Stonewall Jackson was whipped—the first and only time. The regiment afterwards joined the main army of the Potomac, and went with McClellan through the entire Peninsular campaign, and at its close marched south and joined General Gilmore, who was then in front of Charleston, South Carolina. It took part in the reduction of Fort Sumter, and at the end of five months proceeded to Florida. Going up the St. John's River, the regiment assisted in defeating the rebel forces in that state in the decisive battle of Olustee. Returning north, it joined General Grant in his advance towards Richmond, and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and was before Petersburg until its fall. Its term of service having then expired, it was mustered out in 1864. During all this length of time Colonel Dobbs led his battalion, which, as narrated above, had always been to the front, participated in many of the most important conflicts of the war, did yeoman service in the cause, and made a record of which the state of Indiana and the nation may well be proud. On returning home, Colonel Dobbs was appointed a colonel in the United States Veteran Volunteer Corps, then forming under General Hancock for active service, and was one of the three volunteer colonels admitted to that body, all the others having been taken from the regular army. This was a compliment that acknowledged the value of former military service performed by Colonel Dobbs while in the field; and in bestowing it General Hancock knew his man. At the close of the war Colonel Dobbs was detailed to take charge of public military property, and to muster out soldiers. After performing service of this kind for a while at Washington, he went to Wisconsin, making his headquarters for a year at Milwaukee, having charge of Camp Washburn, and then of Camp Randall, at Madison, mustering out all but one of the Wisconsin regiments. Subsequently, he performed like service at Springfield, Illinois, after which he was mustered out of service. Returning to civic life and Indianapolis, he was elected, in 1868, sheriff of the Superior Court of Indiana, which office he held two years—beyond which there is a legal restriction—and is now leading a quiet life, apparently content with the world as it is and its bachelor comforts. Colonel Dobbs is a thorough Republican, and is liberal in religious matters, yet Christian in every phase of life. He is a man of fine presence, about five feet nine inches in height, well proportioned, and is noted for a fine, flowing, golden beard of great length; his features are cast in nature's most exquisite mold. He has an animated and expressive countenance, and is quick in motions. Roughing it for long years in the most active of military service, he came out of it retaining the smoothness and freshness of unimpaired manhood. His personal bear-

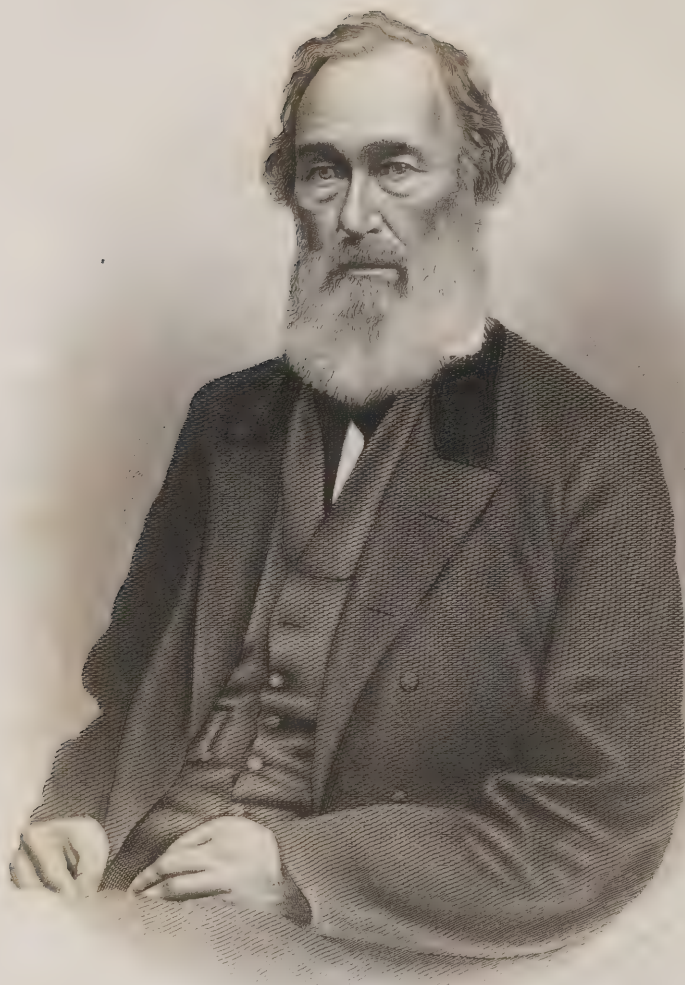
ing and social nature make him companionable and frank with all who know him. With character above reproach, he is regarded as one of the most gentlemanly citizens residing at this elegant capital of the state.

DOUGLASS, ROBERT, of Indianapolis, descends from a long line of Scottish ancestors. The grandparents of his father, James Douglass, were strong types of this nationality, and represented a hardy, long-lived, muscular, and intelligent race. His mother, Elizabeth Wallace, though a native of Ireland, and born near Cookstown, County Tyrone, was of the same Scotch origin. Robert Douglass was born in the beautiful valley of the Juniata, state of Pennsylvania, and when but a child removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where the remainder of his youthful years were spent, and where he grew to manhood. His father was a farmer of great industry, and distinguished not more for his integrity and honesty than for his moral and upright life; while his mother was of unusual intelligence, and illustrated in an eminent degree the amiable and pious virtues of an exemplary Christian woman. Mr. Douglass remained with his father on the farm, performing the severest labor, until he passed his majority, availing himself during the winters of every facility of education, and subjecting himself to a process of self-culture, which, in its ultimate results and bearing upon subsequent life, is superior to all other forms of education. At the age of twenty-one he was thoroughly qualified to take charge of a country school, in which he acquitted himself with credit. But the life of a school-teacher, or any strictly rural life, was not suited to the exercise of powers which demanded a wider sphere of activity. He therefore identified himself with some of the leading publishing houses of New York City and Cincinnati, and for years energetically labored to advance their interests. In these enterprises he was uniformly successful, winning by his industry and integrity the confidence of his employers and associates, and by scrupulous fidelity to his duties constantly placing himself in the line of promotion. Having acquired considerable capital, he embarked in commercial pursuits in Ohio, where his prosperity was uniform, and where he established a reputation as a practical and sagacious business man. In 1861 he went to California, where he remained until 1868. Here he was variously engaged, and among other results of his ambition were adventures in mining projects, the excitement then running high. In these adventures the fatalism of too much nerve proved disastrous to him, and his losses were large and severe, for a while deranging his calculations. This "conjunction of hostile planets," instead of unmanning him, only incited him to repair the losses

he had sustained. His was not the nature to bow down to disaster. It served rather to whet the edge of his resolution, and, while other men would have yielded to a discouragement, he was rebuilding the edifice. He returned from California in 1868, and in 1871 became a partner of General A. D. Streight, who was then engaged in the book-publishing business in Indianapolis. His sagacity in this sphere of activity was the prelude to his financial prosperity, and in 1874 he purchased the remaining interest of the house, and since has been the sole proprietor. His business is extended and ramified, and has familiarized him with book men throughout the entire Union. It is conducted wholly upon the subscription basis, his publications all being of a standard character, the copyrights and plates in most cases being owned exclusively by him. He was married, February 6, 1879, to Miss Melissa J. Lewis, daughter of the late Doctor Andrew Lewis, of Princeton, Indiana, a lady of great refinement and intelligence. As a business man, Mr. Douglass is conspicuous for the method, exactitude, and promptness of all his transactions. All his energies, thoughts, impulses, and intuitions, like so many satellitēs, revolve around and concentrate in this circle. In all executive details he observes fixed rules. His candor and integrity permeate all its multiplied ramifications. His business necessarily brings him into contact with many men, and he invariably succeeds in winning their confidence, and this, too, by no artifice or blandishments, but by the result of fair dealing and unfaltering loyalty to his engagements. His word has the sanctity of an obligation, and his reputation is guarded by the divinities of honor and truth. Men who know him trust him, for he allows no suspicion to come near. His life has been directed by the genius of industry and perseverance, and his success has rather been the result of this than of any remarkably brilliant passages. He has caution, prudence, and penetration; moves with great deliberation, but in the hour of action is firm, decisive, and positive. He accepts the admonition of the philosopher, who said: "Measure thy cloth ten times; thou canst cut it but once." He is courageous and sanguine—for his temperament is such—and is not afraid to venture upon enterprises from which more timid minds would shrink; yet he assumes no hazards without the approval of his best judgment, and the most patient and critical analysis. He inclines to rely upon himself, although he accepts suggestions from friends with courtesy and frankness. His mind is mathematical and calculative, his conceptions clear and keen, and he is a good judge of human nature; his faculties of observation are well developed, and proceed both from the eye and mind. "Some men will learn more in the Hampstead stage than others in the tour of Europe," Doctor Johnson said to a distinguished friend who had just returned from

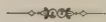


Robert Douglass



Very respectfully
J. P. Drake

Italy. This faculty of penetrative vision in Mr. Douglass is strongly marked; it reaches down under the surface of things, grapples with phenomena, develops distinctions, institutes comparisons, and, finally, puts the lever under the rock to ascertain the underlying idea. In his mining experiences, the exercise of this faculty made him almost unconsciously a practical chemist. He possesses both independence of mind and character; is self-poised, self-possessed, self-dependent; and, though somewhat diffident and of retiring disposition, has force, self-assertion, and powerful individuality. He has strong convictions of right and duty; but is most secretive on matters which require it. His habit is to finish all he undertakes, and he has great faculty for minutiae; he expresses himself in few and crisp words, and talks from the center to the rim. He has immense physical and vital power to support his mental activities, and these, combined with strong will, enable him to drive his business. He is dignified, yet accessible; indulgent, yet exacting; generous, yet fortified with judicious restraints. As a citizen, he is identified with the public welfare. To all charitable and educational enterprises he contributes his share without parade. He despises humbugs and fictions, but desires to see all worthy enterprises move along. He likes to see the wheel on dry ground, and is willing to put his shoulder to the chariot and see it move. Socially, he is agreeable, courteous, complaisant. He is slow to form friendships, but when once established they are lasting. To his personal friends he is warmly, if not passionately, attached. The link between him and his family is of polished gold.



DRAKE, COLONEL JAMES PERRY, son of Albrittain Drake and Ruth Collins, was born in Robeson County, North Carolina, September 15, 1797. His parents, planters of considerable means, removed to Muhlenburg County, Kentucky, when he was eleven years of age. His father served in the Revolutionary War in the North Carolina Light-horse, as a lieutenant, entering the service at the age of fifteen, and serving for seven years. James, the son, remained in his father's country home until he was seventeen, where he received such education as was possible in so new and sparsely settled a district. He was then sent by his father to Greenville, the county seat of Muhlenburg County, to be employed as clerk in a dry-goods and supply store. Here he remained two years, when his employer sent him with a stock of goods to Cynthiana, Posey County, Indiana, where the county seat had just been located. This was an arduous undertaking, as the goods had to be wagoned through a dense wilderness, without roads or bridges. On arriving at Cynthiana the scattered population gathered from all directions,

with rifles on shoulders, and many in buckskin suits, to see the store. Whisky was free, and they would generally spend the day amusing themselves in hopping, jumping, and running foot-races, etc. Yet, withal, they were fearless, frank, confiding, and honest; locks, keys, and burglars were not known. Here the boy, now nineteen, found himself immediately burdened with arduous duties. Excepting the county clerk and recorder, who was in bad health, there were few men who could write more than their names legibly. His business faculties were now all called into active service; he performed most of the duties of the clerk and recorder, county agent, and postmaster, the post-office being in his store; his writing was done chiefly at night. Here he was elected colonel of a militia regiment. In 1818 he was appointed agent of the county, and postmaster at Springfield, by President Monroe. In the fall of the same year he was elected clerk and auditor of Posey County, which then embraced Vanderburg, and was also elected brigadier-general of militia. About this time he studied law, with a view to making it his profession; but, owing to constant official duties, he deferred applying for admittance to the bar, which in his after life he always regretted. During these years he was brought into intimate business and social relations with the New Harmony community, under the management and control of the Rapps, father and son, which was then in a flourishing condition. After the transfer of the lands, tenements, and appurtenances of this community to the Scotch philanthropist, Robert Owen, he necessarily held the same intimate relations with the Owen association. These two communities, so alike and yet so unlike, each striving in its different way to benefit humanity, undoubtedly had much to do with broadening his views and making his after life tolerant and charitable. He himself said that it was here he first got his idea of woman's perfect equality with man. In 1829 he was appointed by General Jackson receiver of public moneys at Indianapolis. After resigning the offices of brigadier-general and clerk and recorder, he moved to that place, but in after life he often remarked that "the people of the 'Pocket' had a little the warmest place in his heart." January 33, 1831, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he was married to Priscilla Holmes Buell, youngest daughter of Judge Salmon Buell and Johanna Sturdevandt, both of Cayuga County, New York. Miss Buell's father was a man of much intellectual vigor, and held several important offices in his state, serving in the Senate with De Witt Clinton and Martin Van Buren. Her two eldest brothers were engaged in the War of 1812. Seven children were the fruit of his marriage with Miss Buell, two sons and five daughters. The eldest son died of consumption while a West Point cadet, the youngest in infancy. The daughters are still living. Mrs. Drake,

who was fifteen years his junior, was his partner for forty-five years, and yet survives. She partook of his liberal views in politics, religion, and social questions. They together worked with Robert Dale Owen, during the Constitutional Convention, to remove the legal disabilities that surrounded the women of this state. Their united efforts secured an expression of the latent restive feeling of many noble mothers of Indiana, by the presentation of an artistically designed silver pitcher to Mr. Owen, in gratitude for his gallant defense of their cause. The donations were limited to one dollar each, in order that a few might not monopolize the privilege. This happy couple lived to see the fruit of their generous labor, in reformed laws and more liberal customs with regard to women. There are but two grandchildren grown—Ruth Drake and Olive Torbitt—whose musical genius, with rare culture, are the result of their grand-parents' noble teachings of freedom in the selection of professions, without regard to sex. Miss Ollie excels upon the violin, a fact that is rarely true of either sex. Miss Ruth performs also upon the violin, and both are charming young ladies, devoted to the musical profession. In 1832 Mr. Drake was appointed brigade inspector. At the breaking out of the Black Hawk War he raised a company of mounted riflemen, composed of the best citizens of Indianapolis, was elected captain, and served during the campaign. In 1834 he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Vincennes by General Jackson, an office he held four years, after which he removed with his family to South-western Missouri, and located in Rives County, now Henry. Here he was very soon honored by his friends and neighbors by being elected Judge of the Probate Court. In 1841 he was called to Indianapolis by the effects of the financial crisis, and found it necessary to remain. Soon after this he was elected director of the State Bank and commissioner of the sinking fund by the Legislature of the state; was also elected trustee of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which office he held until the breaking out of the Mexican War. He then raised a company of volunteers, was elected captain, and, at the general rendezvous of the three Indiana regiments at New Albany, was elected colonel of the first. While in Mexico he was made civil and military Governor of Matamoros, and commander of all forces of the Lower Rio Grande. On his return to Indianapolis he was made receiver of public moneys by President Polk, but was removed by President Taylor soon after his inauguration. He was afterwards sent to the Legislature from Marion County, and then elected Treasurer of State. In 1855, with his wife and daughter, he traveled in Europe, and was appointed by Governor Wright commissioner from Indiana to the Paris Exposition; and on leaving the city of Rome was made by Mr. Cass bearer of dispatches to the embassies of Turin and London.

From the above list of public services, beginning before he was twenty-one years of age and continuing until he left his adopted state, it is unnecessary to say that he was a man of such sterling qualities, both of head and heart, as to command the respect and love of all those with whom he was thrown; for his fellow-citizens showed their appreciation by placing him in positions of trust in the court, the hall, and the field. Though a Democrat and of strong political attachments, he had many warm friends in the opposite party. Of strong physical health, he had great energy and industry. His philosophy of life was to "make duty a pleasure." He loved his country first and last, and considered it every man's duty to come at her call. In the war with the South he declined taking up arms on either side, as he said he could not divide his love, nor fight against those with whom he had fought for his country. A good and respected citizen, he was, more than all, the best and most beloved husband and father. At the death of his father he came into possession of some slaves, and, not wishing to sell old family servants, he still owned them when, in 1861, on account of sickness in the family and financial trouble, he concluded to move South. After remaining awhile in Tennessee he finally located near Huntsville, Alabama, where he remained until his death, August 12, 1876, when he passed away, solaced by the affectionate care of wife, children, and grandchildren, at the ripe age of seventy-nine years. The following stanzas, from a poem addressed to him by Mrs. Sara T. Bolton after his death, faithfully describe the beauty and nobleness of his nature:

Thy pathway lay not always in the light;
But come what would thy great undaunted soul
Was true to its conviction of the right,
As the magnetic needle to the pole.
Thou didst not learn the truth from seer or sage,
From cabalistic lore or sacred page;
It was thy guiding star from youth to age.

And charity was of thy life a part;
It touched and turned the fibers of thy brain,
Folded its snow-white pinions in thy heart,
And sung to thee alway love's sweet refrain.
The homeless turned to thee in their distress,
The helpless widow and the fatherless:
The stricken aged named thee but to bless."

DUNBAR, HON. HAMILTON J., deceased, of Greenfield, was born near Hancock County, Indiana, September 13, 1846, and died September 5, 1876. His parents, Jonathan and Mary Dunbar, were respectively Scotch and Irish descent. His father possessed wonderful business capacity, great energy, and zeal for education. He was public-spirited and enterprising beyond the habit of his time. His mother, a patient, pious, old lady, is greatly loved for her supe-

rior qualities of head and heart. She numbers among her friends many who have been her associates for over half a century. The early life of young Dunbar was characterized by love of amusement and fondness for athletic sports. He early developed a taste for intellectual culture, and was a fervent admirer of the beautiful, both in nature and in art. He availed himself of the educational advantages of the schools of Greenfield in his youth; but, these not meeting the requirements of his ambition, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where, in the class of 1866, he graduated with high and special honors, and immediately thereafter began the study and practice of law in his native town. To show the esteem in which Mr. Dunbar was held by the people who knew him best, we make the following excerpt from a highly eulogistic sketch of his life, published in the *Hancock Democrat*, of Greenfield:

"During his college days, and afterward, he studied law, partly at this place and Indianapolis. Being a diligent student, he soon mastered the rudiments of law, when he commenced its practice in this place. He soon gained a solid reputation as a good and safe lawyer, since which his progress toward a leading position in his profession in the county, circuit, and state was rapid and merited. Had he been permitted to live a few years longer, we feel safe in saying that his native talent and energy would have placed him in the front rank of the best legal minds of the state. But a higher power deemed otherwise, and our young friend has gone down to the grave at a time when he should have been in the prime of life and vigor of early manhood, and our entire community sincerely mourns his untimely cutting down."

On the thirty-first day of March, 1868, he was married to Miss Florence M. Jones, an intelligent, amiable, and accomplished young lady, daughter of Doctor John Jones, late of Greencastle, Indiana, who survives him, living still in the home of their early married life in Greenfield. As an evidence of the professional standing of Mr. Dunbar, and the personal regard in which he was held by his brethren of the Indianapolis bar, we subjoin the following extract from the *Indianapolis Journal*, which appeared on the day following his demise:

"Yesterday news came of the death of one of Indiana's most promising young men, Hamilton J. Dunbar, of Greenfield. He early associated himself with the institutions of our state, and through his short but brilliant career shed luster not only upon his own name, but upon those whose careful training laid a firm foundation for a future greatness. He was a graduate of the class of 1866 at Asbury, where his college days were spent. Always a leader and achieving constant successes, he yet softened the sharp edges of defeat by sharing the glory of conquest with the vanquished foe. His ambition at college brooked no rival, yet he was distinguished for fairness and honor in debate. Upon finishing his college course, in 1866, he commenced the study of the law in Greenfield, and it was not long before his seniors learned to admire his talents and re-

spect his discussion of the law. He was always accurate in legal statement, and yet, with commendable vanity, polished the rough points with the touch of a rhetorician. He leaves to mourn him a widow and one child, in whose hearts he is enshrined, not as the promising lawyer and polished debater, but as a kind father and affectionate husband. His wife is a niece of the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and as a widow she is one of a sad widowhood—her mother and grandmother being left, like herself, alone to sail the sea of life. The deceased was yet quite young, not thirty, and his death resulted from overwork in his profession. Upon hearing of his demise a meeting of the Indianapolis bar was called, at which Mr. John A. Finch presided, with W. A. Ketcham as secretary. Upon motion of Mr. C. W. Smith, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the regret of the bar, and offering such condolence as might be appreciated by the widow of their departed brother. The committee appointed consisted of the following gentlemen: C. W. Smith, Edwin H. Terrell, W. A. Ketcham, John A. Finch, and Hon. Solomon Blair, of the Indianapolis bar, who, at the afternoon meeting pursuant to adjournment, reported the following resolutions:

"The members of the Indianapolis bar, having learned with sorrow of the early demise of our late friend and brother, Hamilton J. Dunbar, Esq., of Greenfield, and being desirous of making a proper record of the high esteem and love in which we held the departed, do spread upon the records of the courts of Marion County the following tribute:

"Hamilton J. Dunbar, in his practice at the bar of Marion County and at the bar of the Supreme Court of this state, has, by his conspicuous ability and eminent legal talents, added brilliancy to the reputation which rare eloquence had gained for him among his fellows at his own bar; he has, by his winning manners and uniform courtesies, won the highest regard of the members of this bar. His rapid rise to the eminent position which he had already attained at his own home was but an earnest of the future, which beckoned him to yet severer exertions and to their reward, as the brilliant and successful lawyer, which attended such talents as he possessed, and such labor as he was wont to bestow upon the matters intrusted to him by loving and admiring clients. It is seldom that one so young as he had won so extended a practice at the bar, and yet more seldom that one so young had won so deep a hold upon the hearts of those about him, and wielded such an influence in the community in which he lived.

"As a bar we will remember his talents and success with pride, and seek to emulate his many virtues. In his early death we see but another illustration of the sad results of overlabor, of the straining beyond their utmost tension the nerves of the practicing lawyer. It is with inexpressible pain that we tender to the widow of the deceased our heart-felt sympathies in this, the hour of her bereavement; and as a further token of our esteem we appoint the Hon. Robt. N. Lamb, Hon. U. J. Hammond, Major Eli F. Ritter, Hon. John Hanna, and Hon. Robert E. Smith to attend the funeral of the deceased, as representing this bar, and to bear a copy of this tribute to the bar of Hancock County and to the family of the departed.

C. W. SMITH,
"EDWIN H. TERRELL,
"W. A. KETCHAM,
"JOHN A. FINCH,
"SOLOMON BLAIR."

"Remarking upon the resolutions, Mr. Smith testified to the integrity and high purpose of the deceased; of his matchless yet popular career in college, of his subsequent rise, and the sadness of his untimely fall. Mr. Hanna, another friend in college, moved with the recollection of those happy, busy days, referred with great feeling to his college life and subsequent professional efforts, said he felt a martyr to his ambition to make a name and bring to justice the conspirators who ruined his father. He was warm-hearted and honorable. Mr. John Finch added more in praise, and then the resolutions were adopted."

It is eminently fitting that we close this sketch of a young, brilliant man, struck down in the full bloom of youth by the icy hand of death, with the following beautiful poem, composed by his intimate friend, J. W. Riley, and read before a meeting of the bar of Greenfield and neighboring counties:

"Dead! Dead! Dead!
We thought him ours alone;
And none so proud to see him tread
The rounds of fame, and lift his head
Where sunlight ever shone;
But now our aching eyes are dim,
And look through tears in vain for him.

Name! Name! Name!
It was his diadem;
Nor ever tarnish-taint of shame
Could dim its luster; like a flame
Reflected in a gem,
He wears it blazing on his brow
Within the courts of heaven now.

Tears! Tears! Tears!
Like dews upon the leaf
That bursts at last—from out the years
The blossom of a trust appears
That blooms above the grief;
And mother, brother, wife, and child
Will see it and be reconciled."

EATON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, M. D., was born at Boonville, Oneida County, New York, September 16, 1824, of New England parentage. His father, Comfort Eaton, was a native of Massachusetts, in which state he was born, in the year 1778. His mother, Mary (Ayres) Eaton, was also born in Massachusetts, about one year later. Comfort Eaton was for many years a merchant in Herkimer County, New York. He died in 1827, when Doctor Eaton was but four years old, leaving his widow in limited circumstances. Upon her devolved the education and maintenance of the family, and these duties called for great self-sacrifice and prudent management, but in every respect they were performed. She survived her husband forty-two years, dying at the age of eighty-seven, mourned by all who knew her for her many virtues. Her good deeds and words were not recorded with ink

and pen, "but in the fleshy tablets of the heart." Her mother's name was Perces Stuart, who was from a noble ancestry, having descended in a direct line from Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland. The mother's name, Ayres, is accounted for by this tradition. During one of his battles with Harold, the Saxon king, William of Normandy fell from his horse, and, being old and fat, was rapidly suffocating. In this dilemma a Spanish knight-errant came to his rescue, unclasping the ungainly helmet, giving the king air. For this service he was given the title of the "Knight of Air." The education of Doctor Eaton began in Herkimer County, New York, in the common schools; but at the age of fourteen years he moved to Peru, Huron County, Ohio, where he continued his studies. He attended the academy at Norwalk, and afterwards completed his education at Granville College. Having selected the profession of medicine, he commenced his studies with Doctor Moses C. Sanders, of Peru, Ohio, a pioneer of his profession in that part of the state, and a most worthy man, a profound thinker, and ready and successful practitioner. After a long course of close and thorough study under this experienced mentor, Doctor Eaton entered the Medical Department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, from which institution he graduated in 1849 with marked honor. After his graduation he located at New Paris, Preble County, Ohio, where he began the general practice of medicine, in partnership with Doctor D. A. Cox, a gentleman of distinguished ability and prominence. While thus engaged in general practice, he developed a decided taste for surgery and the higher departments of his profession. Believing that he could achieve more than ordinary attainments in these departments and their collateral sciences, after having been with Doctor Cox some years he spent several months with Doctor George B. Wood, of Alleghany City, Pennsylvania, a man of extensive practice, possessing few, if any, superiors as an operator upon the eye. Afterwards, at different times, he was in attendance at the eye and ear infirmary and hospitals of New York City. At the university of that city he took a post-graduate course, receiving the *ad eundem* degree. He now devoted his entire time to the eye and ear, and to surgery. Possessing a clear judgment and a skillful hand, he performed with remarkable success many of the most delicate operations known to modern surgery. At the beginning of the Rebellion Doctor Eaton was in Mississippi. He had operated with success in several of the Southern States upon the eye and ear. He was at the Gayoso House, Memphis, when the news of the opening battle of Bull Run reached him, and, sacrificing all pecuniary interests, he returned to the North. In 1861-2 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newark, Ohio, with Mr. E. Seymour. This deviation from medicine was, however, but temporary. A call for surgeons

being made by the Governor of Ohio, Doctor Eaton tendered his services, was commissioned by Governor Tod, and was assigned to hospital duty at Huntsville, Alabama. Subsequently, he was engaged in the hospital at Nashville for several months. In the spring of 1863 he located in Toledo, Ohio. Here, for twelve years, he devoted his time and attention to the eye and ear. While in Toledo he was for several years the examining physician for the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York City. In the fall of 1875 he formed a partnership with Doctor John W. Culbertson, a gentleman of varied attainments, in the same specialty, and together they have since conducted, with great success, the Central Surgical Infirmary of Indianapolis, an institution bearing a wide and well-earned reputation. In a recent visit to the South he received the warmest testimonials of appreciation from those upon whom he had attended twenty years previously, and many applications for treatment, which facts are strong evidence of his ability and surgical skill. No man has displayed more unceasing industry for the benefit of the afflicted than Doctor Eaton, and few have equaled him in the satisfactory results of their labor. During his practice he has straightened more than one thousand cross-eyes, besides performing innumerable other operations of greater magnitude, requiring consummate dexterity and knowledge of his art. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He has also, for a long time, been identified with the Baptist Church, and is a useful and honorable citizen, a ready conversationalist, and a cultured gentleman, of modest and retiring disposition, who in no manner parades his attainments.

EDSON, HANFORD A., D. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Scottsville, Monroe County, New York, March 14, 1837. His family, of English blood, was first represented in America by Samuel Edson, who became a citizen of Salem, Massachusetts, July 25, 1639. ("Felt's Annals of Salem," Appendix, page 531.) When the township of Marshfield became a separate corporation, Duxbury, from which Marshfield had been originally taken, applied to the Old Colony Court, at Plymouth, for a grant of common land, or, as they said, "an extension to the westward," to compensate them for the great loss of territory they had sustained. In March, 1642, an order of court was issued providing therefor. Two years after—August, 1644—a more explicit order fixed the boundaries of the addition to Duxbury, and in 1645 the transfer was formally executed. Six persons, among them Captain Miles Standish and John Alden, were named by the court as "feoffees" in trust, "for the equal dividing and laying forth the said lands to the inhabitants." The title to

the property was not considered complete, however, until a deed was secured from the aborigines. Ousamequin, sachem of the country of Pocanoket, was induced to make the transfer, the Indians receiving as compensation "seven coats (a yard and a half in a coat), nine hatchets, eight hoes, twenty knives, four moose skins, and ten and one half yards of cotton." There were at first fifty-four share-holders in this Duxbury extension, who soon admitted two others: Deacon Samuel Edson, who built the first mill in the town; and the Rev. James Keith, of Scotland, the first minister, who married Deacon Edson's daughter Susanna. Bridgewater was the name selected for the new settlement. ("Records of Plymouth Colony," "New England Genealogical Register," "Mitchell's History of Bridgewater.") Samuel Edson died July 9, 1692, *at.* 80; his wife, Susanna, died February 20, 1699, *at.* 81; Samuel (second) died 1719; Samuel (third), 1771; Samuel (fourth), —; Jonah, born July 10, 1751, died July 21, 1831; and Betsey, his wife, born February 24, 1752, died August 21, 1850; Freeman, the twelfth of fourteen children of the preceding, and father of the subject of the present sketch, was born September 23, 1791, in Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He studied medicine with Doctor Twitchell, of Keene, and at Yale College. At the close of the second war with Great Britain, in 1814, he settled at Scottsville, New York, whither his uncle Scott had emigrated, and there has since been engaged in his profession. It is believed that he is now (1879) the oldest physician in actual practice in the United States. The subject of this notice received the name of his maternal grandfather, Abram Hanford, one of the earliest settlers of Western New York, which is perpetuated in Hanford's Landing, the starting-point of the present city of Rochester. Enjoying the advantage of early tuition at home, and in the district school presided over by N. A. Woodward, Esq., a graduate of Union College, Mr. Edson was prepared for the sophomore class, and entering Williams College, Massachusetts, graduated from that institution in 1855. For a large part of the three following years he was instructor in Greek and mathematics at Geneseo Academy, New York. In September, 1858, he was admitted to the Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and for two years he prosecuted the study of divinity there. Having already become acquainted with the German language, in May, 1860, he went to Europe, and was matriculated in the University of Halle, where he gave attention especially to theology and philosophy, under the instruction of Tholuck, Julius Müller, and Erdmann. After extended tours in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England, hastened by the war, he returned home. Being licensed to preach by Niagara Presbytery, at Lyndonville, October 29, 1861, he took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Niagara Falls, where he remained until called to the pastorate

of the Second Presbyterian Church, Indianapolis. His care of that parish began January 17, 1864. Steps were soon taken towards the erection of the edifice on the corner of Pennsylvania and Vermont Streets, and the enterprise was carried through to completion. To his Thanksgiving sermon, November 26, 1868, is ascribed the impulse which finally established the Indianapolis Public Library. April 1, 1873, he transferred his services to the Memorial Presbyterian Church, which society in six years has grown to be second in point of numbers to his former charge alone. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Mr. Edson by Hanover College in 1873. The same year he represented the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the National Congregational Council in New Haven, Connecticut; and in 1878 he was commissioned to the same duty before the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church at Newark, New Jersey. He has written largely for the press, and is the author of various magazine articles and published sermons and addresses. On the 16th of July, 1867, he was united in marriage with Helen M., daughter of William O. Rockwood, Esq., of Indianapolis.

ELLIOTT, JOHN, president of the First National Bank of Shelbyville. In 1816, James Elliott, an industrious and worthy young man from Delaware, and Miss Hannah Williamson, a Pennsylvania maiden, of Welsh descent, were married in Philadelphia, where, on the 13th of June, 1818, they became the parents of the subject of this memoir. Addison makes Cato say, "Tis not in mortals to command success," but the lives of some men seem to refute the assertion. No difficulties long deter, no disasters overwhelm them. Though, with power akin to that of the fabled Midas, they have but to touch an enterprise to insure golden results, yet it is not through any magical gift, but is due to deliberate and unerring judgment, tireless energy, and the ability to create and control. Mr. Elliott is one of these. He went with the family to Ohio in 1826, when he was eight years old, and was educated in that state. After reaching majority he engaged in milling, and in 1843 removed to Shelbyville, Indiana, and purchased a half interest in the Shelby flouring-mill. May 14, 1844, he married Margaret Ann Stanton, of Waynesville, Ohio. Devoting now all his energies to business and managing wisely, he prospered steadily, and at length acquired sufficient capital to engage in banking, which he did in 1855, under the firm name of Elliott, Hill & Co. This partnership was subsequently dissolved, but he continued the business as one of the firm of Elliot & Major until 1864, when the First National Bank was organized, and he was elected

its president. His first wife did not long survive, and in 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Peaslee, daughter of Judge Peaslee, of Shelbyville. (See sketch.) He has had three children by each wife, but only one is living. In 1871 Mr. Elliott was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of clerk of Shelby County, in which position he served four years, devoting himself to public duties with the same faithfulness that characterized him in his own private business. He has enjoyed, to some extent, the advantages of foreign travel, having made four trips to Europe, the last one in 1878, when he visited the Paris Exposition. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. With too little self-appreciation, and underestimating the worth of his example to aspiring young men, Mr. Elliott has unfortunately confined the biographer to very meager data. He is greatly esteemed by the citizens of Shelby County for his abilities in finance and general business, his unsullied character, and his genuine personal worth.

VERTS, ORPHEUS, M. D., was born near Salem (Friends) Meeting-house, in Union County, Indiana, December 18, 1826. He is the son of Doctor Sylvanus Everts and Elizabeth (Heywood) Everts. The Everts family is of Dutch origin, as the name indicates, and made its appearance in America long before the Revolution, settling in Vermont, where Doctor Sylvanus Everts and his father, Ambrose Everts, were both born. Their genealogy embraces in its relationship some of the most distinguished families of New England, receiving blood in its descent from the Chitendens, Bingham, Wheelocks, and the celebrated Captain Miles Standish, of colonial fame. Doctor Everts belongs to a family of physicians, his father, one uncle, and three brothers, all having pursued the same professional calling. His school instruction as a boy was such as might be acquired in a country school in Indiana forty years ago. It was better, however than the ordinary district school of that time, as it was supported and conducted by the society of Friends, who employed good instructors. All subsequent education was the result of personal effort and application, outside of school-house or college edifice. He attributes an early taste for scientific knowledge to intimate and, for a year or more, almost continuous association and conversation with his father, who used the boy as eyes and hands in an active and laborious practice of his profession, while himself deprived of the use of his own. His choice of business, however, would have been mechanical or architectural, had he been left to choose for himself. He adopted the profession of medicine, as being already in the family, and more readily acquired, under the cir-

cumstances surrounding his youth, than any other. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Indiana Medical College, class of 1845-46, and commenced practice in the village of St. Charles, Illinois, thirty miles west of Chicago. He returned to Laporte, Indiana, in 1852, abandoning medical practice, and assumed the publication and editorship of a weekly Democratic partisan journal at Laporte. He was Democratic elector from this state in 1856, and cast an electoral vote for James Buchanan for President. He was appointed register of a government land office by Mr. Buchanan, and became a resident of North-west Wisconsin in 1858. He returned to Indiana on the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was commissioned surgeon of the 20th Indiana Volunteers by Governor Morton, July, 1861. He served in the field with the Third and Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, until mustered out of service with the troops, July, 1865, as surgeon-in-chief of the brigades and divisions, and acting medical director of the corps, on the staffs of Generals Robinson, Ward, D. B. Birney, Mott, and Humphreys. He was present and on duty at every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, excepting those of Bull Run and Antietam. Dr. Everts resumed medical practice after the war, locating at Michigan City, Indiana, and was tendered the position of superintendent of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane (unsolicited) in November, 1868, and assumed the duties of that important office immediately, holding it for ten years, having developed the hospital from a capacity of three hundred to its present capacity of six hundred beds, and managed its affairs to the general satisfaction of the people of the state. He also drafted the law, furnished the plan, and became the superintendent of construction, of the new hospital for the insane, now approaching completion, having a capacity of seven hundred beds, which, when opened, will constitute the department for women of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, the old building to be occupied thereafter by men exclusively—both hospitals coming under one supervision and board of control. This new building, presenting some original features, and many adaptations of the better ideas of all hospitals, the Doctor justly looks upon as his monument. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society; of the Academy of Medicine, Indianapolis; of the Association of American Superintendents of Insane Hospitals and Asylums; of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons; and is a director of the Industrial Life Insurance Company, of Indiana. He has no connection with any religious society, by profession or membership; is a receiver, to a limited degree, of the religious philosophy of Swedenborg, but does not recognize his revelations as infallible, or supersensuously inspired. His father, yet living, aged ninety-one, is a believer in Christianity, and a Universalist in faith. His mother, who is now

dead, was a conscience-driven skeptic, seeking for rest through faith, but never finding it. Doctor Everts married, March 14, 1847, Mary, second daughter of George W. Richards, M. D., then of St. Charles, Illinois, with whom he is still living, surrounded by a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Doctor Everts is a large man, standing six feet two and a half inches high, well proportioned, weighing two hundred and sixteen pounds. He is of the nervo-sanguine temperament, with dark brown eyes, and hair now changing to gray, and he wears a full beard. His social, business, and professional standing are sufficiently indicated by his history and his present relation to the public, which could not have been sustained for ten years, with but little adverse criticism, by any other than a man among men, "worthy and well qualified." Since the above sketch was written, Doctor Everts has been appointed superintendent of the Cincinnati Sanitarium, an institution of the highest repute, situated seven miles from the center of the city.

FERGUSON, JAMES C., of Indianapolis, has been identified with the interests of the city of Indianapolis for nearly forty years, and for nearly thirty years of that time has been engaged in a business which has contributed as much as any other to its growth and prosperity—that of pork-packing. A history of what Indiana has produced in the way of self-made and successful men would be incomplete without his name on the list, and the state has few more worthy names upon her roll of honor. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 5, 1810, and is one of a family of eight children of Clemens and Sarah (Cochran) Ferguson. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in his boyhood with his widowed mother, who was of a noble family, and in her girlhood bore the title of Lady Clemens, but had incurred the displeasure of her relatives by contracting a marriage with a young physician, the grandfather of James C. Ferguson. Upon her husband's death, with her son, Clemens, she sought a home in America, settling at first in Philadelphia, but after some time finally going to Kentucky. Her son Clemens, the father of James C., was educated under the eye of his mother, who was a lady of the highest accomplishments. He subsequently adopted the profession of medicine, and in the War of 1812 served in the American army, under General Harrison, as surgeon. The earliest recollection of James C. Ferguson extends back to the time when his father was greeted by his joyful family on his return from the field after peace was proclaimed. When James was about eight years old, or in 1818, his father moved from Kentucky to Preble County, Ohio, where

he was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred in 1831. During his life-time he assisted in laying out and naming the village of New Paris, Preble County, which he christened in honor of Paris, Kentucky, which was his old place of residence. He had enjoyed a large practice, extending over three counties, and had the reputation of being a skillful and accomplished physician. While in Kentucky he at one time tried his hand at farming, but he soon discovered that youth and inexperience were of little advantage in clearing land in a new country, and abandoned the farm for a more congenial occupation. James C. Ferguson was given all the opportunities for an early education that the public schools of Preble County afforded until he reached the age of sixteen years. At this age his parents decided to fit him for the more practical duties of life, and he was sent to Cincinnati to learn the trade of watch-maker and jeweler. He worked at this trade for five years in that city, and, as he says, the experience and training obtained in that time have ever been a source of pleasure and profit to him in after life. It made him an expert judge of various metals, and, having a natural mechanical genius, it has helped him wonderfully in his comprehension of various kinds of machinery, with which his long business experience has made him familiar. In 1831, or the year of his father's death, he left Cincinnati and came to Richmond, Indiana, where he opened a jeweler's store and started in business for himself. It was the second one of its kind in the city, and he did a very good trade for those days, working at the bench himself part of the time, as well as attending to his customers. Here he made the acquaintance of his future wife, then Miss Clarissa Mansur, daughter of Jeremy Mansur, and a member of a family widely and favorably known in Indiana. They were married on the 5th of September, 1837, and still live together, enjoying the inestimable privilege of being able to look back upon nearly half a century of wedded happiness, surrounded by children and friends as well as by all that makes life enjoyable. After his marriage Mr. Ferguson continued his business at Richmond for about seven years, and in 1844 removed to Indianapolis and engaged in general mercantile affairs. His brother-in-law, Mr. William Mansur, had been previously conducting the establishment in that city, and Mr. Ferguson bought out his stock, and carried on the trade with success for about seven years. Mercantile business was not altogether to Mr. Ferguson's liking, as in those days a system of credit and barter was indulged in to a large extent, and this did not suit his ideas. He wished it more pushing and profitable. In 1851 Mr. Ferguson first entered in the business with which his name is now almost entirely identified. He engaged in pork-packing with his father-in-law, Mr. Jeremy Mansur, and carried on a highly successful trade with him for ten years,

until the outbreak of the war in 1861. In the latter year he was alone, and so carried it on until 1868, when he associated with him his sons-in-law, Nathan M. Neeld and Edward B. Howard, with whom he has since conducted the business, under the firm name of J. C. Ferguson & Co. He also holds a large interest in the firm of Barnes, McMurty & Co., in the same line. Mr. Ferguson was for several years president of the board of trade of Indianapolis. From a comparatively small beginning his business has assumed immense proportions, and, with but a single exception, his establishment is the largest of its kind in Indianapolis, the great center of the pork trade of Indiana. Some idea of his house can be formed from the fact that the average number of hogs slaughtered by it for the past few years has been about one hundred thousand, and this present year (1880) the number slaughtered by both houses will not fall short of two hundred thousand. The handling of this enormous quantity of meat gives employment to about two hundred hands. The brands of J. C. Ferguson & Co. are considered the finest in the market, and immense quantities are shipped to Europe by the firm, aggregating over one-half the entire killing. For about five years, from 1869 to 1874, Mr. Ferguson had also a large establishment at Kansas City, Missouri, where he combined the slaughter of hogs with that of cattle, killing one year fifteen thousand of the latter and forty thousand of the former. These gigantic enterprises have made constant and unremitting claims on the time and attention of Mr. Ferguson, and he still puts his shoulder to the wheel and personally participates in the management of his establishment, although long since placed above the necessity of active work. In 1878 he spent a few months in Europe, principally on business, although the element of pleasure largely entered into the trip, on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Ferguson. Out of seven children born to them, four survive: Mary, wife of Mr. Nathan N. Neeld; Clara, wife of Mr. Edward B. Howard, both well known in Indianapolis society; and John Q. and Edward W., who are now engaged with their father. Their second daughter, Isabella, a young lady of more than ordinary accomplishments and sweetness of disposition, died in 1861, while attending school at Georgetown, Kentucky, where she had just graduated, at a little more than sixteen years of age. A son, James, an invalid for years, died in his twenty-third year, and another son died in infancy. Mr. Ferguson belongs to no secret society, and, while he is a member of no particular religious denomination, he contributes liberally to all Churches and similar worthy enterprises. Himself and family are worshipers at the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In politics Mr. Ferguson was a Whig of the old school and voted for Henry Clay. He is now, of course, a Republican. His home in Indianapolis, which was designed by himself,

is a model of elegance and comfort, and throughout displays æsthetic taste which reflects high credit upon the designer and decorator. A man of thoroughly domestic tastes himself, he delights in a generous hospitality, and in this he is well seconded by his amiable wife, the name of whose friends is legion. Time has dealt very gently with Mrs. Ferguson, who is but a few years younger than her husband, but whom no one would suppose to have seen half a century. Mr. Ferguson is in the enjoyment of robust health, and is as active and energetic as a man of fifty. His constitution has never been undermined by tobacco or alcoholic drinks, which he consistently and firmly eschews, and with his loving partner he bids fair to see many years of a new century. He has passed the season of trials and struggles and experiments in business, and now from the round of assured success he can look back with satisfaction on his progress upward on the ladder of life.

FINCH, FABIOUS M. Few families have more strongly marked individuality than that of Fabius M. Finch. His father, Judge John Finch, in 1814 came from Livingston County, where this son was born three years before, to Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1818 he came to Central Indiana, having about him there a family of sixteen. No son was under six feet in height, and all bore his own striking personal appearance. The daughters were women of singular beauty and grace. The family is traced six generations in America, and then to the English Earl of Nottingham, Sir Heneage Finch. His father took up the labors of pioneer life, and did all that could be done to make his settlement a pleasant home. The educational advantages his children enjoyed were limited, but the family was a community to itself, where the older aided the younger. But what each one gained was through personal application. It was a life of hard work. In 1827 Fabius M. Finch removed to Indianapolis and entered the law office of Judge Wick, where he completed his preparatory study, and was admitted to the bar on examination. He then removed to Franklin, twenty miles south, and entered upon an active practice. Naturally inclined to political studies, he became an ardent Whig, and in 1839 was elected to the Legislature. The term was memorable for the fierce partisan zeal that marked the conduct of all within its influence. In 1840 he was an active supporter of General Harrison, and went the round of appointments for the "Log Cabin" candidate. In 1842 he became Judge of the Circuit Court, and presided acceptably over the large circuit. He entered earnestly into the great temperance movement of the Washingtonians in 1845, and afterwards became the highest officer in the state—

Grand Worthy Patriarch in the Sons of Temperance. He was also the representative of the state in the national councils of that powerful order. In that year he united with the Presbyterian Church, and has maintained his Church connection to this time. In 1859 he was elected Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit for six years, and filled the position again with great credit. Up to this time he had always been a leader in the politics of his section, being a strong delegate in the state convention. He was a Whig from deep-settled conviction as long as the party had an existence, and he still considers that party worthy of all the devotion he gave it. He was in the anti-slavery element, and was in constant opposition to the encroachment of the slave power. He was regarded as a sagacious counselor in party principles and management. When the Rebellion was threatened he was one of the most outspoken in his support of the general government. He did not hesitate as to the right of the government to coerce a state, and to put down any treasonable conspiracy at any hazard. He was early in favor of arming the negroes and making soldiers and sailors of them. The Proclamation of Emancipation he regarded as equally a right and a duty. His oldest son, Captain Heneage B. Finch, entered the service at the first call. Judge Finch would have gone himself if he had not been too old; and his other son, John A. Finch, would have then gone if he had not been too young. Later this son was also in the army. The oldest son remained in the military service until the close of the war. The exposure of the life broke his constitution, and he died in 1867 from disease contracted in the army. The war was one unceasing interest to Judge Finch. He never faltered or doubted of the result. He gave personal attention to the wants of soldiers at home or in the field, and visited the front as often as he could, and was with each son when needing him in the hospital, as each unfortunately did. In early life Judge Finch developed a keen literary taste, which he has gratified and cultivated by wide and careful reading. He was at one time given to poetry so fully that he wrote, and very acceptably, for the Eastern press. Several of his verses have a fixed place in the short poems of the country. His taste in later years, outside of professional reading, has been turned to progressive thinkers in social science and practical philosophy. Judge Finch is now in active practice, his firm, Finch & Finch—himself and his son, John A. Finch—being the longest in continuous labor at the bar of Indianapolis. He has been uniformly successful, and has been at times very powerful with his juries. He seeks the strong point in the case and rests upon that. The firm is noted in practice for "forcing the fighting." Though now sixty-seven years of age, and an unceasing worker from the time of boyhood, Judge Finch enjoys

good health. His regular habits of living and thinking reward him with an unabated vigor, and a ruddiness that men thirty years younger might envy. In social intercourse none can be more pleasant and agreeable. He has retained all the geniality and sprightliness that from early youth made him a choice companion of his brethren at the bar. His personal appearance is so striking, his conversation so full of wit and humor, and his whole manner so kindly and attractive, that the most casual meeting will impress even a stranger that he is with a man of men, one who royally wears "the grand old name of gentleman."

FLETCHER, PROFESSOR MILES J., was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, in the year 1828. He was the son of Calvin Fletcher, Esq., who, although he had emigrated to the Western wilderness at an early day, had gained for himself a good general and classical education; so that although young Fletcher's school privileges were limited to a few winter months in the year, yet, with his other brothers, he had constantly the advantages of home instruction, which was of more value in building up the noble characteristics of his nature than any training he could have received in academic halls. In 1847 he entered the Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1852, having interlarded his years of student life by a year of hard work. He was prominent in his class for his general knowledge. He cared but little for mathematics, although he acknowledged its importance. In historical information and logic he stood above his fellows. In the spring of 1848, while spending a vacation in the village of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, influenced by a letter from a brother, he became interested in religious matters. Without a moment of delay, after light broke in on him, he identified himself with the cause by uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, the one in which he was trained from childhood. He took an active yet modest part in the college class and prayer meetings, and with new light and zeal taught a class that had long been under his charge in Sabbath-school. At about the time of his conversion a spirit of religious inquiry came upon the students in Brown University. Many were converted, but Professor Fletcher remarked that all whose minds had been prepared by early Sabbath-school teachings escaped all the gloom of doubt and the temptations to skepticism. To him the preparation of the mind and heart for the world's broad field of battle was a high and holy calling. Immediately upon his graduation he entered upon his duties as professor of English literature in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. With characteristic zeal and energy, he la-

bored in his department, having the faculty of rendering his branches interesting to the students. He was the friend of his pupils, not holding them off by any false notions of professional dignity, but warming them to companionship by the kindness of his manner. He visited them in sickness, closed their eyes in death, gave encouragement to them in their despondency, and employment to lessen their poverty. In the fall of 1860 he was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of Indiana. In this capacity his labors were incredible; he brought honest industry and system to bear so efficaciously that at the time of his melancholy death the machinery of his office was in fine working order. All this was accomplished notwithstanding the heavy drain upon his time incident to the Rebellion. When the firing upon Fort Sumter aroused the nation he assisted, at the request of the Governor, in the drilling of raw recruits for the three months' service at Camp Morton; immediately thereafter, by appointment, he visited the armories of New England, and purchased the first arms for the state of Indiana. In August, 1861, he made an arduous and dangerous journey to Western Virginia in search of his brother, Doctor William B. Fletcher, who was captured in July by the rebels. He also visited Washington on the same mission when the whereabouts of his brother were ascertained. He spent many weeks in attempting to improve his condition, and finally achieved his release by exchange from the loathsome warehouse at Richmond. When he returned home he resumed his system of county visitation and lecturing on education, which he continued until after the battle of Shiloh, when he proffered his services to carry relief to the sick and wounded. Here he labored with such assiduity that it brought on an infirmity which might have followed him through a long life had not his existence been suddenly cut short by accident. In company with Governor Morton, Doctor Bobbs, and General Noble, he left Indianapolis on a night train, on an expedition to the army at Corinth, to bring home the wounded and sick soldiers, and to carry hospital stores to others. At Terre Haute they took the connecting train for Evansville, which reached Sullivan about one o'clock. As the train was approaching that station it ran into a freight car. The jar and confusion caused Professor Fletcher to put his head out of the window, and something, probably a freight car or the switch, struck him on the head, crushing his skull and killing him instantly. The loss of such a man at such a time, and in such a manner, produced a profound sensation. Professor Fletcher had elements of popularity equaled by few. He was big-hearted and brave, tender and considerate to the downtrodden and poor, free and outspoken, and no one felt or feared that there was any dissimulation or concealment about him. He was the soul of honor and the type of generosity,



Moiles J. Fletcher.

and withal had an inexhaustible flow of spirits that gave fascination and charm to his society, and made him popular without effort to be so. He was a prodigy of work, and he did his labors so thoroughly and well that his friends were always taxing him with new burdens. He was no politician, and no other office in the gift of the state would have seduced him from his professorship; but he felt that in the capacity of Superintendent of Public Instruction he could accomplish for the cause of education in the state at large more than he could in any other position.

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GALVIN, GEORGE W., of Indianapolis, was born in Jamestown, Boone County, Indiana, April 22, 1847. The Galvins of Galvin Grove were Scottish chiefs of renown, and their descendants of the north of Ireland were the ancestry of the present race of Galvins. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch came from Scotland, and settled in Virginia. There the family resided for one generation, when the great-grandfather emigrated to Kentucky. From that state the grandfather removed to Boone County, Indiana, about the year 1835, and engaged extensively in farming, and raising blooded stock. The financial crash of 1840 wrecked his fortunes, and his death soon followed—his three sons being thrown on their own resources. George's father, at that time a young man, worked industriously on a farm, and in 1843 married Margaret Piersol, then recently from Reading, Pennsylvania. Miss Piersol was a lineal descendant of the New York Piersols and the Massachusetts Lincolns, and was a cousin, several degrees removed, of Abraham Lincoln. George's father stood in the same relation to Stephen A. Douglas. After his marriage he entered the mercantile business, with but four hundred dollars in cash and a character for business integrity. In twelve years he had acquired an independence. In 1858 Mrs. Galvin died, and Mr. Galvin removed to Indianapolis, invested extensively and judiciously in real estate, and became, and at the present writing remains, a heavy landed proprietor. George, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the log school-houses of Boone County. At the age of fourteen, in the early part of the war, he enlisted in the service in every regiment he could reach, and was taken out as frequently by his father, who gave the son due credit for persistence in his ambitious desires. George now entered the Northwestern Christian University, remained four years, and then enlisted in the 132d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and followed its fortunes until the close of the war. Then followed nine months' attendance at school at Fort Edward, New York. From a boy, young Galvin had indulged dreams of literary fame, and he was well

known among readers of poetry and fiction as author of stories and poems that would have done credit to one of twice his number of years. But he had determined on the law as his business in life, and sentiment was cast aside for the dry details of Blackstone and Kent. Returning home, he entered the office of Judges Perkins and McDonald, remained there two years, graduated, was admitted to practice, and soon after moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he stayed seven years. In 1875 he returned to Indianapolis, and formed a partnership with Jonathan S. Harvey, ex-Treasurer of State. In the summer of 1878 Judge Samuel A. Huff, of Lafayette, was added to the firm, which is now doing a successful business, under the style of Harvey, Galvin & Huff. September 9, 1868, Mr. Galvin married Miss Mary Kingsbury, of Elmira, New York, daughter of a well-known business man. They have two children, Mary and Georgia, now living. Mr. Galvin is stoutly built, has an active mind, is an excellent judge of human nature, has a keen relish for the beautiful in poetry and art, but can make these subservient to the demands of business. He is an admirable companion, an excellent talker, and, what is better, a patient listener. He takes an honest pride in his profession, and has cases now on the docket involving vast interests. He is reticent rather than familiar, devotes but little time to the amenities of social life, makes business acquaintances rather than friends, is wedded to his studies, has his regular hours for intellectual toil, is fond of historical works, and from early morn until deep in the night, at home or in his office, applies himself to the acquisition of such knowledge as will best subserve his purposes in life.

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GILLETT, REV. S. T., D. D., of Indianapolis, was born in New York, and removed with his father to Indiana in 1818, landing at old Fort Harrison, near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. They ascended the Wabash River in a family flat-boat, propelled by hand-power, all the way from the Ohio River. His father died in ten days after they landed, from sickness brought on by exposure in leaving the boat without his coat to greet the Indians then lining the bank. Many of the red men remained in the country after the settlement, to receive their annuities according to the treaty stipulations. Sickness prevailing extensively on the prairies, the widow with her children took refuge in the healthy wooded country near the present city of Rockville, in what is now Parke County. Although the lands had been sold by the Indians to the general government, yet many of them remained. Among these a mission school was organized by Elder McCoy, of the Baptist Church, and here young Gillett received a portion of his early education. In 1819 he removed to Madison,

Indiana, and became a member of the family of his half brother, Caleb B. Palmer, and while there pursued a classical course, preparatory to the study of medicine; but, as a life among the sick was uncongenial, he made application, through Hon. William Hendricks, United States Senator from Indiana, for an appointment in the government service, and received that of midshipman, dated December 1, 1826, and in March following he was ordered to active duty in New York. He was attached to the steam frigate "Fulton," which afterwards was blown up, with a large portion of her crew. His first cruise at sea was in the United States steamer "Lexington," which belonged to the Mediterranean squadron—they remaining in the seaports of the south of Europe and west of Asia three years and four months—giving its officers superior facilities for visiting its classic shores, more especially Italy, Asia Minor, and the Grecian Archipelago. His vessel returned in 1830, and he was permitted to visit his Western home, after an absence of nearly four years. The change from boyhood to manhood was so great that an elder brother found it difficult to recognize him. Yet his mother, with true parental instinct, clasped her son to her heart at first sight, and wept tears of joy over one who had been the subject of prayerful solicitude during his absence. At that time the government furnished instruction for midshipmen at the navy-yards and on board ships in commission. As an examination for promotion occurred annually for those who had been five years in service, three of them at sea; and as merit determined the place of each on the list, there was no small degree of anxiety on the part of the sixty composing the list of 1826 as to their success in the ordeal through which they were to pass. This induced young Gillett to press his studies while on shore rather than indulge in the sailor's usual course of relaxation while on land. After some months of duty at the navy-yard in Pensacola, he was ordered to Baltimore for examination, with some sixty others, among whom were Raphael Semmes, John A. Dahlgren, O. S. Glisson, S. C. Rowan, and C. S. Boggs, who were conspicuous in naval affairs during the late Rebellion, and who, with the exception of Mr. Semmes, have been promoted to the admiralty. The examining board was in session nearly two months, and at its conclusion placed the name of Samuel T. Gillett at the head of the list, giving Raphael Semmes, late captain of the famous "Alabama," the next number below him. Forty-two of the class passed. Some failed, and others feared to come before the board. Gillett's success was the more gratifying, as the officers from the Eastern States affected to believe that those from the West could not compete with them. In 1830 he was again ordered to sea, and was favored with duty on board the "Delaware," ship-of-the-line. After landing Edward Livingston, Minister to France, at Cherbourg,

the officers visited Paris, and other cities between that and the British Channel. The vessel then proceeded to the Mediterranean, and, during a stay of two years, he visited the south of France, west coast of Italy, and Palestine. While witnessing an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, near Naples, he was in a perilous condition from a shower of molten lava, thrown from the crater in an oblique direction, falling in pieces of several pounds' weight around him and his companions. In Egypt he, with several of his associates, passed up the Nile to Cairo, and, being tendered horses and grooms from the Pasha's stables, accompanied by Mr. Gliddon, United States Vice-consul, visited the pyramids, the ruins of Memphis, catacombs, and many other interesting localities in that semi-barbarous country, the seat of literature and refinement as existing in ancient times. In Palestine they were received by the Governor of Jerusalem, and provided with quarters in that most interesting of all cities to Bible students. After visiting many other places of note and interest they rejoined the ship at Jaffa—the Joppa of the Scriptures. They passed up the coast, visiting Tyre and Sidon, and Beyrout, where the lamented Kingsley closed his eventful life. The "Delaware" then returned to Port Mahon, headquarters of the squadron, and Mr. Gillett to the United States. On his return home he was placed on leave of absence, and entered the service of the state of Indiana as civil engineer, in the preliminary survey and location of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. While thus engaged the great crisis of his life occurred, wholly revolutionizing his views of duty and course of action. Reflecting on the insufficiency of worldly enjoyments—of which he had freely partaken—to satisfy the demands of the soul, he resolved to act on a remark dropped in his hearing by Mrs. Gillett, that "happiness was to be found in religion," and commenced reading the Bible. The result was that he became a professed Christian. On the third day of March, 1837, he was confirmed by the United States Senate as lieutenant in the navy. Being passionately fond of the sea, he was for a season tempted to retain the commission so unexpectedly sent him, and for the present decline active ministerial life, which he had resolved upon. The immediate result was a loss of religious enjoyments, and distaste for spiritual exercises. Being on a visit to his brother-in-law, Rev. W. H. Goode, D. D., at New Albany, he attended a camp-meeting near by, and, after a severe struggle over the sacrifice demanded, resolved to end the matter forthwith, resign his commission, and enter on the ministerial life. His religious peace returned, and, entering the altar at the camp-ground, he commenced among the mourners the future work of his life. Soon after, in the fall of 1837, in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, he tendered his resignation, assigning



Oliver J. Gussner.

the reason impelling him to the sacrifice. The resignation was accepted. He was duly licensed as a local preacher, and his recommendation from the Madison Quarterly Conference to the Indiana Annual Conference was presented by Rev. E. G. Wood, D. D., presiding elder. He was received on trial at the session of 1837, in New Albany; and he was appointed to Lawrenceburg Circuit, James Jones and Silas Rawson being his colleagues. Their labors were successful, and extensive revivals followed. In 1838 he was reappointed to the same work, with Charles Bonner in charge. Lawrenceburg having been made a station, the circuit was called Wilmington. Extensive revivals crowned their labors in the twenty-two appointments, and seventeen hundred and ninety-nine were returned to the conference. In 1839 and 1840 he was on the Rising Sun Circuit, but was transferred the second year to the Union Bethel, at Louisville, Kentucky, by Bishop Soule. In 1841 he was sent to Lawrenceburg Station, but in the following May was ordered to the navy-yard at New York, having been commissioned as chaplain in the navy by Mr. Tyler. He remained there several months, but became satisfied he would be more useful in the regular work, resigned his position, and was reappointed to Lawrenceburg. In 1843 and 1844 he was in charge of Terre Haute Station, North Indiana Conference; in 1845 of Greencastle Station; and in 1846 and 1847 of Roberts Chapel, in Indianapolis. He was then four years on the Centerville District as presiding elder, and was delegate from the North Indiana Conference to General Conference in 1852. At the close of this year he was elected president of the Fort Wayne Female College, but declined the appointment, and was stationed at Asbury Chapel, Indianapolis, South-east Indiana Conference. While on the Centerville District he was elected president of Whitewater College, but served only until a successor could be obtained. Preferring the regular work, in 1853 he was sent to the Connersville District, and remained there three years. In 1856 and 1857 he was in charge of Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, New Albany, Indiana Conference. In 1858 he was on the Bloomington District. In 1859 he was placed in charge of the Locust Street Church, Evansville District, from which he was removed in 1862 to Wesley Chapel, Indianapolis, and remained two years. In 1864 and 1865 he was on Bloomington Station, but was retired early in 1866, and placed in the Centenary Agency; and, in connection with his colleague, raised over thirty thousand dollars in cash and subscriptions for the literary and benevolent institutions; in the fall of 1866 was placed on the Indianapolis District, where he remained two years, when, on the division of the district by an act of the General Conference, in changing the boundary lines, he was again placed in charge of Asbury

Station, Indianapolis, where he remained two years, and was removed in the fall of 1870 to the First Church in Greensburg. From Greensburg he went to Indianapolis in 1873, and was appointed to the charge of the Third Street Church. In 1874 was appointed to Edinburg Station, staying a year. In 1875 and 1876 he was a supernumerary. In 1877 he was appointed to North Indianapolis; in 1878 was stationed at Grace Church, Indianapolis; and in 1879 was placed on the superannuated list. He was married, February 10, 1831, to Miss Harriet Ann Goode. Of four sons born to them, three are living. The oldest son is superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Jacksonville, Illinois. The second son, Francis, died at Rio Janeiro, in 1878, of yellow fever, holding at his death the position of paymaster in the United States navy.

GLESSNER, OLIVER J., Shelbyville. The grandfather of this gentleman, John Glessner, was a native of Germany, and in an early period of this country's history cast his fortunes upon the tide of this now prosperous republic, in York County, Pennsylvania, where he raised to manhood the father of Oliver, whose name was also John, and who selected a home in Baltimore, Maryland, where he secured a wife in the person of Ellenora Giddleman, a daughter of John and Mary Giddleman. He was a native of that state, and she was from London, England. After this marriage the twain settled in Frederick, of the state of Maryland, where Oliver J. Glessner was born, on the 11th of October 1828, being the third of their eleven children. In 1836 his father and family removed West, first locating at Indianapolis, and shortly afterward upon a farm near Martinsville, Morgan County, Indiana, where, in 1866, his father died, then in the sixty-sixth year of his age, his widow surviving him. She is now in the seventy-seventh year of her age and residing with this son. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents until near his majority, when he left home because of the meager facilities of his neighborhood for securing educational advantages, and sought the instructions of a retired Irish schoolmaster of much culture, from whom he obtained a rudimental education. He then took a short course of reading in medicine, but, upon the entreaties of his friends, abandoned his prospects in the medical profession to take up the study of law, in which latter profession he graduated from the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, then under the professorship of Judge James Hughes, in February, 1856. He immediately began the practice at Martinsville, where he met with unusual success, obtaining at once an extensive and lucrative practice. On December 19, 1860, he

was married, at Georgetown, Vermilion County, Illinois, to Miss Louzema B. Moore, daughter of Nelson and Ann Moore, of that place. In 1862 he was nominated as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Lower House of the state Legislature, and, although the county was strongly Republican, was defeated by but a small number of votes. In 1864, as the candidate of the same party, he was elected Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Morgan, Shelby, Johnson, Brown, and Monroe; and, although an extensive district, requiring his whole time, and being young in years, and in the profession and practice, he maintained the position in an honorable, dignified, able, and highly agreeable manner until October, 1868, when he declined the earnest solicitation of his party and friends to again accept that office. During his service as judge, in August, 1865, he moved his family to Shelbyville, at which place, immediately upon the close of his judicial term, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has pursued assiduously until this time, winning for himself an enviable rank at the bar of his county and in the profession in his state. As a lawyer, he possesses much more than ordinary ability, being endowed with an active mind, shrewd discernment, a combative disposition (though strictly courteous), combined with extensive reading and practice. As an advocate, few men in Indiana have equal skill; his bright, perceptive faculties, a vast fund of natural capacity, known as common sense; an unusual personal magnetism; a fine voice; a smooth, graceful, and attractive flow of language; an ingenuity in presenting lucidly and impressively the facts establishing his theories, and in answering and averting elements in conflict with his theories, all unite in securing his aim. In October, 1870, he was elected by his party to the state Senate, as a member for the counties of Shelby and Bartholomew, serving as such for four years and during three sessions of that body. Judge Glessner, then being one of the few Democratic Senators who were lawyers or skilled in debate, and with a natural taste for legislative duties, was advanced to the position of one of the leaders of his political side of the Senate, a place, whether upon committee duty or upon the floor, he maintained with credit to his constituents and distinction to himself, against such opposition as the present Lieutenant-governor Gray, Hon. John Caven, mayor of Indianapolis, Judge E. B. Martindale, Hon. Asbury Steele, Hon. Harvey D. Scott, Hon. George B. Sleeth, and a number of others then leaders upon the other side, as the records of his term will give ample testimony. To him from the Senate, and Attorney-general T. W. Woollen from the House, as members of a joint committee, is the credit due for the origin and passage of that noted bill which abolished the useless and expensive Common Pleas Court, and redistricted the state

for judicial purposes, saving to the tax-payers of the state incalculable amounts, and accomplishing that end which had been sought for many years without avail. In 1872 Mr. Glessner was selected by the state Democratic Convention as a presidential elector for his congressional district, but did not serve, owing to his ineligibility, being then a member of the Senate; and on the ninth day of June, 1880, he was again chosen by the state convention as a presidential elector for his district. He is an astute politician, a zealous Democrat, usually an active participant in the campaigns of his party, and has been frequently favorably mentioned in connection with congressional nominations in his district, though he has never permitted his name to be offered for that place. He is known as a man of the highest integrity, and has certainly superior abilities as a lawyer, as a politician, and as a legislator, which will ever commend him to the confidence of the people of his state.

GOODWIN, REV. THOMAS A., of Indianapolis, is a native of Indiana, and few names on the list of her distinguished men are more familiar to the people of the state than that of "Parson Goodwin." It would be impossible in the circumscribed limits of a sketch to do more than glance at the salient points of his history. He was born in Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, November 2, 1818. His father was one of the earliest settlers in Franklin County, as well as of the state of Indiana, and the Goodwin family are still among the most prominent and respected in his native region. The youth of Mr. Goodwin was not marked by any thing strikingly different from that of most farmers' sons of his day. Working on the farm in the summer season, and in winter picking up a modest education at the common country schools, filled up the early part of his life. On the opening of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, young Goodwin was the first student from abroad to avail himself of the privileges of the institution, and in 1840 he was a member of the first class which graduated at that university. He entered the Indiana Methodist Conference the same year, and continued in pastoral work until 1844, when he opened the Madison Female College, in which he continued for several years. He subsequently assumed the presidency of the Brookville College, resigning the place in 1853 to take charge of the *Indiana American*, a paper of twenty years' standing, which had hitherto been Whig. Under Mr. Goodwin's control it soon became a most pronounced anti-slavery paper, reflecting in its columns the advanced views of its editor on this question, before the Republican party had as yet any existence. Long before assuming editorial control of the *American*, "Parson Goodwin" had become widely

known as a fearless and outspoken champion of the slave, and an unsparing denouncer of the system which kept the negro race in shackles under a free flag. In his ministerial capacity he had fearlessly proclaimed his sentiments, and among his brethren of the South the hated term Abolitionist soon began to be coupled with his name. Always a man of decided convictions, and capable of impressing his stamp upon those with whom he came in contact either personally or through the medium of his paper, he soon became an acknowledged leader in what seemed at first almost a forlorn hope, but was destined to wield an influence that shook the country to its center, and culminated at last in the war which brought freedom to the slave, and wiped from the page of American liberty the one foul blot upon its otherwise spotless record. As the circulation of his paper increased, and it seemed necessary for him to change his base of operations, in April, 1857, he appeared unheralded, with type and press, in the city of Indianapolis, and commenced the issue of his paper from that city, continuing its name, and intensifying its peculiar characteristics. In addition to its anti-slavery features, it was extremely radical on the temperance question, and soon obtained the largest circulation of any paper in the state, and wielded a dominant influence in the politics of the embryo Republican party. After the organization of that body, and its subsequent success, so many rival papers sprung up to share in the patronage of the public, and the mission of the *American* having virtually ended with the abolition of slavery, it was discontinued during the first years of the war. For some time before the commencement of the great struggle, Mr. Goodwin had become convinced that the question of the extension and abolition of slavery was destined to be settled only by the sword, and in 1860 he gave utterance to the sentiment that war was "not only inevitable, but desirable." On laying down the pen, Mr. Goodwin sought rest and quiet in agricultural pursuits, but his active brain grew restive in retirement, and in 1870 he resumed the conduct of the paper. For about a year and a half he devoted himself assiduously to his editorial labors, but the time for a paper of the peculiar characteristics of the *American* had passed away, and, after having made serious inroads upon his health, he was obliged to seek recuperation in farm life, and was enabled in a great measure to recover his former good health. During all this time Mr. Goodwin had continued to exercise the functions of a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, averaging about one hundred sermons each year for upwards of twenty years; and this almost wholly without compensation of any kind, paying his own traveling expenses and furnishing his own outfit. Mr. Goodwin has attained no less celebrity as an original and independent writer and litterateur than as the bold and aggressive editor of the pio-

neer Abolition newspaper of Indiana. He has been a frequent and regular contributor to the leading religious periodicals of New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago, and his articles have attracted wide-spread attention, and have been extensively copied. Under the *nom de plume* of "U. L. C.," his contributions to the *Indianapolis Journal* have been always looked for with eagerness, and read with pleasure by all classes of readers. His style is remarkable for its quaint originality, and goes right to the point, with a terseness and vigor which is characteristic of the man. He does not allow himself to be confined by any literary shackles in the expression of his independent thought, and there is a charm in his bold aggressiveness which at once commends him to the thoughtful and intelligent. In 1874 a work appeared from the pen of Mr. Goodwin which gave him not only a national but a world-wide reputation, and for a time arrayed against him in his own denomination the so-called "orthodox" thinkers. This was his book entitled "The Mode of Man's Immortality." It was a bold attack upon the traditional doctrines of the Church relating to the future life, and created a sensation which finally resulted in a trial of the author by the Church for heresy. The prosecution was, however, abandoned before any final decision was arrived at, and Mr. Goodwin still retains his membership in the Church which he has served so long and faithfully. A large number of published sermons and tracts of Mr. Goodwin have been widely read and extensively circulated. Prominent among these may be mentioned his treatise on "The Perfect Man," which was almost universally conceded to be one of the finest productions on the subject ever penned, and elicited the most favorable comments from the press and the reading public. During the existence of the *Indiana Christian Advocate*, Mr. Goodwin was its editor and publisher. Even among those whose opinions are at variance with his, Mr. Goodwin is looked up to with the utmost respect, and by many with a feeling akin to reverence. His manly and independent spirit commands for him universal approbation; he has proved himself a man equal to every emergency in which he has been placed; as a gentleman of culture and taste, he stands among the foremost in his state; as a minister and a man, his character and standing are above reproach; as a pleasing and original writer and thinker, he takes rank with the best of his day and generation; and as a "representative man," none can deny him a prominent place in the history of Indiana's noted names. Mr. Goodwin has a profound contempt for that snobbery which parades its ancestry as a passport to favor, and often referred to his pedigree with a relish, if not with pride. During the war he was in Kentucky in a company of Northern and Southern ladies and gentlemen, when one of the ladies announced, with a flourish, that she belonged to the first families of Kentucky, and pro-

ceeded to detail her connection with historic names. "And I," said Mr. Goodwin, "belong to one of the first families of Indiana. My father was a tanner and my grandfather was a hunter, and back of that I have never traced my pedigree, never doubting that it was equally distinguished all the way back to the beginning. My grandfather left Connecticut about the beginning the Revolutionary War, and went to Western Pennsylvania. He did not move, for he had nothing but a gun and an ax to move; and thus he became one of the first families, if not the very first, on the Redstone River. He remained there until the population became inconveniently dense, and fish and game became unprofitably scarce, when he built a small boat and floated down the Monongahela and Ohio to Fort Washington, now Cincinnati, about 1792, thus becoming one of the first families of Cincinnati. Here he remained several years, practicing his profession, that of a hunter, until neighbors became inconveniently numerous, and game even scarcer than in the Redstone country, when he moved to the Mad River country, near where Dayton now is, and became one of the first families of Montgomery County, Ohio. Meanwhile my father was born. He left home at thirteen and became a tanner, and soon after his marriage he removed to Indiana, while it was yet a territory, and thus became one of the first families in Indiana. That's my pedigree, and I am proud to compare it with any Kentucky family that ever lived." Nothing further was said about first families on that occasion.

GORDON, JONATHAN W., is a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 13, 1820. He is the son of William Gordon, an Irishman of Scotch descent, who emigrated from County Down, Ireland, to the United States in the winter of 1789-90. His father married Sarah Walton, a native of Greenbrier County, Virginia, August 18, 1795. They had fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters. He is their youngest son and the next to the youngest of the whole family. His father died January 20, 1841, and his mother May 29, 1857, in Ripley County, Indiana, having emigrated thither in April, 1835. Here Jonathan grew up to man's estate, acquiring a common school education, studying law, and being admitted to the bar February 27, 1844. In the mean time he had married Miss Catherine J. Overturf. He followed his profession until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he joined our volunteer army as a private soldier, becoming a member of the company of Captain William Ford, 3d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, June 9, 1846. He was subsequently appointed sergeant-major of the regiment by its colonel. With the regiment he arrived at Brazos de Santiago

July 27, 1846, and at the mouth of the Rio Grande August 3. Here he was taken sick, his health, never good up to this time, breaking down under the influence of the climate, and the hardships and exposures of the camp. After remaining about two months in a nearly hopeless condition, and it being found impossible for him to recover there, he was honorably discharged in the latter part of September, and sent home on the brig "Hope Howes." A sea voyage, lasting more than a month, perhaps contributed much to save his life, but for five years after his return home he labored under the disease which he had contracted in the army, and was not fully restored to health until late in the year 1854. In 1847 he suffered greatly from hemorrhage and abscess of his lungs, with all the usual symptoms of consumption, but, after lingering for seven months, so far recovered as to think of resuming business. His physician, however, warned him against attempting to speak in public. He was thus driven to turn his attention to some other profession than the law. He accordingly resumed the study of medicine, of which he had previously acquired some knowledge, and during the winter of 1847-8 attended a course of lectures in Rush Medical College, Chicago. He subsequently graduated in the Medical Department of Asbury University, and practiced medicine for a little more than two years at Moore's Hill, Dearborn County, Indiana. In his new profession he was more successful than he had been in the law, or, indeed, than he had any right, beforehand, to have expected to be. While engaged in the practice of medicine he was elected a member of the State Medical Society of Indiana, and made chairman of its committee on Asiatic cholera—a position which he held as long as he remained in the profession. But his new profession was never to his liking, and, with the gradual recovery of his health, his desire to resume the law increased, until in 1852 he removed to Indianapolis, for the purpose of making the desired change in his business. Financial embarrassment, however, compelled him for some time to take employment as reporter to the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, and editor of the *Chart*, a weekly newspaper published under the patronage of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. He thus divided his time between the press and the law for nearly two years. In 1853 he became an independent candidate for the office of reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the state, running against his friend, the Hon. Albert G. Porter, who was the nominee of the Democratic party. The condition of the Whig party in the state and country was then so low that no one contested his right to the field. He was supported by the Whig press of the state, and received the votes of such of the party as saw fit to go to the polls. He was defeated, however, as from the first he expected to be; but we have often

heard him say that he was prouder of the contest, even with its adverse results, than of any other in which he has since been engaged. For, being independent of party dictation in respect to the means of carrying on the contest, he was driven to resort to no expedient that his judgment and conscience have not at all times since fully approved. He still looks back, with some degree of pride, to the fact that by far the most favorable notice of his opponent's character and fitness for the place that was published by the press of the state during the contest was written by himself, and published in his own editorial columns. Nor did the result at all wound his feelings or disappoint his expectations. The next year he was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney for Marion County, receiving a majority of seven hundred and fifty-two votes over the most brilliant orator of the Democratic party—Richard J. Ryan, Esq. During his term his civil practice increased to such an extent that he resigned the office, in order that he might give his undivided attention to more profitable business. But the state of popular excitement which had followed the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the condition of public affairs to which it gave rise in Kansas, rendered it impossible for a man of Mr. Gordon's principles and temperament to keep aloof from the political struggles of the times. He took an active part in them all, and, in June, 1856, went as a delegate of the state at large to the National Republican Convention, held in that month at Philadelphia. Upon his return home he addressed the people of Indianapolis on what he had seen and heard and assisted in doing while at the convention. His speech was one of the most successful of his life and created great enthusiasm in his hearers. Its effects spread rapidly, and at the county convention, which happened a few days later, he was nominated on the first ballot for Representative in the General Assembly. The canvass of the county which followed was worthy of this beginning. Never was a more energetic or enthusiastic contest for popular support waged than that between him and the eloquent Ryan, who was again his opponent. Mr. Ryan, as a popular orator, had many advantages over him; but what he gained in this respect was counterbalanced by the careful study and arrangement of the facts and principles involved in the political situation by Mr. Gordon, one of whose speeches was published in a thick pamphlet of fifty-six pages, shortly before the election, and had the honor to be designated afterwards by Theodore Parker as a "masterly argument," which he was unwilling to do without. It was in this argument that Mr. Gordon developed, from the conflicting doctrines of the Democratic press and orators throughout the country, the theory of rights which that party, in case of Mr. Buchanan's election,

would be compelled to accord to the institution of slavery in the territories, and the theory of power in the government which they would be compelled to exercise for the protection of the rights so accorded. This prediction was the logical result of a laborious induction from many vague statements and seemingly indifferant facts, which he collected and arranged; and was particular in its details and specifications, setting down both the theory of rights and of powers in distinct categorical propositions. It ended by asking the people to remember and watch, and see if, in case of Mr. Buchanan's election, it would not be literally fulfilled. It so happened that, subsequent to the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, every proposition contained in the theory, both of rights and powers, as set forth in the speech, was distinctly reiterated as constitutional doctrine by the administration. The Supreme Court of the United States also forced themselves to the same conclusion, which would, if the nation had accepted it, have made the institution of slavery national. To show that these doctrines were henceforth to be upheld by the executive and judicial departments of the government, the court allowed Mr. Buchanan to anticipate, in his inaugural address, the publication of their opinion; and so to inform the country in advance that the court would soon finally settle the slavery question, putting it beyond the pale of legitimate politics. At the close of the contest it was found that, although the Republicans had carried the county, the state had gone for the Democracy. The House of Representatives did not contain a sufficient number of Republicans even to break a quorum, or to materially check the majority in the consummation of its purposes. The session that followed was, nevertheless, a stormy one, and in the heated debates which took place Mr. Gordon took a leading part. Many of the acts of the majority were without precedent in the history of the state, or, indeed, of any of the states; contrary to the plain letter of the state and national Constitutions, and simply revolutionary. Among these stood prominently forth the election of Messrs. Bright and Fitch to the Senate of the United States by a mere meeting of the Democratic members of the two houses of the General Assembly, without an agreement to do so by any concurrent action of the two Houses. This reckless proceeding was, however, recognized and certified by the executive of the state, as if it had been an election duly held by the Legislature; and the United States Senate accepted the gentlemen so commissioned as legal members. It is needless to say that such proceedings constituted very proper steps toward the attempt, then imminent, to destroy the Union and its government; and provoked in those who still respected the Constitutions enough to obey them, intense feeling, and led to bitter denunciations. None felt the outrage more deeply, or resented it more warmly than

Mr. Gordon. Nevertheless, he did not allow it to absorb his entire attention or energies as a member of the House. He had long cherished a desire to secure, if possible, an entire change in our system of penal law, which he regarded, and still holds to be, in its fundamental principles and practice, a mere abuse. He brought forward a resolution which embodied the outlines of a substitute for it. In this resolution he rejected, as unfounded in justice, and therefore subversive of every just idea of a state, the notion of punishment, maintaining that in no relation whatever has man a right to inflict punishment upon man for crimes—that is, so much evil in suffering for so much evil done; and that its infliction becomes, in almost every instance, an insurmountable obstacle to the reformation of those who suffer it, and tends to the constant reproduction and increase of the offenses at the suppression of which it is aimed. He maintained, on the contrary, that the function of the state, towards those regarded and treated as criminals, is: 1. To prevent their violation of its laws by the infliction of injuries upon others; and, 2. When such prevention has not been accomplished in any case, to employ such means as may best prevent a repetition of like injuries from the same person; and secure to the person injured, as nearly as possible, compensation for the wrong done him. The prevention of future injury by one who has already wronged another would, he contended, require the imprisonment of the offender until his reformation should remove all reasonable grounds to apprehend further danger from any lawless act of his. The compensation to the injured party for the damage resulting from the injury, he insisted, should be made the measure of all further claim upon the offender. Such compensation is simply just, and involves no element of punishment whatever. The magnitude of the wrong done would thus, in every case, be measured by the damages resulting from it, and the claim of the state upon the wrong-doer ought to cease whenever compensation to the injured party was made. This compensation excludes from the code the infliction of death, except under circumstances which are not compatible with established civil society and government. He illustrated the proposed system thus: Suppose A steals B's horse, and succeeds in taking him away. B loses the value of the horse, say one hundred dollars, by the theft. The original injury, thus inflicted, gives B the right, either with or without the aid of the state, to pursue and arrest A, and, if possible, to recover possession of his horse. Suppose he succeeds so far as to arrest A, but does not regain possession of his horse, he will then have lost by A's wrongful act the value of his horse, and such expense in time and money as the pursuit and capture of the thief has cost him, say fifty dollars. The injury done by A to B has thus damaged him in the sum of one

hundred and fifty dollars. The damage measures the wrong, as well as the right of the state to enforce compensation. But the thief, in addition to this damage, has created a sense of insecurity in society by his wrongful act, which is felt even before the conditions necessary to estimate the amount of B's damage can be arrived at; and this result of the offense may remain long after B's damage has been ascertained and compensated. Now, against this sense of insecurity thus resulting the state is bound to protect society. In the nature of the case, this right of the state in the offender attaches before, and may survive the consideration of, the question of damage resulting from the private injury. A, upon his arrest, is therefore in the hands of the state to respond to both these demands, and must remain a prisoner until both are answered. But a trial is necessary in order that it may be ascertained whether he has really been guilty of any wrong at all, and, if he shall be found guilty, what may be the amount of the damages so resulting from his wrongful act. While awaiting this trial, before any steps can be taken by him to lessen the obligation supposed to have been contracted by his injurious act, there will be necessarily incurred still other expenses for his board and lodging. Let it be supposed that these additional expenses amount to fifty dollars. Then, up to the date of his trial and judgment, he will, if found guilty, owe in all the sum of two hundred dollars. To these must be added the costs of trial, which may amount to fifty dollars more. So let the judgment go against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars in favor of those who may be entitled to receive it. At the same time let it be adjudged that he be imprisoned in one of the state-prisons until the net proceeds of his labor shall pay the debt. And he must understand that, although he may be released from confinement when he shall thus have satisfied the judgment against him, yet such release shall depend upon the fact whether he shall at that time be able to prove that he is a reformed man, of habits of industry and honesty so well established as to make it safe to restore him to liberty. If he can not show that he is thus reformed, and so fit to be intrusted with freedom, he must still remain a prisoner; no longer, however, with reference to the private obligations resulting from his wrongful act, but merely with a view to the protection of society and his own reformation. The proceeds of his labor will, therefore, be his own, but may be applied to support his family if he have one. In order to determine whether his private obligation has been paid, and his moral character established, the plan embraced the creation of a court to sit at the prison to hear and determine all such questions. It was maintained that the principle involved in this illustration might be applied to all acts now regarded and punished as crimes, and that the analogue of the whole

proceedings already exists, though not in a single action, in actions civil and criminal already established by law. One great advantage of such a system, it was contended, would be the substitution of voluntary for involuntary labor whenever that might be possible, and so afford the best condition for the establishment of habits of industry and a reformed life. Without such habits it is impossible to reform any offender, for the essential conditions of an upright life in their absence can not exist. It was urged that the proposed system would secure the best results of prison labor, and be sure to make our prisons self-supporting. It would keep constantly before the offender's mind the justice of his sentence, and so teach him, if that may be possible, that wrong-doing is an expensive luxury, oppressing and humiliating him who falls into it. In murder, the offender should be treated as having so far committed himself against society as never again to be intrusted with the liberty of repeating it. But while the state maintained its right to perpetually detain him in custody, for the safety of society, no argument could be urged against a judgment compelling him to labor for the support of those dependent upon the exertions of his victim. Such a judgment would be simply just. A man guilty of treason, or other crime against the public, involving no private injury, ought to labor for the state; and be restrained of his liberty, in case of treason, during his natural life; and, in lesser offenses, until, as in other cases, the pecuniary injury resulting from the offense should be compensated, and his moral character established. There should exist no power to pardon the imprisonment in any case. Indeed, the ends to be attained by means of the imprisonment would render the principle of pardon wholly inapplicable. On the other hand, the individual injured by any crime, might at any time, after sentence had been passed, pardon the injury and resulting damages, after which the net proceeds of the offender's labor should inure to his own benefit, or that of his family, as in cases when the private damages had been paid. Such a pardon would be a personal charity, involving the principle of forgiveness of injuries, and would, if any thing could, touch the heart of the offender, and lead him to better thoughts and a higher life. It is the "goodness of God that leadeth men to repentance." Shall not the mercy and charity of men help in the same direction? Of course this plan did not command a majority in the House of Representatives. It was defeated. In 1858 Mr. Gordon was elected again to the House, and renewed the proposition, but with similar results. He succeeded, however, in securing the appointment of a standing committee, with instructions to inquire touching the proposed system, and the reasons for and against its adoption, and to report the result to the next General Assembly. This committee, owing to the troubled

state of the country, never met; and the plan, so far as legislation in the state was concerned, died with it. It was not, however, abandoned, but was presented to the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, in October, 1870, in an essay prepared by Mr. Gordon, and read before that body by the Hon. Barnabas C. Hobbs. Owing to its author's views of its incompleteness, the essay was withdrawn, and does not appear among the published proceedings of the congress. The proposed system is still maintained by him, and not without hope of its ultimate adoption, for some of the ablest men of the state are now its earnest advocates. When the General Assembly met in special session, in November, 1858, under the Governor's proclamation, Mr. Gordon was chosen speaker of the House. He did not, however, confine his attention or labors to the duties of that position, but gave himself up entirely to the work of investigating abuses, and providing by suitable legislation against the possibility of their recurrence. In the work of investigation he was the real leader, while in the still greater work of preparing measures that should prevent future abuses in administration, he earnestly co-operated with Messrs. D. C. Branham, Hamilton Smith, James Harney, John L. Mansfield, and others, who were their authors, and are entitled to the honors of the pre-eminent services which they thereby rendered the state. At the distance of more than twenty years, it seems strange that measures which have entirely prevented the evils at which they were aimed, and which still bear the seal of public approval, should ever have encountered serious opposition; but so it was, that at the time of their adoption a great party, with the Governor at its head, was almost unanimously opposed to them. Messrs. Smith and Harney should always be remembered as honorable exceptions, preferring, as they did, public welfare to party dictation and harmony. In the earnest advocacy of these measures Mr. Gordon took a leading part. He was re-elected speaker at the commencement of the regular session by an increased majority, although he lost the votes of two of his own party, who opposed him from private pique. At the close of the session, Mr. Gordon, in his valedictory address to the House, reviewed the labors of the General Assembly, and did not fail to point out what he regarded as well done or ill done, and to expose the means by which some of its wisest measures and best efforts had been defeated. And now, looking back over the political contest of 1860, it may be safely said that the Republican party owed its success in the state that year quite as much to the investigations thus made, and the measures thus passed to secure honesty in public administration, as to all other causes. In 1859 the office of Common Pleas Judge of his district became vacant by the death of Hon. David Wallace, and very many of his friends of

the bar of both parties united in a request that he should become a candidate for the position. At first he consented, but soon withdrew upon finding that there were men in his party who would not suffer even the election of a judge without a partisan conflict. As this became manifest, he withdrew, giving his reasons for so doing in a letter of which he may always be proud, in which he said:

"I retire from this contest, therefore, for no other reason than because it is a contest; for both my friends and my own judgment assure me that I could succeed. But success to me would not compensate for the danger and disgrace that must arise to the Republican cause from a heartless scramble for place among Republicans. I will be no party to such a scramble now or hereafter; and especially not for the sake of a judicial position, upon whose occupant should continually rest the light of general public confidence."

There are always men who, deeming that the course of public opinion and action may be formed and controlled by their own little expedients, are constantly preparing platforms and candidates in advance for the party to which they belong. A number of this class in 1858 commenced choosing a course which the Republican party should adopt and pursue to gain power. It was nothing to them that the party would have to give up all the objects which would make power available to any good end. With them power was the chief object of political action. So they began in that year to seek to merge the party in a fusion party, by dropping all its distinctive principles and aims, and uniting with Mr. Douglas in a mere opposition league against the administration of Mr. Buchanan. They succeeded in Indiana in effecting a kind of union with the followers of the "Little Giant," but gained no substantial advantage by it, while their example and moral influence gave encouragement to enough Republicans of their own class to defeat Mr. Lincoln in Illinois. But their scheme went further. It aimed at effecting a similar fusion in the presidential contest of 1860; and they employed themselves earnestly, from 1858 until the meeting of the Chicago convention in 1860, in endeavoring to suppress the distinctive platform of the party, and in placing at its head Edward Bates, of Missouri, who in 1856 was one of its most pronounced and bitter enemies. In this purpose there was a union of men in several states who had outlived their usefulness to the progressive tendencies of the times. Horace Greeley, Francis P. Blair, senior, and his sons, Francis P. and Montgomery, John D. Defrees, Caleb B. Smith, Schuyler Colfax, and others, East and West, co-operated in the movement. It was a queer enterprise, and yet, at one time, had the support of a great many of the active politicians of Indiana. Its friends boasted that it was sure of the votes of the delegates from a majority of the congressional districts of the state. Papers were found to

openly support it, and leading public men were active and even zealous in their measures to secure its success. The means adopted to this end were novel, and fell below those which are suitable to any just public purpose. It was known that Mr. Bates resided in a slave state, and they took pains to let those of the South know that he was a slave-holder and a Whig. These were to be the factors of his strength in the South. Another set were necessary to commend him to the earnest men of the North, who regarded slavery as inimical to our free government and its institutions, and at war with the peace of the country. To make him suit these, they procured him to write a letter to one of their number, of which they made many copies, which were placed in the hands of those already committed to their cause, to be by them shown to others whose co-operation they desired. This letter was abreast with the most advanced principles of the party, and in complete accord with its platform. It was used by the leaders of the plan without the name of its author until the person to whom it was presented expressed himself satisfied with its doctrines. Then he was asked how he would like its author as a candidate for the presidency, and, finally, when it was deemed that he was sufficiently committed, the whole plan was opened to him, with an offer of "stock in it" if he would aid in its accomplishment. In other words, it was to be a kind of party within the party; a close corporation, which should, in case of success, receive and control its entire patronage. It was proposed to Mr. Gordon with the usual offer of stock in it; but it was repugnant to his convictions of duty, and he rejected it promptly, saying: "Publish that letter and open the whole matter to the public, and then I can cheerfully give your candidate my support; but never shall I do so in the form in which you propose to carry it." In December, 1859, he was requested to address the Young Men's Republican Club of Indianapolis, and consented to do so. He accordingly prepared an elaborate speech upon the philosophy of political life and action, and the conditions essential to their preservation and usefulness, and concluded the whole by a thorough exposure of the utter unfitness of Mr. Bates to be the candidate of the party for the presidency. Not wishing, however, to obtrude unacceptable views upon the club without informing its members that his utterances might not please them, he opened the nature and subject of the speech to the president of the club beforehand. The result was, the speech was never called for, and, after waiting for nearly two months for an opportunity to deliver it, he and others called a meeting to organize the Old Men's Republican Club, for the night of February 5, 1860, and after it was organized the speech was immediately delivered before it. A very large edition of that part of it which related to the candidacy of Mr. Bates was

published in a pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages, and circulated at once awide over the state and country at large. From that time until the close of the state convention the contest between the supporters and opposers of the scheme was pronounced and bitter. The pamphlet had for its title-page the question: "Edward Bates—is he fit, is he available as the Republican candidate for the presidency?" Mr. Greeley responded to it in an article of two columns in the *Tribune*, under the caption, "The Fittest Man to be President." These were employed at the state convention by the friends and foes of the scheme, which failed at last to secure the indorsement of that body. This was all that its adversaries desired; for it left the delegates to the national convention free to pursue their own inclinations, while it gave them a very clear intimation that Mr. Bates was not as strong in the state as his friends had maintained. The result of it all was that the vote of the state was given entire, throughout, to Mr. Lincoln. Had Mr. Bates received it on the other hand, it would almost certainly have defeated Mr. Lincoln's nomination; and, while it is certain that Mr. Bates could never have succeeded, the choice of the convention must have fallen on some other candidate. Who he might have been we are left to conjecture; but now, at the end of twenty years, with all the light they and their deeds shed upon the illustrious men who were there before the convention, it would be difficult to find an intelligent patriotic man in the country who is not satisfied with its choice, and, even more, glad that Mr. Bates was not nominated. Mr. Gordon, at least, has never repented of that day's work, although to his own political ambitions it was quite as disastrous as to Mr. Bates's aspirations for the presidency. At the organization of the General Assembly in 1861, he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, a position which he accepted that he might be able to aid his party friends in completing the system of laws regulating the administrative department of the government, which had been left imperfect at the close of the last preceding session, owing to the fact that one of the bills of the system had been vetoed by the Governor. This bill affixed pains and penalties to certain acts of malversation in office, and was drafted by Mr. Gordon, and became the first bill of the session of 1861, being introduced by Hon. D. C. Branham, who is justly entitled to the honor of devising the entire system, which remains to-day almost unaltered upon the statute book. As soon as its passage was effected Mr. Gordon cared not to retain the position of clerk; and, accordingly, at the opening of the special session of 1861, he resigned it for a place in the ranks of the volunteer army called into existence by the President. Between the election and inauguration of President Lincoln, Mr. Gordon was active and zealous in his endeavors to give strength and consistency to public

opinion, that it might be fitted for the great crisis that was manifestly at hand. In favor of according to the Southern people their utmost rights under the Constitution, he was, nevertheless, utterly opposed to all further compromises with them. He both wrote and spoke elaborately upon the subject, and when the outbreak finally came he placed his name first upon the roll of volunteers in the state capital. At the request of the Governor he raised one hundred and forty men, who were to have been mustered as a battery; but, failing to procure guns and equipments, they were finally, after much discontent and ill feeling among the men, disbanded. This, it is believed, led to ill blood between the Governor and Mr. Gordon, which continued to the end of the Governor's life. It is useless, however, to inquire into the grounds of this ill feeling and quarrel, as the one is now dead and the other content to let them remain fallow forever. It was too late when his company was disbanded for Mr. Gordon to raise another; for the first six regiments required of Indiana by the proclamation of the President the whole number of companies was already made up, and more asking admission. He was, therefore, under the necessity of enlisting, or awaiting the next call for troops. He was unwilling to wait, and accordingly sought and obtained a place in Company G, 9th Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he was mustered into the service of the United States, April 23, 1861. Three days later, the colonel appointed him sergeant-major, in which capacity he went to West Virginia. The day after the surprise and capture of Philippi, he was placed in command of a small body of mounted scouts, which he led until the President appointed him a major of the 11th Regiment of Infantry in the army of the United States. This appointment reached him June 18, 1861, and was accepted a few days later. He remained with General Morris, however, until the close of the campaign. It was while serving in that capacity that he took part in the battle of Carrick's Ford, and received from the general special notice for courage and coolness, in the preliminary report of that officer. At the close of the action he was at the front, called the attention of our troops to a party of the enemy with which General Garnett was opposing our passage of the second ford, and directed the fire which resulted in his death and the rout of the party. He took charge of the remains, arms, and other property of the fallen general, and reported them to General Morris upon the field, with the request that he might be permitted to return them to the friends of the dead. This request was granted; and thereupon he gave the general a receipt for them, one clause of which bound him "to transmit them to General Garnett's relatives as soon as practicable." In going to the headquarters of his regiment, at Boston, he stopped at New York, where George S. Nelson, Esq.,

the father-in-law of General Garnett, then resided; and there, in the presence of Hon. Robert N. Hudson and Algernon S. Sullivan, delivered every article of General Garnett's property to him, who received and receipted for it, in trust for the Garnetts. Along with the property there delivered he gave Mr. Nelson a letter, designed to let the friends of the deceased know the circumstances of his death. In this letter he said:

"He died like a brave and gallant soldier; and although the shot took effect in his back, I take a melancholy pleasure in bearing testimony that there is no ground of reproach in the fact. The state of his forces made that position necessary to the continuance of the contest, which he manifested no disposition to abandon."

Yet, notwithstanding this honorable treatment of the dead and his friends, Major Gordon was nevertheless assailed by part of the Democratic press of the North, and very generally by the press of the South, for having carried the arms and other property of the dead enemy home with him; and enormous falsehoods were invented and put into circulation, as if to fire the blood of Southern people against him whose kindness had far outrun the utmost spirit of the laws of civilized warfare in respect to an enemy's property, and especially to his arms. Among other things, it was declared that Major Gordon had directed the fire that killed General Garnett while that officer was waving a white handkerchief in token of his desire to surrender, and so had violated the laws of war. This accusation made it proper for him to advert to these charges in his letter to the relatives of the dead. He accordingly said:

"Having said this much, I ought, perhaps, to say no more. But a part of the press North, and the press South, have made yet another word proper and necessary. You should know that General Garnett was not killed by assassins, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, but by Christian soldiers, in defense of their own lives and the lives of their officers, who must have fallen if General Garnett had succeeded in rallying his men for another fire. It is not true that General Garnett had a white handkerchief in his hand, which he waved in token of his desire to surrender. He had no handkerchief, nor any thing else in his hand, and was seemingly intent on rallying his forces for another volley. Had he had any white handkerchief or other handkerchief about him, I need not have borrowed one from a private soldier, as I did, to tie up his jaws, when closing his eyes and mouth. All charges of unkindness to the deceased, or of any parade over his remains or property, are simply heartless slanders against a courteous and piteous charity, that forgot the enemy in the man, and wept for his untimely fate."

Major Gordon had occasion to be comforted by what followed hard upon this attack of the press upon him; for the same papers that assailed him, for his courtesy to a fallen foe, as if he had been a thief and robber, within less than thirty days after doing so published without censure the fact that a brother of General Cameron, who fell in the battle of Bull Run, had been

stripped of his arms, watch, and seven hundred dollars in gold coin, which were taken South, and paraded in public as legitimate spoils of war, by the enemies of the government. And still later, during the same year, the same press found nothing worthy of condemnation, or censure even, in the unfeeling and brutal letter of General Beauregard to Colonel Cameron's sister, Mrs. Evans, who asked permission to enter his lines and remove her brother's remains to friendly soil. We are left to believe, from this discrimination, that, if it had been as safe to shoot as it was to lie against the soldiers of the Union, these Northern editors would have found their proper place in the Southern army. And this ought to content Major Gordon as long as he lives. During the early days of secession there were nowhere in the country any very definite notions concerning the predicaments that might arise from it. The men of the South who advocated it did, indeed, regard it as capable of giving rise in each seceding state, at once, to an independent nation. That much was settled in their judgment, and they saw nothing beyond that worthy of consideration. The national administration, on the other hand, had no definite views on the subject. President Buchanan seemed to regard secession as an act of the state so far legal as to make any attempt on the part of the government to prevent it by force unlawful; for he declared that the government had no authority to coerce a state. Others, admitting that the Constitution did, indeed, afford footing for coercion, opposed it on the ground that, inasmuch as our system of government was throughout founded in the consent of the governed, coercion was a contradiction of its fundamental idea, which must perish as soon as coercion was resorted to. Still others desired to let the Southern States go, in the belief that a short trial would satisfy them of the utter impracticability of maintaining a separate national existence with the institution of slavery; and that they would soon tire of the experiment, and, humiliated and chastised for making it, come back to the Union again, when we could make their abandonment of slavery a condition of their readmission. And, finally, there was a very large class who believed that the Constitution authorized and required those in control of the government to maintain the integrity of the Union at all hazards, and at whatever cost. Yet even these had not looked far beyond this simple and to them manifest duty, to find a theory broad enough to embrace and support all the measures to which the great emergency might require them to resort. Mr. Lincoln, when the crisis finally came, and he was driven to act with reference to it, talked weakly enough of being compelled to violate some of the provisions of the Constitution in order to preserve the rest. In this conflict and confusion of opinions Major Gordon was not without views, and, while serving in the army in West Virginia, did not

withhold them from his friends or the public. He wrote an elaborate essay on the legal predicaments—actual and prospective—which secession and rebellion had placed, or might place, before the country and the government, and gave it to a member of the convention that assembled during the early summer of 1861 at Wheeling. In this paper he denied the right of a state or of its people to pass any valid act of secession. He asserted the right of the people of a state, on the other hand, to abolish its government, or repeal any provision of its Constitution. In view of this denial of the power of the people of a state to secede, on the one hand, and this assertion of power, on the other, to modify or abolish their government, he proceeded to set forth and discuss the several predicaments which the action of the people of the seceding states had rendered it proper for the government to consider, with reference to the final settlement of all questions that secession and rebellion had initiated as possibilities of the future. In his judgment it was a matter of importance to thus invent a scheme of categories involved in the situation, which, while it should be exhaustive on the one hand, would on the other, at the same time, furnish the government, upon every one of them, a solid footing in reason and law for complete authority to do all that might, in any contingency, become necessary to be done to preserve, reconstruct, and maintain a government in each of the states whose people had seceded. He maintained that these categories were three only, namely: 1. Secession operated as a complete dissolution of the Union so far as the state was concerned whose people resorted to it, and they thereby became an independent nation. 2. Secession was so far potent as to abolish the Constitution of the state whose people adopted it, and so to leave it and them without any state government which the nation could recognize; but was impotent so far as removing them from the jurisdiction of the national authority was concerned. In other words, secession simply reduced the state and people adopting it to a territorial condition; or, 3. Secession so far impaired the Constitution of the state whose people adopted it as to render its government no longer a republican government, within the meaning of the national Constitution, but left the state and its people still within the Union, and subject to its authority to guarantee to each state a republican government. These categories, it was insisted, were exhaustive, and upon each the plenary authority of the nation was maintained, to do all that might be necessary in subjugating the seceders; and, when that was accomplished, in reconstructing and guaranteeing republican governments wherever they had been abolished or impaired by secession or rebellion. Subsequent to the war, when Congress had resorted, in the exercise of its authority, to many measures not of the clearest wisdom or efficiency, for the reconstruction of these

governments, Major Gordon, who never justified the policy of many of these measures, was always able, upon these categories, successfully to maintain their constitutionality. In the political contest of 1868 his ablest speeches stood upon these grounds, which he had adopted in the earliest days of secession. It is worthy of note that he submitted his views on the subject to Doctor Francis Lieber and Hon. Charles Sumner, at the same time, in September, 1861, and had the full approval of the former. The latter objected to them at the time, but finally adopted the second of the categories, as his action in Congress shows; but it is believed that he did not support it with his usual ability, or the best argument that can be made in favor of it. At all events, it was never adopted by the government, and for the time passed out of sight. He remained in Boston nearly three months, part of the time in Fort Independence, and part of the time as mustering and disbursing officer for Massachusetts. He was then ordered to Indiana to recruit a battalion of his regiment. Arriving at Indianapolis late in November, 1861, he entered at once upon his new duties with energy and success. His labors were, however, soon sadly interrupted by the death of his only son, Joseph R. T. Gordon, a beautiful and talented youth of seventeen years, who was killed in battle in West Virginia, December 13, 1861. The blow almost killed his father, and he has never yet wholly recovered from it. He had built all his hopes upon the life and career of his son, and even his enlistment was a sad affliction to him. Yet he could not, consistently with his sense of duty to his country, demand his discharge. On the contrary, while, as he said, he "would sooner have died than that he should have thrown away the season of life wherein alone men can prepare themselves for usefulness and greatness;" yet, after he had once enlisted, "he would sooner die than that he should do any unworthy act in his new vocation to bring reproach upon himself or family." To his father's letter touching his enlistment, his answer did not come until after his death, and even then it was, like his own life, incomplete. It contained enough, however, to show that he fully comprehended the noblest grounds of his action, and fully to justify the sacrifice. He said:

"When you have endeavored, ever since I was old enough to understand you, to instruct me, not only by precept, but by example, that I was to prefer freedom to every thing else in this world; and that I should not hesitate to sacrifice any thing, even life itself, on the altar of my country, when required, you surely should not be surprised that I should, in this hour of extreme peril to my country, offer her my feeble aid."

This clear statement of his lofty and pure motives was a chief source of consolation to his father in the midst of his great desolation. In May, 1862, Major Gordon was ordered to Fort Independence, to superin-

tend the recruitment and organization of his regiment, and remained on that duty for about fifteen months. During this time he had some leisure, which enabled him to bestow study and thought upon the daily situation of the country and the operations of the armies contending to destroy and save it. He wrote several letters touching the best method of conducting the war to members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in some of which he urged the policy of concentrating our forces into three or four great armies, penetrating the Confederacy at points indicated, and marching simultaneously upon parallel lines to the sea. One of these lines was the same which was finally adopted by General Sherman two years later. The only difference in the advance he proposed and that ultimately made was, that the lines should be kept open and communication maintained with their base. This was to be done by collecting the slaves along each line, erecting the necessary fortifications to protect it by means of their labor, and organizing and arming them for their defense. These letters are still extant, but they were unfortunate in being written too soon, by an obscure man, who lacked both experience and position as a soldier, and maintained views in advance of those both of Congress and the President, who were still striving to save slavery and the Union. Having lost his first wife, he had married Miss Julia L. Dumont in 1862, a daughter of General E. Dumont, and took his family to Boston. In July, 1863, the draft riots broke out in New York and Boston, but while the former city suffered greatly in its good name and the lives and property of its citizens, the latter passed through the trial without serious loss, and with increased character for public spirit and patriotism. The difference was chiefly owing to the men at the head of the state and city government of the two states and cities, and the prompt energy with which the military, both regular and volunteer, supported those of Boston and Massachusetts. Major Gordon, with two companies, was the first to report to the Governor of Massachusetts, arriving at the state capital from Fort Independence in less than forty minutes after receiving his excellency's request for assistance. The mob was promptly suppressed by a single discharge of canister from a twelve-pounder Napoleon, and it was never renewed. Major Gordon, among others, received the thanks both of the city and state governments for the part he took in these operations. Almost immediately after the riot, which took place July 14, 1863, he was ordered to the field to take command of his regiment, and within a few days thereafter left the fort in obedience to the order. He met his regiment, however, in the city of New York, and, assuming command of it there, remained with it until the completion of the draft in that state. About the middle of September he went with it to the front,

where he participated in the very active and unsatisfactory maneuvers of the Army of the Potomac, until the campaign of Mine Run closed its operations for the winter. His career as a soldier was inconspicuous, but it is safe to say that he so filled his place as to win the confidence of those with and under whom he served, and contributed to lighten some of the burdens that bore heavily upon the shoulders of enlisted men. Among these burdens was one resulting from a general order, published April 13, 1863, which required the men to carry eight days' rations when on the march. He soon discovered that the order was the cause of a great and wasteful oppression, five rations and more out of every twenty being lost by means of it, while the army suffered in health, life, and general efficiency as its direct consequence. He set on foot a system of observation which soon placed him in possession of the necessary facts wherewith to attack it effectively. This he did in a clear and forcible communication addressed to the headquarters of the army. Out of this letter grew an immediate rescinding of the order. He found company officers in the habit of punishing enlisted men for petty offenses without trial, when he joined the army. This was done on the pretext that there could be no field officer's court in most of the regular regiments, because they were without field officers, captains acting as such; and that a captain was incompetent to hold such a court under the act of Congress providing for such courts-martial. He called the attention of headquarters to the matter, and asked a construction of the act. His letter was forwarded to the War Department, and referred to the Judge Advocate-general, who gave the act a construction which enabled every regiment to have its field officer's court-martial, and so made all arbitrary punishments entirely unnecessary. The opinion of the Judge Advocate-general, founded on Major Gordon's letter, was published as part of the first general order of the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac for 1864. Major Gordon soon found his pay entirely inadequate to support himself in the field and his family at home; and, after having gone into debt until there seemed little hope of ever getting out again, he tendered his resignation, which the President was pleased to accept, March 4, 1864. He returned immediately to the West, and the twenty-ninth day of March opened a law office at the capital of the state. Notwithstanding the opposition of the head of the state government (and it was constantly manifested against him), his success was prompt and abundant. But he found himself in the midst of a new order of social and political life, for which he was not prepared, and to which every sentiment and principle that he cherished was opposed. His party, through its leaders, spoke and acted as the people, and arrogated to itself all the attributes of the

people. All the rest were treated as public enemies or their allies, and almost every day and night soldiers spoke and others heard doctrines that would have justified them in treating as traitors all who dissented from the party. Military bands and drum-corps in the pay of the government were used to rally the party cohorts, whilst soldiers daily swelled the ranks of party processions. Any thing like fair or equal political discussion was at an end; spies invaded all the sanctuaries of private life, and endangered the honest intercourse of private friendship. The whole order of things was hateful, and Major Gordon was glad to find a way opened to him, by the German Republicans of the city, whereby free speech might, in some small measure, be resumed and vindicated. They held a convention to send delegates to the Cleveland convention, and he united with them in the enterprise; and, when that body nominated Generals Fremont and Cochran for President and Vice-president, he warmly supported them. He made two speeches, in which he severely criticised the spirit of the dominant party, and some of the measures of the national administration and state government. These had a wide circulation, but their chief result was to excite intense hatred and abuse of the speaker. Never was any man more bitterly denounced by the Republican press than he; but he met its denunciation with scorn. All the good effects that he had hoped would follow his efforts were entirely defeated by the spirit of party. The Democrats, on the one hand, persisted in a course that indicated a desire to encourage the Confederacy in resistance of the government; and the Republicans showed, by their conduct, on the other, that they did not believe that their adversaries had any rights under a Constitution which they seemed willing to see perish. Finally, however, Mr. Lincoln retired Mr. Blair from his cabinet; the nominees of the Cleveland convention withdrew from the contest, and their friends earnestly supported Mr. Lincoln. In the four years that followed, both parties changed ground in respect to some important measures. In 1864 the Democrats were the advocates of congressional reconstruction of the governments of the states of the Confederacy; and the Republicans its opponents, and the advocates of presidential reconstruction. Major Gordon then stood with the former upon the question. Two years later the Democrats were in favor of presidential reconstruction, and the Republicans equally zealous for congressional. Major Gordon stood still on the question, and was denounced as a turn-coat by both. His political action has, ever since 1864, been entirely independent; and, although he has almost uniformly voted and acted with the Republican party, yet he has never failed to condemn its faults. Had there been at any time, in his opinion, a better party that had any good ground to hope for success, he would have sup-

ported it; but, in his judgment, there has been none. He regarded its treatment of President Johnson as flatly unjust, in many respects unconstitutional, and in none more so than in the attempt to impeach and remove him from his high position. The means resorted to to secure his conviction were, in his judgment, disgraceful in the highest degree to Congress and the country; and he did not fail to denounce them, as dangerous, if not entirely subversive of the principles of republican liberty. It was in a speech on this occasion that he gave utterance to his views of the spirit in which the pacification and restoration of the union could be finally accomplished. He is reported as having closed thus:

"A word more, and he had done. Ancient Greece had shown us the way to restore the union of our country, and make it a blessing instead of a curse. The states of Greece were once united in the Amphictyonic Council, which exercised a kind of general authority over them all. Nevertheless, their peace was often disturbed by internal wars between the states. From the very nature of their civilization, and the nature of the bond by which they were united, this was unavoidable. But when the strife was at an end they were wiser, and, although they knew not Christianity, were yet more Christian than we. The victorious party was not allowed to erect any trophy, to build any monument upon the field of its triumph, of any material more durable than wood. And Puffendorf, delivering the law of nature and of nations on the subject, has observed: 'The remembrance of enmities and contentions ought, as soon as possible, to be defaced out of our minds. On this account, as we find the story in Tully, the Thebans were accused in the general diet or council of Greece, for setting up a brazen trophy over the Lacedæmonians, inasmuch as it did not become one Grecian state to fix an eternal monument of their quarrel with another. For it seems their custom was to raise their trophies only of wood, to prevent their long and reproachful countenance.' He would commend that lesson to the study of those to whom the reconstruction of the country was committed. He thanked God it had always been accepted by himself, even in the darkest hour of his own and the country's affliction. Never had he felt for a moment the slightest emotion of anger, resentment, or revenge toward the people of the South. He believed they had committed a grievous wrong against the best government in the world, by assailing the Union, and attempting to break it up and destroy it. For that it was necessary to put them down by the strong arm to which they had appealed. He did not doubt, however, that the great masses of the Southern people were as honest in their belief in the justice of their cause, and the patriotism of their course, as the people of the North. On the field of battle he had seen the soldier of the Union and the soldier of the Confederacy dying side by side, and heard them both thank God, who permitted them to die for the liberty of their country. He had felt at such times that there must have been some great mistake somewhere; but he had never doubted the sincerity of those mutual victims of that mistake, nor that their souls had ascended together from the fields of strife to the field of the blessed, there to dwell forever in the light of reconciliation and love. As there, so here, love must become the means of restoring the Union, the prosperity and

peace of our country. That great work could never be accomplished by cherishing mutual hatred and revenge, by erecting monuments to the wrongs we had inflicted or suffered, by displaying trophies that bear witness to the barbarities of the contest waged against the dear old flag and Constitution. All these were evil, only evil, leading to still worse evil. He would remove from the trophy-room, yonder in the State-house, that cruel black flag, with its horrible 'raw head and bloody bones,' and he would destroy it from the face of the earth. He would do so for the honor of his country, if there were no mistaken inimical countrymen to conciliate. If his country was passing off the theater of national existence forever, he would destroy it, out of respect for its memory and for mankind. Hateful memento of a bad heart and a bad cause, it should go straight to oblivion, and the sooner the better. And so of whatever else might tend to keep alive the spirit of strife, now suppressed but not wholly extinguished, between the North and the South. He would not, however, deny to the friends of either the sacred right to honor the gallant dead. No; let them go together to every battle-field where the bleaching bones of the common dead bear witness to their mutual strife and slaughter, and with mutual hands cover and heal the common grave 'with the sweet oblivion of flowers;' and there, too, let the monument that they build become a temple of mutual forgiveness, reconciliation, and brotherly love."

The action of Democrats and the Democratic party, however, in 1868, left him without any ground to hope, as he thought, for any advantage to the country by its success; and he, consequently, acted earnestly with the Republicans. He did so because he believed that the election of Seymour and Blair would have destroyed, or, at least, greatly impaired, the value of the victory gained by Union arms over the principle and the friends of secession, and would, not improbably, jeopardize the peace of the country. He took part in the contest, and his speeches had a wide circulation through the press. It was in this canvass that he used his theory of the consequences of secession to a state government, as the basis of an argument that has never been answered, to maintain that however bad in policy the Republican measures of reconstruction might be, they were, nevertheless, clearly not unconstitutional. In 1872 he felt it his duty as a citizen to be on the same side; and, being chosen by the party as a candidate for elector for the state at large, he made a zealous canvass of most of the counties of the state. Two of his speeches attracted considerable attention at the time, and had a wide circulation. One of these presented the relations, past and present, of the Democratic party and its candidate in a strong light, and humorously and effectively ridiculed both. The other was a review of the political life and methods of Mr. Hendricks. This speech had the fortune to be substantially copied by some correspondent of the *New York Times* in 1876, when Mr. Hendricks was a candidate for Vice-president, and so got a national circulation, but without its author's name. He was chosen

to preside over the electoral college of the state when the electors met to cast their votes for President and Vice-president, and upon taking the chair paid a deserved tribute to Mr. Greeley, which was responded to by the unanimous adoption of a resolution in honor of his life and regret for his death. In 1876 the Republican party of the state gave him the nomination for Attorney-general. It was an honor which he did not seek, but he accepted it, because he regarded it as a peace-offering, and in the line of his profession. His brief speech of thanks to the convention was humorous, and not indicative of any very strong hope of success, concluding with the two lines from Addison's Cato:

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
But we'll do more, Sempronius—we'll deserve it."

He, unfortunately, soon learned that he was not a politician of the modern type; for, upon being notified that the central committee had assessed a sum against him which bore a certain ratio to the salary of the office of Attorney-general, he promptly declined to pay it, on the ground that, if not in itself corrupt, it tended to corruption. He also informed the committee that, if it should inform him that its payment was a condition of the nomination he had received, he would decline at once, but would feel bound to publish the precise grounds upon which he should do so. There was no further correspondence on the subject, and he remained on the ticket, to be beaten with the rest. It was during this canvass that, being engaged in defending some men charged with murder in Orange County, he gave offense to a body of lawless men of the neighborhood, who had been accustomed to take the law into their own hands, and hang, or otherwise abuse, men whom they believed to be guilty of any crime. The offense complained of was that he had stated certain facts to the Governor indicating that his clients were in danger of being lynched by these men, and asking a guard from his excellency for their protection. These facts were published by one of the papers at the capital as a communication from the neighborhood of the alleged crime. He was at once accused of being its author, and prominent men demanded that he should either disavow it or be retired from the ticket of the party. Some of their letters being placed in his hands for answer, he replied at once, frankly admitting that he was responsible for the facts contained in the article, but not for the publication in the manner and form in which they appeared. Then, after expressing his regret that he should lose a great many Republican votes on account of it, not for his own sake, but the party's, he concluded by saying:

"Now, having fully answered, I beg leave to say that I have nothing to take back, and no apology to make for any thing I have said or done. I should render myself unworthy of the vote of any good citizen, should

I say murder is not murder when committed by a mob, as well as when committed by a prowling assassin. If I should dissemble my real opinions on this or any other subject to get the votes of men stained with innocent blood, what security would law-abiding people have, that, if elected, I would not, for a consideration, wink at crimes which have made life and property unsafe, and law and justice idle and unmeaning words, in some parts of the state. No; to get office, I will not morally disqualify myself, by making even an obeisance to the most flagrant crimes that have disgraced our country."

Major Gordon has made as many sacrifices for his political opinions as if he had been a self-seeking political partisan. Yet he never has been. Not more than three times in his life has he requested his party or its representatives to give him office. In every instance he was unsuccessful. He has several times been a candidate when he did not seek to be, and has been three times elected to the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, and twice its speaker. But in each of these contests he has been a conscript, and not a volunteer, as was the case with his race for Attorney-general in 1876. His last election to the House took place in 1878. In the two sessions which followed this election he devoted himself chiefly to the removal of some defects in the criminal laws of the state. His experience as a criminal lawyer enabled him to point out these defects, and suggest the appropriate measures for their removal; and to this end he introduced and advocated a number of bills that would, if they had been passed, have greatly advanced the effective administration of the criminal law of the state. Owing to the doctrines of the Supreme Court of Indiana that, although the sanity of a man charged with crime stands presumed, yet, if a reasonable doubt on the subject arises from the evidence, he must be acquitted, it often happens that men are acquitted on the plea of insanity whom it is impossible to confine as lunatics. By this means society is left with a class of men on its hands and at large who may at any moment kill others, and who are secure against conviction and punishment because they are of doubtful sanity. At the same time, though acquitted as insane, they can not be restrained upon the ground of their insanity, for the reason that it is only doubtful. Holding the doctrine which allows a presumption of law to be overcome by a reasonable doubt both unsound and dangerous, he introduced a bill providing that in all cases of criminal prosecutions where the defense of insanity should be pleaded, and the jury should acquit the defendant, they should determine by their verdict whether they acquitted him on the ground of insanity, and, if so, whether his insanity was due to hereditary causes, to epilepsy or any other constitutional cause, or whether it resulted from temporary disease. In the last case, without reference to the gravity of the charge, the defendant should be restrained so long only as might be necessary to effect his cure; but, in the

other cases, he should in case of homicide be restrained in some proper place during his natural life, and, in case of crimes of less gravity, until all danger of the repetition of the same or of other offenses was removed. This measure received general favor, and, if it could have been brought to a third reading, would have passed. But, like many other measures of importance, it failed for want of time. He succeeded in securing the passage of a law regulating proceedings in contempt, and placing a limit upon the hitherto arbitrary power of the courts in such cases. The law was not passed in the precise form in which the bill was introduced, but it is believed that it will form the basis of future legislation, which will secure, on the one hand, the respect due to courts of justice, and, on the other, protect the liberty of the citizen against the use of arbitrary power by passionate or unprincipled judges. He also labored to procure a fair apportionment of the state for congressional and legislative purposes, but the Democratic party, which had suffered so much under preceding apportionments, forgot the wrongs it had suffered, and the promises it had made, and, having the power to do as it pleased, equaled, if it did not surpass, the outrages of which it had so long complained. Thus, in the hands of political partisans, equality, justice, and liberty perish. As a lawyer, Major Gordon has gained a fair standing in the general practice of his profession, and in criminal law stands among the first lawyers of the country. Perhaps no man in America has ever prosecuted and defended so many capital cases; and many of these have been of great celebrity. His knowledge of medicine and surgery, which first led him into this line of practice, has aided him to win his distinction in it. In questions of expert evidence and medical jurisprudence, he is regarded as an authority, and has explored the law touching them to its remotest principles. In cases involving the medical jurisprudence of insanity, he has a deservedly high reputation, and has not failed to make jeeringly conspicuous the blunders of some of our judicial tribunals. Until recently, he never had a client sentenced to death; and in that case it was not accomplished without, as he declares, violating the plainest principles of law, and a flat denial of justice. Considering that he has defended more than sixty persons charged with murder in the first degree, he may be regarded as fortunate in this respect; but he does not feel so. The execution of one client, in a practice of more than thirty-six years, has afflicted him as much as any personal misfortune of his life; and he has ever since been engaged in preparing a review of the case, that, he claims, will clearly expose the injustice of the decision which took his client's life. His career has been marked by great industry and labor, and he has left inerasible traces upon the jurisprudence of the state. Until 1859, the Supreme Court,

under a Constitution which provides that, "in all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the evidence," had held that the instructions of the court in matters of law were binding upon the consciences of jurors. He reviewed the whole subject in an exhaustive argument, and induced that tribunal to reconsider and overrule its preceding opinions. One member of the court, however, dissented, and, on the pretext of preparing a dissenting opinion, occasioned a delay of several months in the decision. When at last it was made, Mr. Gordon hastened to the court and prepared an abstract of the opinion, which he took care to express in the precise words of the Constitution. He then wrote a brief notice for the papers, which ran thus:

"IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The Supreme Court has just decided, in the case of *Williams against the State*, that, 'in all criminal cases whatever, the jury have the right to determine the law and the evidence.' Judge Hanna dissents. His opinion *against* the Constitution is said to be very able."

The papers of both parties printed the article, and the result was that Judge Hanna and Major Gordon were not on speaking terms again until after the War of the Rebellion. He did not relish the joke implied in the complimentary notice of his dissenting opinion. After the war Major Gordon asked the court to reconsider their doctrine of reasonable doubt, and induced them to return to the common law on the subject, from which they had inadvertently departed. He also presented the doctrines of insanity to them in an elaborate and exhaustive argument, in the case of *Bradley against the State*, and was rewarded by a clear and rational decision, which must remain an authority as long as society regards the insane as the proper objects of its solicitude and protection. After the close of the war he was employed by Secretary Stanton to defend General Hovey, and all who, under him, had made arrests in the state, by color of military authority, for which they already were sued, or subsequently might be sued. In this employment he was continued for several years. It ended with the trial of Milligan's case, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, in a verdict of five dollars for the plaintiff, whose demand was for five hundred thousand dollars. He was also retained for the government, during the time Mr. Kilgore was district attorney, in several great revenue cases. At the time the fifteenth article of amendment to the national Constitution was pending for ratification in the General Assembly, the Democrats of both Houses resigned in order to prevent its ratification. Their resignation left both Houses without a quorum. The House of Representatives, notwithstanding this condition of affairs, proceeded to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill, and to ratify the

amendment. Many good lawyers believed this action to have been taken in plain violation of the Constitution, and demanded that it should be contested. The Attorney-general declared himself satisfied of its validity. The Governor consequently employed Major Gordon to contest it. The question was raised in a proceeding to compel the Auditor of State to issue his warrant on the treasury for certain money appropriated by the Specific Appropriation act. It was argued at great length before the Supreme Court, by Messrs. Browne, McDonald, and Hendricks in favor of the validity of the act, and Major Gordon against it. His argument was the only one published; and, although the decision was adverse to the argument, he may yet rest satisfied that, if constitutional government shall survive the reckless action of parties in their efforts to retain or gain power, the argument, and not the decision, at last will be accepted as the law. In 1873 he was engaged, with Mr. Porter, to maintain the validity of the temperance law known as the Baxter bill; and, notwithstanding the great learning and ability with which it was assailed, they were successful. His brief was not printed, but contributed some of the most conspicuous features to the court's opinion. His last constitutional argument in the Supreme Court was delivered in the case of *Guertig against the state*, and, although it was unheeded by that tribunal, the decision can only stand by regarding it as overruling more than half of all the cases relating to constitutional questions decided under the present Constitution. He denied the constitutional existence of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court. The court sustained it, and for the present it stands. If, however, a decent respect for the plainest principles of constitutional law shall ever return to the courts, it is almost certain the decision will lose its authority. As a lawyer, Major Gordon shuns routine, and, as far as he can, cases that must be carried through on the familiar ways of the profession. He delights in new questions, demanding for their right decision a resort to fundamental principles and a knowledge of them. In such cases his energy is supreme; and his resources, both of learning and argument, have achieved success where others might have failed. Many of his arguments have exhausted his subjects, and left nothing more to be said or suggested. But recently he expresses himself without confidence or hope in the tribunal of last resort in the state, and regards labor and learning as wasted "on the desert air," that are spent to try to set its feet again *super viam antiquam*, or to lead it to walk therein by "the gladsome light of jurisprudence." As a jury lawyer, he has had some great successes, but relies rather upon the clear presentation of a point than upon his ability as an orator, in which character he has more frequently fallen below, than risen above, the occasion. A few times he has tran-

scended the expectations of his friends and the public, and carried all before him by the earnestness and fervor of his eloquence; and verdicts gained by him have been attacked in motions for new trials, and on appeal to the Supreme Court, on the ground that "the jury was led away from the real issues of the case by the eloquent counsel." But these instances are exceptional and rare in his career, and have never occurred when the circumstances of the case did not strongly enlist his feelings and convictions. He has no mannerism, however, to limit the possibilities of his nature, and may at any time, under proper circumstances, carry a case by means which it is impossible to anticipate, and which no amount of preparation will enable his adversary to guard against, because they are unknown and unthought of even by himself until the moment when they are employed. He has always, as far as the struggles of professional life would permit, cultivated a taste for literature, and might, perhaps, have succeeded in it, had he chosen it for a vocation. His love for it has rendered him less of a lawyer than he might otherwise have become, while the requirements of his profession have impaired and cramped his capacity to have become a successful literary man. Still he has found, in the constant resort to the poets, historians, and philosophers, a respite from the toil and care of professional life. He has rarely taken a vacation in the last thirty-five years, and insists that the mind and brain find their best vacation and rest by changing the subjects upon which they are engaged, and keeping up their activity and efforts, but in new fields. This he maintains is both safer and more becoming than hunting and fishing. The old boiler kept in use and warm may be used with safety for years, whereas if it be allowed to remain unused and to rust for even a short time it will be sure to explode the first high pressure of steam that is raised within it again. In early life he possessed an excellent verbal memory, and committed several books of "Paradise Lost," so that he could repeat them without hesitancy; and so great was his familiarity with its style that while yet a mere boy he wagered a watermelon with a friend that he could either talk or write in the measure and style of Milton without being allowed a moment's time to consider the topic. It was agreed that he should write an apostrophe to the poet himself, as the test by which he should win or lose the wager. He instantly wrote:

"Bard of my soul, thy hallowed song sublime
Uplifts my feeble strain, and, risen high,
The vast variety and depth of thought
That flow commingled in thy matchless verse
Anew and deep I drink—drink from the fount
Prepared of God, rich to the mental taste,
But tasted not before I drank with thee,
O bard of deathless fame! Now, by thy wing
Directed, I, through climes unknown am borne,
And guided to the spring whence song bursts forth;

Thence let me drink; to taste and not drink deep,
O powers immortal, may I ever scorn,
Still choosing rather to be nought, than aught
Inferior to the bard whose genius vast,
And venturous as vast, of chaos, death,
And night, with voice untrembling sung."

Whether justly or not, he won the wager. Since then he has occasionally turned his conceits into verse. Some of these conceits have been published; and for the time have attracted attention, and won the favor of the press. One of them, especially favored in this way, passed into the *Knickerbocker Magazine* from the columns of the newspaper where it first appeared, nearly thirty years ago. Another, during the first year of the great Rebellion, was also received with general favor. It was entitled "The Love of the Actual and the Ideal," and is as follows:

"The Star loved the Sea, and the Sea loved the Star;
But in vain, for they still were apart;
And the Sea ever sighed to his mistress afar,
And sobbed in his sorrow and anguish of heart.
But the Star, with a smile in her bright, flashing eye,
Looked down through night's shadows afar,
And saw, what no mistress e'er saw with a sigh,
In the heart of the Sea the bright face of a Star.
And she knew that her throne was the heart of the Sea,
And was happy to know that she reigned there alone;
But the Sea was not happy—Oh, how could he be?—
Since nought but her shadow e'er came to her throne.
So the Sea could not go to the queen of his heart,
And the Star could not stoop from above;
Their love was in vain; for they still were apart,
And, apart, could but dream of the rapture of love."

Years have had no effect upon his love of poesy; and his tendency to write verses still remains unchanged. His last piece, written upon the fly-leaf of a book he was reading in bed, on Christmas night, 1879, and entitled "My Mother's Centennial Birthday," shall close what we have to say on this aspect of his life:

"I'm thinking, dear mother, of thee,
And my heart in my bosom stands still;
And the blood in my veins flows stagnant and chill,
As if frozen to ice ere it reaches the sea,
Till in life I am dead, yet e'en death can not smother
The thoughts that to-night wander back to my mother."

'Tis Christmas to-night, and afar
To the hills of Virginia I go;
And there, where the waters of Greenbrier flow,
Thy birthplace I find, by the light of love's star.
But a hundred slow years have gone after each other
Since the day of thy birth, my own gentle mother."

O life, what a wonder thou art!
What a wonder must ever remain!
Beginning forever; and, dying, beginning again,
As the blood tide flows on from heart unto heart;
And the thought of my soul, that the years can not smother,
Is fed by the blood of thy heart, O my mother!

As the dew on the rose was thy love
On my heart, in the morn of its years,
And now, on the last leaf of life, it appears
Like a star in its brightness, sent down from above,
To shine in the heart of the dew; to me 't is no other
Than the soul of thy love, in my tears, O my mother."

What has been already written concerning Major Gordon's life is enough to enable those who could form a just estimate of his intellectual and moral endowments, and judge aright the motives and purposes which have led him thus far, to determine equally well to what rank of men he is to be assigned, as could be determined with the fullest and most particular biography. It will not be denied by any such person that he is a man of talents equal to the attainment of great ends. At the same time it is true that these talents lie upon the borders of many provinces of thought, and seem to be drawn with an almost equal love to them all. He hesitates to give his allegiance, undivided and complete, to any one. Feeling that he has by nature a birthright in them all, he has thus far refused to surrender it, and so has failed to gain the best fruits and greatest crops from any one of them. The labor he has bestowed upon them all, if it had been given to any one, would have made him easily the first among his peers in it. But it would have left him at the same time something less than himself, or at least other than himself; for it would have dwarfed the loving spirit, akin to genius, if, indeed, it be not genius itself, which goes out on all sides desiring to know and enter into sympathy and communion with the infinite. Had he felt through life, or at any time in life, that the chief end of man was to be a means to some other end for the sake of worldly wealth or fame, he might have given himself wholly to some special pursuit; but, believing that every man's own development is the one great end of rational human effort and life, and that every other aim and effort should run into it and assist in its accomplishment, he has with entire faith diversified his labors according to the inclination of his natural powers and their tendencies. This has given him something of the enthusiasm of youth at every stage of his career, and made his powers swift and strong to grapple with whatever new question presents itself for consideration. It was this that made him a strangely earnest and old boy, and it is this that now, upon the verge of old age, makes him a strangely earnest and boyish old man. He has never held the acquisition of wealth to be a legitimate end of human pursuit, and would most likely to-day, as he has often done, part with his last dollar to help those who lacked the necessities of life, trusting to the good providence of God to be provided for as well when his own necessities might require the like assistance. He has faith in *man*, though he has sometimes been on the verge of losing his faith in *men*. He regards no man as fit for great place in our government who does not believe in the constantly progressive development of our race; and that, at last, the time may come when all shall know the Lord, and when every man shall become sufficient in intelligence and moral force for the government of himself, and so government itself, as a means of coerc-

ing the lawless and disobedient, become entirely and forever unnecessary. Any other view of the outcome of the human race is, in his opinion, aimed at the hope of the perpetuation of our free popular governments here in America, and if true, the herald of their certain downfall. He has had his ambitions, but they aimed rather at deserving than receiving advancement. His country has never found him wanting in devotion to its safety or glory, and, when his poverty has made his service painful in the extreme, he has rendered it as earnestly and faithfully as if want had not touched his home, although he gave it not with a single, but with a divided heart. His ambition, beyond mere duty, perished when his only son was brought home from the battlefield dead. The earthly spring of his life was broken by that blow. Whatever he has since done, or may hereafter accomplish, will be the result of the necessity so well expressed by his favorite poet:

"I myself must mix with action, lest I wither in despair."

He hates all mere seeming, hypocrisy, and pretense, and every form of cant and sham excites his utmost abhorrence. He gives them no credit for the tribute they pay to the sanctity they pretend. Public corruption has no more consistent foe. It is his boast that no scheme of frauds was ever proposed to him, and that all he has ever learned of them has been learned from public investigations, or the occasional boast of some scoundrel, who was engaged in them, that his villainous acts had accomplished great results. He dislikes sharp men, who prefer to win success by tact rather than by talent, and regards them and their following as among the greatest dangers our country has to encounter. His own opinion is to him better than another's, or than all others', and, if it involves moral action, he prefers to follow it alone, rather than be in company with all mankind, with a profession of belief that he does not feel in theirs. He is an excellent member of a minority party, struggling for power, with all good principles and promises upon its lips. Its battle is a battle for the attainment of an idea, and he lives in the ideal. But when it becomes the majority, and, enthroned, falls into offenses against its own platform and into violations of its own promises, he does not fail to rebuke and denounce it, for he has never yet been able to justify a political friend for an act which he condemns in a political adversary. He has seen, as well before as after his denunciations of the faults of his own party, that they shut the door against his own preferment. He did not choose such a course because he did not desire such preferment, but because he held his duty, and the consciousness of having done it, to be infinitely higher and more to be desired than any position in any government under heaven. His life, with all its errors, and they are neither few nor small, and with all its faults,

and they are both many and great, has been constantly lived along the line of moral uprightness involved in a rule of conduct written to his son in 1861, just before going into battle, and with it this sketch of it shall end. It is in these words: "Labor to know what is right always, and remember that what you believe to be so, when you are required to act on any subject, is right for you at that time, whatever it may be absolutely, or in the opinion of others, or even of yourself at another time."



GORSUCH, CHARLES WESLEY, Indianapolis, was born September 23, 1844, in Harford County, Maryland. His father, Luther Meridith Gorsuch, and his mother, Sarah Ellen (Henderson) Gorsuch, are still living, in the enjoyment of a ripe old age. The subject of this sketch was very early inured to a life of toil, but found time to attend the schools in his neighborhood, and, with a natural desire to increase his stock of knowledge, became a pupil in the Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. He left Harford County, the home of his ancestry for generations past, and came to the thriving city of Indianapolis in 1877, and has since then been one of its busy populace. Previous to his coming West he had devoted much time to reading law, and has in him all the elements that go to make up the practical business lawyer. In Indianapolis he has been in the real estate and loan agency business, and has become known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Gorsuch boasts an ancestry of which many interesting facts are incorporated in the early history of Maryland. In 1662 his namesake, Charles Gorsuch, of the society of Friends, took up and patented fifty acres of land, being the first legal claim established to soil on the present site of Baltimore. This ancestor married the only daughter of Thomas Cole, to whom five hundred and fifty acres of land were granted, and on this land was laid out the first town of Baltimore. In 1726 we find John Gorsuch, a son of Charles, selling portions of the original estate to parties who wished to improve. The history of Baltimore and Maryland would be incomplete, indeed, without the name of Gorsuch. The given name, Charles, is a favorite one in the family, not less than thirty bearing it being now living. By a coincidence as unique as it is remarkable, for five generations back the ancestors of Charles Gorsuch have been blessed with the exact number of ten children to each married pair; no instance of a second husband or wife occurring in the history of the family for more than one hundred and fifty years. Parallel cases may exist in other family histories, but they must be exceedingly rare. Another fact worthy of note is this: the Gorsuch homestead in Harford County, bought in 1664,

is still in possession of the direct descendants, while the house in which Mr. Gorsuch's mother's ancestry dwelt for more than a century and a half is now in her possession by inheritance. The Gorsuch race appears to be long-lived, of stalwart frame and sound constitution, and Mr. Gorsuch relates that a nephew of his recently stood on the home-roof in Harford County, Maryland, and saw the residences where still live his great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, and grandfathers and grandmothers, both on the maternal and paternal sides. Appleton's Cyclopædia has numerous references to the Gorsuch family, and their connection with public affairs in Baltimore and throughout Maryland. Mr. Gorsuch is a man of a practical cast of mind; has the bearing of one devoted to business, is well built and strong, has a constitution that insures vigorous vitality, and while he will never make brilliant and impulsive flights, he has that patient perseverance that never tires, and will move steadily forward in the path he has marked out, impressing his life on the society wherein he dwells. He has the natural ability that would make him a writer for the press, but his ambition leads him more into the domain of facts as bearing on the practical relations of existence. He is a consistent member of Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a good neighbor, an agreeable friend, and an honored citizen.



GREEN, WILLIAM F., physician and surgeon, of Shelbyville, was born in Rush County, Indiana, April 1, 1831. His parents were Lot and Anna (Cooper) Green. When he had reached the age of fourteen his father died, and the ensuing four years of his life were spent under the care of Thomas McKee, Esq., a pioneer of Rush County. After receiving his primary education he was sent to a select school taught by Elijah Hackleman, ex-state Senator, and subsequently entered the Shelbyville Seminary, under the charge of W. T. Hatch. As he grew older he utilized his spare time in the winter by teaching a district school in Rush and Fayette Counties. In the spring of 1852 he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Doctors A. G. Selman and E. T. Bussell, of Shelby County. The following spring he entered the office of his brother, J. W. Green, a leading physician of Arlington, Rush County, and during that year took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. Not possessing the necessary funds to complete his studies, he opened an office in Shelbyville, where he remained one year. He returned at the expiration of this time to Rush Medical College, and graduated in the class of 1856. He then went back to Shelbyville, where he soon built up a lucrative practice; his business gradually increased, and his reputation as a skillful physician soon

became known throughout his own and adjoining counties. In 1853 he was made a Mason, and has since occupied the position of Worshipful Master of W. Hacker Lodge. He was elected High-priest of Shelby Chapter, and subsequently Eminent Commander of Baldwin Commandery, No. 2. In his relations as a citizen, the Doctor has proved himself an active and liberal supporter of all local enterprises for the improvement of the place, and for six years served the city as a member of its board of aldermen. Although not taking an active part in politics, he is decided in his views, and supports the Republican party. His religious convictions are based upon the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and his family are members in good standing, giving freely to its support. He has the full confidence of his fellow-citizens, and is highly esteemed in the best circles of society. As a physician, he ranks among the ablest of his county. He modestly attributes any success he has achieved to hard work and strict attention to his profession. He is quiet and unostentatious in his manner. He was married, May 6, 1856, to Miss Jennie Doble. Two daughters have been born to them: Miss Stella, a member of the sophomore class of Indiana Asbury University; and Miss Lottie, who is attending the public school of Shelbyville.

HACKER, WILLIAM, ex-General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, and ex-Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the state of Indiana, Shelbyville, was born near Urbana, Ohio, December 5, 1810. He is descended from Wilhelm Heckardt, a wealthy and influential citizen of Saxony, who lived in the early part of the sixteenth century. A zealous adherent to the cause of the Reformation, he became an object of Romish persecution, was compelled to flee to England, and his estates were confiscated. There he anglicized his name by changing it to William Hacker. He soon found that he had escaped persecutors at home only to meet others more demon-like abroad. While zealously distributing Bibles and Martin Luther's tracts through London and the county of Essex, he was seized, taken before the Bishop of London, imprisoned, and tortured, to make him divulge the names of those who supplied him with the heretical publications, the ultimate object being to extort from them money for the Papal Church. All means were employed that fiendish ingenuity could devise, yet they could not break his iron will, until, as a last resort, after having stretched him on the rack till his limbs were almost disjointed, they put live coals under him, along the spine, and then applied the rack again. Exhausted and almost deranged by this dreadful and pro-

longed suffering, he answered, "Oh, yes! yes!" to whatever names they pronounced, till about forty wealthy men were thus proscribed, whose property and lives were speedily sacrificed. He died from the effects of the awful torture. His great-grandson, Colonel Francis Hacker, was the executioner of Charles I, and subsequently a judge under Cromwell. Philip, son of Colonel Hacker, served under Admiral Drake in his victory over the Spanish Armada. After the Restoration he fled to Holland, then an asylum for political refugees from almost every country in Europe, and became master of a vessel which conveyed emigrants to America. His son, William Hacker, a sailor and interpreter, married an Irish girl, a refugee from Papal persecution, and located in Germantown, near Philadelphia. His sons, John and William, helped build Fort Buchanan, in what is now West Virginia. William's family were massacred near there by the Indians, and, burning for revenge, he passed the rest of his days, so far as known, as an Indian fighter. John moved back to his farm in the region of the fort after Wayne's treaty, and remained there until his death, in 1824. His second son, John Hacker, father of the subject of this biography, came into Greene County, Ohio, in 1805. Attempting afterwards to locate on the Darby Plains, he was driven back by the Indians. He served through the War of 1812, and died in Shelby County, Indiana, in 1834. His first wife, Susanna Smith, was the mother of William Hacker. She died when he was but five years of age. William had in that new country very poor educational privileges, attending school only about two months in the year. But he has always so availed himself of every opportunity to gain useful knowledge that he has acquired much general information. Until the age of seventeen he worked on his father's farm in Montgomery County, Ohio, and then learned a trade in Dayton, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He came with his father in 1833 to Shelby County, Indiana, and one year later located in Shelbyville, which has ever since been his home. In 1838 he quitted his trade and engaged in the mercantile business, but was soon obliged to abandon it because of failing health. In 1841 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and remained so for five years, during three of which he also collected the revenues of the county for the treasurer. He was secretary of a railroad company for several years, and in 1851 again tried selling merchandise. In less than four years his health failed a second time, and he left the business never to engage in it again. In 1852 he was again elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held by subsequent elections thirteen years. During the latter part of this period his hearing became so defective that he was compelled to retire from active business and professional life. In July, 1832, Mr. Hacker joined St. John's Lodge, No.

13, at Dayton, Ohio. In 1835 he was Worshipful Master of Shelby Lodge, which position he has often filled during the past forty-five years, and almost every year he has occupied some office in that body. In 1845 he became a member of the Grand Lodge. In 1863 he was chosen Grand Master. Retiring in 1865, he was immediately elected Grand Secretary, which station he held three years, when his partial loss of hearing compelled him to resign. In 1846 he was made a Royal Arch Mason. In 1848 he helped organize the Chapter at Greensburg, and, although living twenty miles distant, he served the first two years as its High-priest. In 1851 he aided in the organization of the Chapter at Shelbyville, and was for several years its High-priest. He is now its secretary. In May, 1848, he became a member of the Grand Chapter, and from 1855 to 1861 was Grand High-priest. From May, 1865, to October, 1868, he was Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter. In 1856, at Hartford, Connecticut, he was made a member of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States. For twelve years in succession he was elected an officer in that body, reaching the exalted station of General Grand King. Mr. Hacker received the Council degrees in Indianapolis in May, 1846, and in 1855 assisted in organizing Shelby Council, No. 3, at Shelbyville, serving for several years as Illustrious Master. He is now Recorder of the Council. In December, 1855, he helped organize the Grand Council of the state, and for the six first years was its presiding officer. In 1865 he was elected Grand Recorder, and filled that station three and a half years. He received the orders of Christian knighthood in Cincinnati Commandery No. 2, in the spring of 1848. Three years later he was one of the organizers of Greensburg Commandery, No. 2, now Baldwin Commandery, at Shelbyville, and, having passed through all its important offices, is now Recorder. He was one of those who, in 1854, established the Grand Commandery, and was made one of its first officers, continuing in office until 1868. From 1864 to 1866 he held the high station of Grand Commander, and was then elected Grand Recorder, from which position he was obliged, two years later, to retire, because of deafness. He was called in 1855 to preside over the Council of High-priests for the state, and was annually re-elected to that honorable office until 1875, when, because of age and the disability just referred to, he asked to be relieved from further duties in that station. In 1866 he received at Indianapolis the different grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree. Mr. Hacker has been connected also with the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and has filled nearly every office in the order, serving as Conductor in the Grand Lodge, and Junior Warden in the Grand Encampment. He has always been a zealous advocate of temperance, and

has been associated more or less with all organizations for the promotion of that cause, especially the Washingtonian Society and the Sons of Temperance. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held, besides minor offices, that of lay steward in the annual conference from the Indianapolis District. His greatest work in the Church has been in the interests of the Sunday-school, in which he has been engaged in every capacity for more than half a century. In early manhood Mr. Hacker became an ardent politician, espousing the political doctrines of Henry Clay, whose leadership he preferred, until the death of that statesman. His father left Virginia because of slavery, and his son William inherited an abhorrence of that institution that caused him to join the Free-soil Republicans when that party was formed, and to earnestly advocate its principles. He was married, January 20, 1839, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. Thomas W. Sargent, then of Shelbyville. Mrs. Hacker is a relative of Hon. John Sargent, for many years United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and of a celebrated preacher of that name in Maryland. They have had five daughters and two sons, and of the seven children six are living. The oldest daughter lives with her family in Kansas; the next in age, in Washington. She is the wife of Tharp B. Jennings, of the chief signal office. He was sent in 1878 to the Paris Exposition, as the representative of our signal service. The elder son is editor and publisher of a paper; the youngest son is a physician in Indianapolis, and is becoming eminent in his profession. In 1851 Mr. William Hacker was elected mayor of Shelbyville. He has adjudicated many cases for others, but he himself was never involved in a lawsuit, and never had a serious quarrel. This fact sheds a mild luster upon his character, and, with his benevolent labors and his high position in the Masonic Order, renders him worthy of universal esteem.

HAGEN, ANDREW, treasurer of Hancock County, was born in Arzberg, Germany, February 23, 1834. He is the son of John M. and Barbara Hagen. Mr. Hagen's education was principally obtained in Nordhausen, Prussia, where he attended school until his sixteenth year, when he went to Bavaria, where he applied himself for one year in the study of practical chemistry. During the next two years he traveled over many parts of Europe, visiting the most noted cities on the Continent. November 10, 1852, he came to America, and, landing in New York, remained there for a few weeks and then went to Indiana. During the next four years he drifted about the West as a sailor on Lake Michigan, and a lumberman in the pine forests

of Michigan. In June, 1856, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Newhart, and soon after opened a grocery store in Fortville, Indiana, in which business he continued until 1877, when he quitted the business. In 1861 he returned to the home of his nativity. He was soon after put under arrest by the military authorities of Germany, for non-compliance with the law which required enlistment and service in the standing army of the government. This event he had expected and was prepared to meet, and with a commission, signed by the third assistant postmaster, as postmaster at Fortville, he applied to Hon. Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister to Berlin, and through his instrumentality, and that of John Hudson, secretary of the Legation, he was released from custody, and permitted peaceably to return to America. A record was made of these proceedings, which afterward formed the basis of a treaty between Prussia and the United States, made in 1862, by the terms of which naturalized citizens of the United States from Germany should forever be released from military service to the Fatherland. Mr. Hagen was postmaster during Buchanan's administration, and for fifteen years trustee of Vernon Township. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer of Hancock County, and re-elected in 1878, and is therefore serving out his second term of office. Mr. Hagen has been a frugal and enterprising citizen all his life, and, in consequence, has amassed a fortune. Besides owning a large tract of land he is proprietor of a grain elevator and flax mill, in which he employs from forty to fifty men during the season. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1864, and is a highly esteemed member of that brotherhood. He is of Protestant faith, without Church relations of any kind. He is a life-long and steadfast Democrat in politics. He is a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, always attending strictly to his own business. He is courteous, affable, and obliging, and is held in the highest esteem by the citizens of his county. As a county officer, he is efficient and careful of the county's finances, at all times seeking the fulfillment of the law in the discharge of his official duties. He and his wife have been blessed with five children.

HAGGART, MRS. MARY E., was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1843. She is the oldest daughter of Samuel S. Rothwell, a Methodist Episcopal minister, noted in his community for his unflinching integrity and great force of character, as well as for his wonderful magnetic power as a pulpit orator. Mr. Rothwell was one of the original leading Abolitionists of Western Pennsylvania, a friend of Gerrit Smith and Doctor F. J. Le Moine, of Washington, Pennsylvania; and they together organized the first Abolition societies of that part of the state. Mrs. Eliz-

abeth Rothwell, Mrs. Haggart's mother, is also a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and is a woman of extraordinary intelligence and natural mental power, of perfect physical development, and great energy and endurance; is a mechanical genius, and possesses remarkable business ability and executive capacity; is very positive and determined in her character, and independent in thought and action. Her home and children have ever been paramount with her, though she has always stretched forth a willing hand of support to those around her who needed assistance. She is of English parentage, and has inherited much of the physical and mental nature of English people. Mrs. Rothwell to-day, at the age of sixty-five years, is pointed out as an example of true womanhood, devoted motherhood, and general nobility of mind and character. Mrs. Haggart has inherited many of the leading traits, both physical and mental, of her mother, while from her father she inherits her marvelous oratorical gifts and wonderful memory. She is modest, dignified, and unobtrusive; never indulges in self-laudation, and forms all her opinions of topics and individuals coolly, dispassionately, and deliberately; and, although she was reared under the teachings of the Methodist Church, she has never identified herself with any religious organization. She received her primary education in the California Seminary, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and subsequently finished a collegiate course in the South-western Normal College, of Pennsylvania. She was connected with the above-named seminary for several years in the capacity of a teacher, and always excelled as a disciplinarian, on account of her firm dignity and quiet, positive disposition. Her career as a lecturer may be dated back to girlhood. Her fine essays and original orations, produced while yet a student in the schools above named, made her a great favorite with both teachers and pupils, and placed her always among the more cultured people of her native county. At the age of fifteen she was urgently solicited by some of the leading anti-slavery people of her county to prepare and deliver an address setting forth the horrors and abominations of American slavery as practiced in our Southern States. This invitation she accepted, and her youth and enthusiasm, as well as logic and eloquence, so charmed and interested the people that she was taken by her friends to a number of anti-slavery mass-meetings throughout Western Pennsylvania, to deliver this address. She was looked upon as a prodigy in oratory, and her father was earnestly petitioned by his friends to place her prominently before the public in the capacity of a lecturer and reformer. He, however, entertained very rigid and conscientious views regarding the true sphere of woman, and opposed her entering upon a public career. After completing her course of studies in the college, she settled quietly down to the work of a teacher's profession,

until February, 1867, when she married Doctor D. Haggart, an eminent homœopathic physician of Eastern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1868 she, with her husband, located at Danville, Indiana, the Doctor entering upon the practice of his profession, and she upon a life of quiet study and domestic duties, and during this time many of the productions of her versatile pen found their way into the popular magazines of the day. The professors of the Danville Academy organized during this year a lecture association for the purpose of employing and cultivating home talent, and called upon Mrs. Haggart to deliver the third lecture of the course. She consented, and made her *début* as a public speaker in the West to a crowded house in Danville, Indiana. The subject of her lecture was, "Woman's True Culture," and those who had prophesied failure were astounded at the power of the woman orator who had lived so quietly among them. The following notice from the Hendricks County *Union*, which appeared the day after the lecture, shows how complete and satisfactory was her success:

"The lecture of Mrs. Haggart was an eloquent and pointed appeal for the education of women. The lecture was entirely free from reflections or satire on the sterner sex, and contained no whining complaints about woman's rights or her social degradation, but was a clear, concise, logical, and really eloquent address, delivered with great distinctness of articulation, elegance in diction, and graceful gestures, the speaker often rising with her subject to heights of oratory seldom listened to in this town. The audience testified their appreciation by the closest attention, and seemed entranced as they listened to her telling truths and good hits at fashionable education. We trust she may be persuaded to lecture again, on any subject she may choose."

A few weeks afterward she delivered this same lecture in Morrison's Opera-house, Indianapolis, and of it the daily *Journal* made the following editorial notice:

"Mrs. Haggart's lecture at the Opera Hall last night was a brilliant affair. Those who were so fortunate as to be present enjoyed a rich treat, while those who failed to attend missed one of the best intellectual treats of the season. Mrs. Haggart is eloquent, forcible, sensible, and pointed, and while she recounts with a just pride woman's achievements, she does not spare her follies. She points out to her the path of duty and road to success and happiness, and urges upon her the importance of pursuing it in such eloquent terms as must have a good effect upon those who hear her. Her lecture was frequently and enthusiastically applauded."

From this time on she received numerous and pressing calls to lecture at different points in her own and adjacent states, and up to this time has lectured in every county and almost every town of importance in Indiana. She has received the highest and most liberal encomiums from the press wherever she has gone, that the most accomplished writers could pen. Some have emphatically pronounced her the "best lecturer

East or West, man or woman." She has few, if any, superiors as a reasoner and debater. Her arguments before the General Assembly of Indiana, during the session of 1879, have been pronounced the most logical and convincing ever delivered by any advocate of the legal and political equality of woman. She is, on the rostrum, a woman of fine appearance and dignity, and has a wonderful magnetic power over audiences. She is always pronounced by those who have heard her the finest woman speaker on the American platform. In 1877 she was elected chairwoman of the state central committee of the Indiana Woman Suffrage Association, which position she has filled up to the present time. In 1869 she was sent as a delegate to the National Woman Suffrage Convention at St. Louis, and while at this most interesting convention made, to quote the correspondent of the *Indianapolis Herald*, "one of the grandest speeches of her life." In 1878 Mrs. Haggart established the *Woman's Tribune* at Indianapolis, a weekly paper devoted wholly to the interests of women. Her sole aim in founding this journal was to help women, and aid in their elevation and advancement, to open up wider avenues of work for them, and advocate for them every possible honorable means of becoming self-dependent and self-supporting. Her paper was adopted as the organ of the State Suffrage Association, and became at once a fearless champion of the enfranchisement of her sex. The *Tribune* was very favorably noticed by the press, and welcomed by the equal suffragists of the West as a strong ally to the cause. Mrs. Haggart devoted her best energies for over one year and a half to conducting her paper and filling lecture engagements. Her power and earnestness in the temperance work were so universally recognized that calls for her services as a lecturer poured in upon her from all quarters, and, in order that she might be able to go untrammelled into the lecture field, she sold out, on June 25, 1879, the subscription list of the *Woman's Tribune*, to Matilda Joslyn Gage, editor and proprietor of the *National Citizen and Ballot Box*, an equal suffrage paper published at Syracuse, New York. In the summer of 1878 Mrs. Haggart conceived the idea of establishing a woman's department in the state fairs of Indiana. She succeeded in engaging several enterprising ladies of Indianapolis in the work of aiding her, and the result was, the largest and grandest exhibit of woman's work was made at this fair ever shown in Indiana. During the fair a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was called in connection with the woman's board, and a permanent organization of the woman's board was effected, and christened the Woman's State Board of Industry. Mrs. Haggart was elected president of the woman's board, and made an *ex-officio* member of the State Board of Agriculture. She was also sent as a delegate to the January meeting of the State Board

of Agriculture in 1879, the first woman delegate ever sent to any state agricultural board meeting. After the burdens of editing and publishing the *Woman's Tribune* were removed, Mrs. Haggart entered unreservedly and entirely into the lecture field, fully imbued with the overwhelming importance and responsibility of her mission. Her favorite themes are the education, elevation, and enfranchisement of her sister woman, temperance, and moral reforms. This earnest woman is a reformer by nature, and she seems to discern already, through the opening vista of future years, the full realization of her highest aspirations. The superior physical and mental development of Mrs. Haggart is no doubt, in a great measure, due to her entire freedom from fashionable restraints, the healthful surroundings of the place of her nativity, and the sensible training of wise parents. All these, added to great natural endowments, have produced a woman abundantly able to distinguish herself in the great field of the world's workers, and one who will yet win a name that will be cherished in thoughtful remembrance by a grateful posterity.

HALL, JACOB A., physician and surgeon, of Greenfield, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, May 22, 1822. His parents, Thomas and Matilda Hall, were hardy, respected pioneers, who endeavored to give their son the best education their limited opportunities would allow. Thomas Hall, the father, was a soldier in the War of 1812, an officer on the staff of General Lewis Cass at the time of Hull's memorable surrender at Detroit. At the age of twenty-six Jacob began the study of medicine with his brother, Doctor John F. Hall, and, after a few years of practice and study combined, graduated at the Physio-Medical College, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Prior to his graduation he was in partnership for a time with Doctor Falconbury. In 1850 he removed to Hancock County, where, engaging in his practice, he still resides. In politics Doctor Hall was a Jacksonian Democrat until 1860, since which time he has been a zealous adherent of the Republican party. Religiously, he was a New-light for many years, but he subsequently embraced spiritualism, and, as he is a man of great positiveness of character, he is likely to continue in the faith until death. He is a man of pleasing address, of great kindness of heart, and public-spirited, devoting much of his time in practice to the relief of the poor and distressed, from many of whom he can never expect the slightest remuneration. He joined the Free and Accepted Masons in 1854, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1876. He was Junior Warden in the Free and Accepted Masons and trustee, and was Master S. P. M. and D. D. P. M. in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As an evi-

dence of their confidence in Doctor Hall's medical and surgical skill, the county commissioners have appointed him, at different times, the county physician. He is very popular with all classes, being almost without an enemy in the world. Early in life he determined to secure an education, and to his dogged perseverance and unflagging energy is due the credit for those intellectual acquirements that mark him to-day as a man of accurate and varied information. In this respect he is essentially a self-made man. Then, again, he is a man of great positiveness of character, and this excellent quality makes his co-operation valuable in the work of temperance reform, in which he is greatly interested. He was married to Miss Mary J. Cannady, daughter of Lewis L. Cannady, June 6, 1844. Ten children have been born to them, five of whom—one son, Lewis A., and four daughters—are still living.

HAMILTON, SAMUEL, banker, of Shelbyville, was the youngest but one in a family of six children, of whom he is the only survivor. His father, Samuel Hamilton, was descended from ancestors who crossed over from Scotland to Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was an industrious farmer, and engaged in that occupation until his death, which occurred in Londonderry County, on Christmas-day, 1854. Samuel's mother, whose original name was Sarah Dunn, died in May, 1847. She was of Irish nativity, but of German descent. Their home was on the banks of the Roe water in Londonderry, Ireland, where the subject of this memoir was born December 16, 1812. Year followed year without noteworthy events in his life until March, 1834, when, having become of age, he bade farewell to home and kindred and embarked for the United States, believing that in this land of political and religious liberty, where the road to wealth and distinction is open to all, he could succeed better than in his own Emerald Isle. He arrived in New York in the month of May, and traveled slowly westward by the way of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, and stopped finally in Rushville, Indiana, where he had a brother Joseph. He first became a clerk in Burlington, Rush County; then, on the twentieth day of April of the following year, opened a store in Shelbyville, in copartnership with his brother, under the firm name of J. & S. Hamilton. This existed ten years, and was then dissolved, after which Mr. Samuel Hamilton continued the business alone for ten years longer. With a mind adapted to all the needs and emergencies of business, he had steadily and judiciously managed the affairs, achieving most satisfactory results. He now decided to engage in banking, and, in partnership with John Elliott, James Hill, and Alfred

Major, he established the Shelby Bank, October, 1855, the firm being Elliott, Hill & Co. Two years later they dissolved, and, on the first day of January, 1858, Mr. Hamilton took charge of it, and has ever since been its manager and proprietor. His business abilities are such that he has engaged not only in the sale of merchandise and in banking, but was also instrumental in starting a planing-mill, the first in the county, and has interested himself in one or more grist and saw mills, and dealt in real estate, not only in Indiana, but also in Ohio and Iowa. Part of this consists of city property in Shelbyville, the rest in lands, much of which he has under cultivation. As a stockholder, he promoted the building of the first railroad through the county—the Shelby and Edinburg. Mr. Hamilton was one of those who supported Andrew Jackson's administration, and has ever since been loyal to the Democratic party. Though feeling a deep interest in its success, he seeks no share in its gifts of office. He is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Shelbyville, which denomination he joined in his native land. He is not a member of any secret society. He was married, January 30, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Morris) Lowry, of Rushville. As already seen, Mr. Hamilton has built the fabric of his fortune without assistance. He commenced a poor boy, and through the exercise of his own abilities has accumulated a fortune. Of this he has contributed freely for the promotion of public enterprises. He is quiet and unassuming in manner, and never meddles with the affairs of others. He possesses social and moral qualities that win him many friends, and sound business qualifications that make him a leader in commercial circles. He is upright in all his dealings, and, through all his long residence in Shelbyville, his daily walk and conversation have been such as to exalt him in the estimation of the public.

HALFORD, ELIJAH W., Indianapolis, journalist, was born in the city of Nottingham, England, in September, 1842, and came to this country in the spring of 1849. He went direct to Ohio, learning the printing trade in Hamilton, and for some time worked at that business after coming to Indianapolis, in the winter of 1861-2. In the latter year he was engaged upon the *Journal*, remaining with it in various capacities until March, 1872. At that time, when the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* was established, he became the managing editor, which position he occupied two years. Mr. Halford's work on this journal laid the foundation of a paper that at once had a "start-off" in popularity unprecedented in journalism in this country, and which has since become the leading Republican newspaper in the North-west in influence and circulation. Having

resigned his position on the *Inter-Ocean*, he returned to Indianapolis, engaging again with the *Journal*, and remained for some time the managing editor. Mr. Halford is gifted as a newspaper writer and editorial manager, and has always been successful in his newspaper work. In 1866 Mr. Halford was married to Miss Fannie Armstrong, a lady of considerable accomplishments, and noted for possessing fine vocal musical attainments. Their only child is an interesting daughter. Plain and unpretentious, Mr. Halford is devoted to the duties of his calling, and ever at his post. Although a hard worker, it sits lightly upon him. Few journalists at his comparatively youthful age have arrived to equal distinction. He was only twenty-nine when he undertook, and conducted with such marked success, the chieftainship of the *Inter-Ocean*. Those who know him best have found him to be the reliable man, the true friend, and the useful citizen.

HANNA, JOHN, Indianapolis, Indiana, son of James Parks Hanna, was born September 3, 1827, in what is now part of the city of Indianapolis. His father entered and improved eighty acres of land in Warren Township, on which he died August 31, 1839, leaving a widow and five children, John being the eldest. The mother died in 1844. John and the children remained on the farm until 1846, when, General Robert Hanna being their guardian, at his instance the children broke up housekeeping so that they could go to school. John, being determined to acquire an education, started for Greencastle in 1846 with four dollars in his pocket, walked the entire way, and entered the university, where he obtained the position of janitor of the college. He worked his way through, and graduated with honors in June, 1850. He then entered the law office of Judge Delany R. Eckles and finished the study of his profession, becoming the law partner of his preceptor and settling in Greencastle. He was then elected mayor of the city of his adoption, and served three years. After Judge Eckles went upon the bench as Circuit Judge, Mr. Hanna formed a copartnership with the Hon. John A. Maston, which continued until the spring of 1858, when he went to Kansas. He was the same year elected a member of the territorial Legislature from the county of Lykens, now Miami, and served as such during the session of 1858-9. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and introduced and carried through the act abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the territory. In politics he was an earnest and worthy Republican. After remaining a year in Kansas he returned to Greencastle and resumed the practice of law. In the presidential canvass of 1860 he was the Republican elector of the Seventh District,

and as such voted for Abraham Lincoln. Prior to the Chicago Convention he had advocated the nomination of Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the presidency. Afterwards Mr. Bates became Mr. Lincoln's attorney-general. Hon. Henry S. Lane and Schuyler Colfax urged the appointment of Mr. Hanna for United States attorney for the district of Indiana, and he was also recommended by Mr. Bates, and appointed a few days after the inauguration of President Lincoln, and four years afterwards his reappointment was ordered by Mr. Lincoln, although his name was not sent to the Senate until after the death of the President. He continued to serve until after the split between President Johnson and the Republican party, when he denounced the President, and, at a Johnson meeting held in Indianapolis, introduced a series of resolutions which was the immediate cause of his being removed; Alfred Kilgore being appointed to fill his place, to whom he furnished all desired information in regard to the duties of his office. Mr. Hanna then formed a copartnership with Mr. Fred. Kneffler, of Indianapolis, in the practice of law, and has devoted himself to practice since that time. In 1868 he was a candidate in Putnam County for the Legislature, and, although defeated, he ran ahead of the state ticket. His life at the bar has been a constant warfare, and he has had more than the usual share of the hotly contested litigated cases. As United States attorney during the war, his position was one requiring great labor, yet without assistance he discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the government. The prosecutions for the violations of the draft laws, the revenue laws, corporation acts, treason, and felonies, were numerous, as the records of the courts attest. Since he commenced the practice of law in Greencastle he has been engaged in a number of the most prominent murder cases for the defense, the Clem case, perhaps, being the most noted. While attending the university Mr. Hanna became acquainted with Miss Mahala Sherfy, of Perrysville, Vermilion County, who was attending the Female Collegiate Seminary, then in charge of Mrs. Larabie, wife of Professor William C. Larabie. They graduated from the same rostrum in June, 1850, and in May, 1851, they were married. Mrs. Hanna was a woman of liberal education and superior intellect, and, in the fullest sense of the term, a true wife. As a Christian, she was beloved by her neighbors and idolized by her husband. She was the mother of seven children, one of whom was lost in infancy. She died in the spring of 1870, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters. Mr. Hanna, two years after the death of his wife, married Mrs. Emma Pathoroff, of Greencastle. They have now an additional son and daughter, eight in all. Mr. Hanna's great success in his profession has demonstrated that he is a man of

more than ordinary ability—starting out a poor boy comparatively, without friends or money, working his way through college, and attaining an enviable and high position, both as a civil and criminal lawyer. His great-grandfather was a native of South Carolina, and was there engaged, during the struggle for American independence, in behalf of liberty and the stars and stripes. His grandfather, John Hanna, son of General Robert Hanna, removed to Brookville, Franklin County, in the early history of Indiana Territory. General Robert Hanna was a member of the convention that formed the first Constitution of the state, in 1816. James Parks Hanna, father of John, lived with his uncle, General Robert Hanna, up to the time of his marriage with Miss Lydia Howard, of New Jersey. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican, receiving nineteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four votes, against eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-six for Franklin Landers, Democrat.

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HANNA, ROBERT, a United States Senator, was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1816, which formed the fundamental law of the state. He was for many years in the state Legislature; was a Senator in Congress by appointment in 1831 to 1832. He took an active part for many years in the public affairs of the state, and was a general of militia. He was killed by the cars, when walking on the track of a railroad in Indianapolis, November 19, 1858.

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HARDING, GEORGE C., Indianapolis. Among the journalists of the West none are known to a larger area of readers, or more distinguished for originality and force, than George C. Harding, lately editor of the *Saturday Herald*, of Indianapolis. His own intense individuality, as well as his great ability as a journalist, have given him a fame that is not often attained in newspaper life outside the great metropolis. His life has been as varied as his work is versatile. He is now fifty years old, having passed the half century milestone last August. He is a native of Knoxville, East Tennessee. His father, Jacob Harding, married Love F. Nelson, daughter of Hon. John R. Nelson, a lawyer of Knoxville, Tennessee. George's early youth was passed in Knoxville, his father being associated with Mr. Nelson in the practice of law, and also in the publication of an anti-Jackson newspaper called the *Republican*. He was a silent, meditative boy, given to long, solitary rambles in the woods. Every tree was to him an old friend; every bird, a companion; and he knew the traits and tricks of all the animals of

that region. On account of his fondness for the forest, and his dark, swarthy complexion, he was given the sobriquet of "Cherokee." When George was about ten years old his father moved to Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, where the family entered upon a long and exciting conflict with the various malarious diseases incident to the climate, and the natural concomitant of "low, flat land." Notwithstanding annual attacks of ague and bilious fever, and despite the repeated venesections and salivations by doctors of the old school, George survived, and saw numerous sisters and brothers—twelve besides himself—gathered about the family board. His father gave him such education as his scanty means and the limited facilities of the pioneer village afforded; but it was not much, and was entirely rudimentary. Those were the days when it was almost impossible to "drink deep" of the Pierian spring, no matter how thirsty the student. The curriculum of the backwoods schools only extended to the "Double Rule of Three," in Pike's arithmetic, with a little of Kirkham's grammar, and a smattering of natural philosophy for "advanced students." When the pupil got to the end of the master's string, he was turned back and compelled to go over the familiar ground, with frequent interludes in the way of "lickings" for getting into mischief. George was an industrious reader, however, with an impressionable and reasoning mind and retentive memory, and in this way he made up for the deficiencies of the schools he attended. He is a conspicuous confutation of the old theory that an education can not be obtained outside of college halls, being one of the best-informed men of the times, quick to see a blunder, and possessing the faculty of analysis in a rare degree. He makes no claim to superior scholarship, and is not what in the literary cant of the day is called "cultured," but he has knowledge of a substantial, solid, sensible order; and his mind, instead of being a magazine of stale learning, is a spring of living thought. The elder Harding enjoyed a small law practice, payable mostly in "truck and trade," which was inadequate to the maintenance of a large and constantly increasing family, and so George, in order to lighten the burden, turned his young hands willingly to whatever labor offered, and, at various times, worked on a farm in the harvest-field, in a brick-yard, in a tan-yard—at any thing, in fact, that presented itself. It is interesting to hear Mr. Harding's reminiscences of some of those days. Though young, he was well-developed physically, and when only thirteen years old was often called upon to make a "full hand" at severe manual labor for less than half pay. Four dollars a month was then considered munificent compensation for wheel-barrowing mud to the brick-molder during fifteen hours of the twenty-four, while the pampered molder himself got the princely salary of ten dollars a month. During one summer George

and Brevet Major-general James W. McMillan—then plain "Jim" McMillan—made and burned the brick for a country church on the north arm, five miles from Paris. When only fourteen years old, George ran away from home, and walked all the way to St. Louis, but was captured and returned to the parental roof by a neighboring merchant, who had gone to that city with a couple of teams to haul goods. He had had no disagreement with the head of the family. He simply left home because of a feeling that the hive was getting too full, and a belief that something better than the privations and discomforts of a poor boy in a backwoods village was to be found for the seeking in the great world beyond. The seriousness of life was apparent to his mind very early. He understood and sympathized with the cares and trials of his parents at an age when most boys are thoughtless and selfish. About the year 1845, with the consent of his father, George apprenticed himself to the printing business, under Judge Conard, of Terre Haute, at that time publishing a weekly paper called the *Courier*, long since dead and forgotten. Isaac M. Brown, the veteran editor and printer, taught the embryo journalist to set type, and in many respects acted as a father to him. After some time in the *Courier* office, George followed Mr. Brown to the *Express*, at that time edited and published by David S. Donaldson, still a resident of Terre Haute. Mr. Harding's father, finding that as an honest lawyer he had a hard row to hoe, started a weekly newspaper called the *Prairie Beacon*, in Paris, and George left Terre Haute and went to work on it. About this time he was bitten by the scribbling adder, and the virus worked rapidly. He contributed several sketches to a "literary" weekly of Cincinnati, called the *Great West*, which has for a quarter of a century reposed in a well-earned grave. He also wrote occasional articles for his father's paper, which must have been characterized by the brilliant incisiveness which is one of the chief characteristics of his maturer productions, as they always excited curiosity in the little community, and sometimes raised a fuss. During his father's absence one week, he improved the opportunity to "branch out," and succeeded in making the paper so "lively" that its dignified editor's hair stood up when he read it. The succeeding month was mainly devoted to apologies, explanations, and disavowals; and the ambitious young editor was informed that, while his ability was unquestioned, there were grave doubts as to his discretion, and in future nothing from his pen could appear in the decorous columns of the *Beacon* without first having been subjected to the paternal eye. During the Mexican War young Harding, at this time a well-grown lad of seventeen, began to long for the bubble reputation. He joined a company made up in his town, which was not accepted. Then he went to New Orleans in a flat-

boat, with a view to joining some regiment there, but failed to find a suitable opening. Coming up to St. Louis, he fell into the toils of a neatly dressed, wily-tongued, and handsome recruiting sergeant of the 2d Dragoons, was enlisted and sent down to Jefferson barracks, where he was taken sick within a few weeks. After two months of hospital life he was discharged, thoroughly cured, for the time, of his military fever; but for eighteen months he was a sufferer from disease. During Mr. Harding's illness at the barracks he was near enough to "death's door" to listen at the key-hole, and thinks he would have gone through had it not been for the exasperation caused by an innocent recruit. He owned a horse which proved to be the best in the company, and was coveted by all the recruits. One ambitious young warrior, thinking to get ahead of his comrades, came over to the hospital one morning and insisted on an interview with the dying man, though he had no previous acquaintance with him. On being admitted, he persuasively reminded Mr. Harding that he was going to die, and calmly asked him to resign his claim to the horse in his visitor's favor. Indignation at the fellow's want of delicacy inspired the sick man with a determination to get well—and he did. Mr. Harding's first experience in editorial life was in Charleston, Illinois. While a compositor in the *Commercial* office at Cincinnati, Mr. William Harr, publisher of the Charleston *Courier*, made him a proposition, which was accepted, by which he became half proprietor and sole editor of that journal. The *Courier* was a fuzzy-looking concern when he took hold of it. The type was old, and the editing had been mainly done by a pair of superannuated shears, which fell ferociously afoul of the nearest exchange when copy was wanted, and sawed indiscriminately, biting off an article at the most convenient paragraph to make it fit. If the *Courier* was conscious of any thing, it was of the deep-seated "Americanism" of its principles, represented by the cut of a section of muskmelon with an American flag stuck in it, the curious thing doing duty as an editorial figure-head. By inheritance and predilection Mr. Harding was a Whig, but the Whig party was dead. Know-Nothingism was too narrow-minded and illiberal to comport with his ideas of justice, and Democracy was too nauseous a dose to swallow. The young giant, Republicanism, had just been born, and was growing vigorously; but Coles County, which had been settled almost exclusively by Kentuckians, was strongly pro-slavery, and utterly opposed to any thing which even squinted at Free-soil. Nevertheless, Mr. Harding defied the prejudices of the place by making the *Courier* an out-and-out Republican paper, and in the heated canvass of 1856 did excellent service. From an obscure sheet the *Courier* became widely known all over the state, and Mr. Horace White, of the Chicago *Tribune*,

wrote to Mr. Harding, consulting him in regard to the preparation of a state platform which would give least offense to the old Whig pro-slavery element in Southern Illinois. Mr. Harding's paper was the first in the Union to suggest the nomination of John C. Fremont for the presidency, and he (Mr. Harding) was elected secretary of the district Republican central committee. Mr. Harding withdrew from the *Courier*, and, in company with his brother William, started the *Ledger*, which attained a large circulation in a short time. Owing to unhappy domestic affairs he finally sold out the *Ledger* and returned to Cincinnati, where he obtained a situation as reporter on the *Commercial*, with Fred Hunt and W. D. Bickham as co-workers. After several months' experience, at the suggestion of M. D. Potter, the publisher, Mr. Harding retired, being satisfied that, while he had plenty of ability as a writer, his modesty, taciturnity, and lack of that superlative degree of impudence known as "cheek," interfered with his success as a news-gatherer. Leaving Cincinnati Mr. Harding went South, and after a brief period of typographical experience obtained a situation as associate editor of the Houston (Texas) tri-weekly *Telegraph*. After six or eight months of service, becoming satisfied that war was imminent, he accepted the advice of the editor of the *Telegraph*, and left Texas before the storm burst, and returned to Cincinnati. Shortly after the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion, Mr. Harding enlisted in the 21st Indiana Regiment, Colonel James W. McMillan, and accompanied the regiment to Baltimore, where it remained for nearly eight months. During that time he wrote occasional letters to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. When General Butler organized his New Orleans expedition he made a requisition on Governor Morton for one Indiana regiment, and the Governor designated the 21st, simply because it was the only Indiana regiment which had a regular correspondent in its ranks, thus enabling him to keep track of its doings and hear of its grievances. It was a lucky chance for the 21st, as it sent them into a fine climate, a country teeming with food, where they had enough fighting to do to relieve the monotony of camp-life, and comparatively few hardships to undergo. Had it not been for Mr. Harding's letters the regiment would have gone into the Army of the Potomac. After a year's service Mr. Harding was promoted to the position of second lieutenant. In 1864 he resigned, and went to work on the New Orleans *Times* as city editor. After some six months' experience on the *Times* he resigned his situation and came North, his wife being unwilling to go to New Orleans. Shortly after arriving in Indiana he was employed on the Indianapolis *Journal* as city editor, Colonel W. R. Holloway at that time being the publisher. He afterward served on the daily *Herald*—as the *Sentinel* was then called—published by Hall & Hutchinson; and then on the *Sen-*

tincl under Lafe Develin's management, and again under Richard Bright. At one time, when the *Sentinel* was in the hands of William Henderson as assignee or receiver, Mr. Harding and Rufus McGee did all the editorial and local work thereon, and got out a paper which was admitted by competent judges to be the best in the city at the time. It was in the year 1867 that Mr. Harding and Marshall G. Henry started the *Saturday Evening Mirror*. Mr. Henry, now dead, became discouraged, and sold out to John R. Morton. The *Mirror* prospered, and was converted into a daily, Judge F. M. Finch putting about four thousand dollars of capital into the concern. The daily *Mirror* had a remarkable career of about twelve months, during which it attained a large circulation and became quite popular. It brought to light the celebrated correspondence between Colonel Cumback and Governor Baker, the publication of which defeated Mr. Cumback's aspirations for the United States Senate after he had received the caucus nomination. The *Mirror* also discovered and brought forward Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, who was elected to the Senate after the Cumback bolt. Owing to a disagreement with his partners, Mr. Harding sold out of the *Mirror*, and, the intestine strife still continuing, it was afterward sold for a mere song to the *News*, at that time an infant enterprise. Thus perished the most promising newspaper enterprise ever built up on so small an outlay of capital. After leaving the *Mirror*, Mr. Harding went to work on the *Journal*, at a salary of fifty dollars per week; but, the situation not being congenial, he resigned, and resuscitated the weekly *Mirror*, which was shortly after consolidated with W. B. Vickers's paper, *Town Talk*. Mr. Harding sold out to Vickers and moved to Cincinnati, where he worked on the *Enquirer* until the establishment of the famous Louisville *Ledger*, when he became one of the remarkable corps of editors who assisted the lamented Colonel Clusky in making the various departments of that wonderful periodical "cawnsist." He was recalled from Louisville to take charge of the evening *Journal*, which he managed until the St. Louis *Democrat* was purchased by the Hasselmans and Fishbacks, when he became one of the illustrious Indiana colony that invaded that city. After a "brief but brilliant" career in St. Louis, Mr. Harding was discharged for writing a letter to the Chicago *Times* containing more information about the small-pox than it was deemed prudent to disseminate. Returning to Indianapolis he started the *Saturday Herald* with A. C. Grooms, and within the first six months bought out Mr. Grooms's interest and resold it to S. N. Bannister. As there was no field for the *Herald* at the time, it had a vigorous struggle with adversity for the first few years of its existence. Every body seemed determined that it should die, and every week an "authoritative" rumor would be started to the effect that that number would

be the last. Notwithstanding the fact that it never permitted a pay-day to go by without discharging its obligations to its employes in full, cautious compositors would sometimes get alarmed and insist on being paid off in the middle of the week. Nothing but Mr. Harding's great ability and tenacity of purpose could have made the *Herald* live and flourish. A field was finally made for it, and now it is the most prosperous, promising, and influential weekly newspaper in the state. When Mr. Harding started it he resolved to continue it, no matter what obstacles he had to encounter. He vowed it should live, if he was compelled to reduce it to the size of a sheet of foolscap. It was not one of those fortunate journals which are induced to exist for the high and holy purpose of filling a gaping and "long-felt want." It was not "urged" to exist. It began to live fully conscious of the ruggedness of its path, and it fought valiantly for every inch of ground it now occupies. It created a want and filled it at the same time. It has demonstrated the fact that a newspaper can thrive even under a mountain of disadvantages if it has the vital principle strong within it. The *Herald*, from the beginning, was an original thing in newspapers. It had neither prototype nor antitype. It patterned after no precedent in style or spirit. Without being sensational it has been remarkable. Captivating and interesting, it is always surprising its readers with some new feature, and treating them to some worthy thought on timely subjects. It has been literary in its character, at the same time keeping the local field well harvested, and not permitting matters of general interest to escape it. No matter how thoroughly the daily papers sweep up the chaff of a local event, every body wants to hear what the *Herald* thinks of it. Its account usually contains grains of interest not garnered by the daily press, and presents those already known in more attractive style. "What the *Herald* says" becomes the opinion of thousands of thinking minds who have learned to rely upon its judgment. As a literary paper it might be said to have developed a state literature, having brought into distinction many talented writers before unknown. While the *Herald* has always been dignified, its dignity has not been of the stilted and stupid order. It is dignified by reason of its good sense, force, penetration, and ability, and not because of any mannerism or conformity to established precedent. It has made its mark in the domain of burlesque literature, ridiculing shams of every grade and complexion, and by means of its force in that direction making the world more honest. It has very appropriately been called "a regular fool-killer." "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." The *Herald* has been imitated all over the West. It has been the prototype of numerous successful weeklies. Strangely enough, those who are most known are oftenest least known. Mr. Harding is one of these. No

man who is so widely known is more generally misunderstood. No man has more or truer friends, and none has meaner enemies. His bitterest and most implacable foes are men and women with whom he has never come in contact, and who know absolutely nothing about him. His kindness is as well known as his severe justice, though not generally given the same prominence in the summing up of his character. Mr. Harding's force of character, prominence, and influence, make every occurrence in which he takes a part, and every opinion he promulgates, matters of interest to the public. As he is a leader in thought, it is only natural that he should often be misunderstood and misrepresented, which is the emblem of superiority conferred by weaker minds. The simple truth is, there is not a kinder-hearted or more generous man in the profession, nor one readier to forgive an injury or do a favor; though by many he is credited with a degree of heartlessness not common to any thing higher in the order of creation than devils. The common, but erroneous, opinion in some circles is that he is violent in his hatreds, irreconcilable, revengeful, and quarrelsome. His fearlessness in attacking hypocrisies and shams, and the merciless ridicule he has heaped upon popular fallacies, have made him many enemies among those who are unable to distinguish between the province of the journalist and the spite of the individual, though in reality there was, there is, no gentler, kinder man. His greatest admirers and warmest friends are the people who know him best. Mr. Harding has often been described as a man who enjoys spearing his fellow-men with an envenomed pen, for the simple delight of seeing them writhe. No statement in regard to him could be more untrue. He has been merciless only when mercy would have been weakness, and he is always just. His writing possesses the peculiar quality of incisiveness, and carries with it the force and stress of his great individuality. A three-line paragraph written by him possesses more power to enrage or delight than a column of the same import from many another pen. Mr. Harding excels in what is known as descriptive writing. He has a rare faculty of depicting scenes, and seizing upon the physical peculiarities, personal traits, habits, and characteristics of individuals, so as to make the reader see them in his mind's eye as they are. His style has not inaptly been designated "word-painting." It might more appropriately be called the etching of literature, as it is the thought stripped of superfluous verbiage, and expressed in the clearest, most concise, and terse manner. There is no fine shading or elaborate filling in. It is neither graceful nor polished, forcefulness being its chief distinction. Mr. Harding is a clear thinker, and a logical controversialist in the discussion of problems which may be worked out by purely mental processes, but is not ready in the matter of historical

knowledge and the recollection of names and dates. He gets right at the point of any thing without a useless word, being severely economical with adjectives, and choosing only such verbs as are conspicuous for force rather than euphony. As a paragrapher, he is generally admitted to be without an equal in the Indiana press. He can put the facts and fancies of a column into six positive and dazzling lines, which contain all there is to be told of an event, together with his opinion of it. In a contest of writing against space, the editor of the *Herald* would fall disgracefully behind every body else. He has no talent for amplification whatever. Mr. Harding is witty. His wit is not of the feeble order which passes for smartness in the "funny" columns of newspapers. It is quick, incisive, and significant, and without the cruelty that is so often the chief attribute of wit. He is also addicted to that milder form of satirical ingenuity called humor. His sense of the ludicrous is great, and he freely donates whatever riches he finds of that kind to his readers. He has no imagination. He never indulges in fantastic flights of fancy, nor drifts off into a poetic trend. He can be pathetic; but it is the grand pathos of deep feeling, not the elegant emotional verbosity which is so often mistaken for pathos. It might be said of George Harding, as of Dean Swift, that "hate to fools" is his great quality. He was never imbued with the foolish idea which wastes many a fine intellect, that genius is all sufficient because it is genius, and can afford to scorn labor. Mr. Harding has always been industrious. He works very rapidly, writing almost as swiftly as his hand can move, and accomplishes more in a day than many a writer could in two. He is undoubtedly doing the best work of his life now. His judgment is maturer, his perceptions truer, and his range of thought greater, than ever before. His mind has been ripened by experience and refined by time—an illustration of that "increasing purpose" which Tennyson assures us "through the ages runs," that

"The thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

Mr. Harding's religious predilections have been as willfully and disagreeably misunderstood and perverted as was possible. Of the conventional hypocrisy which often passes for orthodox religion he has long been guiltless. In his impressionable and "salad" days he went through the gradient of spiritual regeneration, first in the Methodist, then in the Campbellite Church, and finally came out a rationalist. He has been accused of "ridiculing religion," "robbing God," and "making war upon the gospel." Not so. He respects sincerity and honesty in any one's religion; but demands the inalienable right of untrammelled opinion for all, and punctures hypocrisy and villainy within the Church as readily and effectually as out of it. Person-

ally, Mr. Harding is fine looking. He is large and well proportioned, with an erect carriage, and quick, firm step. He has the enviable art of growing handsome with added years. Time has refined the ruggedness of his features, and added benignity to his expression. He has a finely shaped, well-poised head, a dark, bronzed complexion, and singularly brilliant and expressive brown eyes. His face inclines to roundness, and his nose seems to be resting at a point where it is inclined to go up but has not yet started. His hair is iron gray, and he wears a mustache, black, with a tint of gray, which appears to have as great an individuality as its owner. He has a natural dignity of manner, and is usually taciturn, saying little, but listening ably, and laughing honestly at any stroke of humor. As a journalist, Mr. Harding is famous, successful, and useful. His work has been scattered over a wide territory. His influence has been felt by many minds. He has helped to make the world honester and ignorance weaker. As a man, he is below no one. His fine intellect and rare qualities of heart more than outweigh the mistakes of his life.

HARLAN, LEVI PINKNEY, superintendent of public schools for Marion County, Indiana, was born on the third day of March, 1853, on a farm in Warren Township, Marion County, Indiana, a few miles east of Indianapolis, on the Brookville state road. He is the son of Austin Bishop Harlan and Elizabeth Lorinda Harlan, whose maiden name was Conwell. His mother was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and his father of Scotch and English genealogy. Nathan Harlan, his grandfather, came to Indiana from Kentucky in 1814, and settled near Connorsville. He was then about twenty years of age. There he married, in 1817, Martha Patsey Reid, who was born in South Carolina in 1799, and came to Indiana with her parents in the year 1814. They settled on a farm in Marion County, and afterward entered some land on the Brookville state road, adding to it by purchase. On this they cleared a farm and brought up a family of ten children. Mr. Harlan died in 1847, his wife surviving him eighteen years. Austin B., the fourth child of Nathan and Martha, purchased the farm of which he inherited a portion. It has been in the family for more than fifty years, and Austin still lives there and follows the plow. The Harlans have always been active in politics, a number of the members of the family attaining to places of high responsibility in the councils of state and nation. Notable among these are: Hon. Aaron Harlan, member of Congress from Ohio; Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator from Iowa, also Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln; and Hon. John M. Harlan, Associate

Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The last is from Kentucky. There is a distant relationship existing between these gentlemen and the subject of this sketch, they all tracing their ancestry to the same stock five generations back. Austin B. Harlan, the father, has been a local politician for twenty-five years, and for eighteen years he has held public office, either deputy real estate appraiser, school trustee, or Justice of the Peace. The early education of the subject of this sketch was obtained in the district school of his neighborhood, he attending in the winter months, and assisting his father on the farm during the summer season, with the exception of one summer spent as clerk of a merchant in Indianapolis. At an early age he exhibited a fondness for books, and showed a decided inclination to leave the farm and get to the school-house, where he could uninterruptedly continue his studies. He was frequently found in the field with a book, where, during "rest periods," he would improve the time in reading. He finished what are known as common branches and entered algebra and a high-school course at the age of fifteen. He obtained a certificate of qualifications to teach in the common schools of the state at the age of sixteen, reaching an extraordinarily high average for one so young—ninety-six and five-eighths. This examination was conducted by Professor William A. Bell, then county examiner of Marion County, and now editor of the *Indiana School Journal*. Professor Bell was school examiner for three successive years, and, while Mr. Harlan taught in the county, did much to develop his powers as a teacher. He commenced giving instruction in 1870, at the age of seventeen. He taught the winter school in the district adjacent to the one which he himself had attended, with marked success. At its close he entered the North-western Christian University, at Indianapolis, and remained there for two terms, and attained a class standing of one hundred per cent in Latin. While still in school he ranked high in mathematics and the sciences, and enjoyed the confidence of the professors and his fellow-students. He taught the following year in a district near his home, and at the close of the term was employed to give instruction to a school where the powers of a disciplinarian were needed, giving satisfaction to his employers. During the summer months he continued the study of the branches usually taken up at college, and attained a fair degree of proficiency in Latin, mathematics, history, and the sciences. He was again asked to teach where he had labored the year before, and did so during the full school year (ten months), making a reputation as an instructor, an institute worker, and a disciplinarian, which did credit to so young a man. After teaching three years, as narrated above, he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and began the study of law July 1, 1873, entering the office of Montgomery & Waterman. After

prosecuting his studies one year he returned to his native township for the purpose of teaching, in order to secure means to further his legal education. His hands and brains had furnished the means by which he educated and clothed himself. He taught in the village school at Irvington, Indiana, the following year, and at the close of the term was appointed by the board of commissioners of Marion County superintendent of the Marion County schools, being at the time of this designation twenty-two years old, probably the youngest of any person ever chosen to such a position in the state. He entered on the duties of the office June 4, 1875, and has filled the position since with ability and success. Mr. Harlan is an original thinker and a ready talker, quick in his perceptions, with a strong judgment, and has a logical mind. He possesses a keen understanding of human nature, and makes friends of those with whom he comes in contact. He is regarded as one of the best county superintendents in the state. He has been a member of the Indiana Educational Association since 1874, a member of the executive committee of the State County Superintendents' Association for three years, and secretary of the County Superintendents' Convention twice, in 1876 and 1877. He has done a large amount of work in the educational field in the various institutes held in the state, and delivered public lectures in every township in Marion County and in a large number of counties in the state. He is a reader of considerable merit, and has given public readings on different occasions which elicited favorable comment. He has a fine literary taste, and numbers among the volumes of his library the finest works in prose and poetry of the last century. No public offices have been held by him except the one he is occupying at present, to which he was elected June 7, 1875. By a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, in a suit brought by a former superintendent, he was declared out of office, but the same decision put in force another law, one of the provisions of which was that the superintendent should be elected by a county board of education. The board unanimously elected him, July 26, 1876, to fill the place thus declared vacant, less than a month after the publication of the decision. He was re-elected June 4, 1877, for two years. In January, 1876, he was selected by the editor of the Indianapolis daily *Republican* (Mandeville G. Lee) to take a trip to the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia, and to New York, Washington, and other points, and write letters to his paper. This was satisfactorily done and the letters published. On the same trip he corresponded with other journals. He has done considerable miscellaneous newspaper work from time to time, contributing occasionally to the *Indianapolis Journal* and *Sentinel*, and to the *Chicago Times*. Neither his grandfather nor his father were members of any Church. He, however, joined the Methodist

Episcopal Church at the age of fifteen, and has been connected with the organization ever since. He leans, however, toward Swedenborgian doctrines. Most members of the family are Democrats in politics, and Mr. Harlan inclines to the same views. The family for three generations have been active in public affairs. He is not a politician, but nevertheless has a strong natural inclination to politics. He is well informed on current political events, and watches the actions of the two great political parties of the country with untiring interest. He was married, on October 3, 1877, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of John F. and Caroline McVey. J. F. McVey was a wealthy farmer living near Indianapolis. He died September, 1876. His wife happily combines beauty, intelligence, and gentleness of disposition. He is regarded with a great deal of favor by a large circle of acquaintances. Mr. Harlan is six feet tall and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. He is in robust health and is well proportioned. He has a full forehead, rather small head, brownish hair, fair complexion, blue eyes, prominent nose, firm-set lips, clear-cut features, an animated, pleasant countenance when in conversation, but when in thought or repose it takes a look of settled firmness which is indicative of great determination of purpose. He has a sensitive nature and is quick to anger, but has great control of his temper. He is social in business and domestic life. He is a close observer, and has a memory for faces and names which is not often excelled. He never forgets an acquaintance, and hence is highly respected by all who know or meet him. He is fond of out-door exercises and relishes all innocent amusements. He is regarded with favor by all who know him.

HARRINGTON, HENRY W., was born near Cooperstown, Otsego County, New York, September 12, 1825. His grandfather, Nathaniel Harrington, of Rhode Island, was a Revolutionary pensioner, having been a drummer-boy during the war for independence. He died at the ripe age of eighty-two, at Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, New York. The parents of the subject of this sketch were Miles and Sarah (Aikin) Harrington, and were in humble circumstances. During Henry's infancy they moved to Cattaraugus County, New York. At the early age of nine he found employment on a farm, and devoted his leisure hours to reading and study. At thirteen he attended school in Ellicottsville, paying his board by attending garden. The little knowledge he had now acquired made him eager for more, and with bundle in hand he started on a journey of forty-eight miles among the hills and valleys of Western New York to Fredonia. This distance he accomplished in a single day. Here

he entered the academy, in 1842, and began a classical course. Judge Harrington still holds in grateful remembrance the kindness manifested toward him by Mr. Palmer, principal, and Mr. Reddington, professor of languages in the Fredonia Academy. Here, also, he was dependent on daily toil for board. He had taught school the preceding winter at Beaver Meadows, and secured means wherewith to pay for tuition and necessary books. The year following he attended the academy at Westfield, Rev. Mr. Montgomery principal. Here he was prostrated by an attack of typhoid fever, losing much valuable time, and expending the means he had acquired by teaching. More than a third of a century has elapsed since then, but Judge Harrington frequently and feelingly refers with profound gratitude to the kindness of Rev. Mr. Montgomery and his excellent family during his affliction. Again he taught school, and in 1845 he became a student at Temple Hill Academy, Livingston County, his former preceptor, Professor Palmer, having taken charge of that institution. Here, as usual with him, physical toil went hand in hand with intellectual pursuits. He swept the academy halls for his tuition, and attended garden and did chores for his board. In this position he remained three years, teaching during the winters at Groveland, near Geneseo. He had desired to enter college two years in advance, but now abandoned the idea, and turned his attention to the study of the law, in the office of A. A. Hendee, at Geneseo. He had previously read several elementary works with Mr. Willey while engaged in teaching at Geneseo. After leaving Mr. Hendee he went to Nunda, in 1848, and took charge of Mr. Bagley's office. In September of that year he underwent a rigid examination in the law before the judges at Rochester, was admitted to the bar, and for a time made his home at Nunda. It will be observed that the young attorney had from early boyhood kept one object steadily in view—the attainment of an education that would fit him for the practical duties of life. He had swerved neither to the right nor left. Every step forward and upward was toilsome. His poverty had excluded him from refined society, but it only increased his determination to rise above his surroundings, and at the age of twenty he found himself a member of a learned profession, with competition disputing his every step. Strong inducements were offered tending to divert his talents and energies in other directions, but he had determined upon the law and abided by it. His first location looking to a permanent home was at Ellicottsville, and there he remained for seven years. But Kansas was then attracting public attention, and Mr. Harrington was on his way thither in 1856 when a fit of sickness detained him in Indiana, and he was induced to open an office in Madison, where he pursued his profession until 1872. He then moved to St. Louis, Missouri, but

the ill-health of his wife and self led to his return to Indiana two years after, and in March, 1874, he removed to Indianapolis, where he still resides, in the enjoyment of a lucrative and steadily increasing practice. Politically, Judge Harrington inclines to Democracy, and the party has not failed to recognize in him one of its ablest advocates, his reputation as a speaker certainly being second to that of no one in the state. As a lawyer, his practice has, at times, brought him in contact with the foremost legal talent of Indiana and Kentucky, and he has coped successfully with such legal lights as Humphrey Marshall, Rodman, De Haven, and others of equal note. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in 1860, at Charleston, South Carolina; at New York in 1868; and again at Baltimore in 1872. While on his way to the convention in 1868 he dislocated his hip by an accident, which crippled him for life. In 1864 he was at the National Convention in Chicago as one of the national Democratic executive committee. In 1866 he was made collector of internal revenue for his district, and he handled over a million of dollars while in the office, and his accounts with the government balanced to the fraction of a cent. In 1872, after a laborious and hotly contested campaign, involving public addresses in every township in the district, Judge Harrington was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Jennings, Switzerland, Bartholomew, Brown, Monroe, Jackson, and Lawrence, defeating William McKee Dunn. During the last presidential campaign, on the declination of Hon. Anson Wolcott as candidate for Governor on the National ticket, Judge Harrington was induced to accept the unenviable position, and lead the forlorn hope to an honorable defeat. He has recently allied himself to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ever been a firm believer in the central truths of the religion of Christ. His family are connected with Christ's Church (Episcopalian), of Indianapolis. He was, while in New York, Senior Warden of a Masonic Lodge, but has not affiliated in the West. For twenty years he indulged more or less in intoxicating drinks, and felt that the habit was gradually becoming stronger and more persistent in its demands, and in May, 1878, he formed a resolution to abandon their use, and, without stating his intention, went to a temperance meeting, quietly walked to the desk in the presence of the assembled audience, signed the pledge, put on the little ribbon of blue, and wears it still. He at once began to devise ways and means by which others might be induced to form and keep a similar resolution, and the result was the lease and fitting up of the room at No. 75 East Market Street for reformed men, the organization of the General Temperance Ribbon Association, incorporated, and of which he was at once chosen president, and a great work for good was inaugurated

Here he presides at the weekly meetings, and hundreds of men are being saved from lives of drunkenness by the agencies set in motion by Judge Harrington. It was a fitting tribute to one who has proved himself a practical worker in the cause, that he was elected, in May, 1879, president of the Indiana State Christian Temperance Union, successor of Colonel John W. Ray, of Indianapolis. Reverting to the ancestry of Judge Harrington, there are facts in their history deserving more than a passing notice. The family annals embrace a larger proportion than usual of physicians, ministers, jurists, and students in the various walks of literature. Trustworthy data, show that at the time of Cromwell, who, in the name of God, drenched the land in blood, the Harringtons were stanch adherents of King Charles during his life, and after his death they hallowed his memory. It is a singular evidence of the persistence with which families will cling through successive generations to the traditions handed down from father to son, that, so far as known, there is not a Harrington living whose religious connections do not take their bias from the fact of his ancestry having incurred the enmity of the Cromwellian hordes by their loyalty to their sovereign. Almost uniformly they are Episcopalian, seldom Congregationalist, never Puritan. As intimated above, the Harrington family are purely English, and on their arrival settled in Smithfield, Rhode Island. The administration of Cromwell combated all their notions of civil and religious government, and they fled from England, and sought "the heretical state of Rhode Island, the land of infidels and unbelievers," as it was derisively termed. A writer in speaking of them says, "They are not the most polished people in the world, but generally honest, and possess good, hard common sense; always noted for their physical courage and pluck." Lossing's "Field Notes of the American Revolution" speaks of Jonathan, Caleb, and Abijah Harrington as being in the battle of Lexington, and the two last-named as being among the killed. It is a matter of history that Theophilus Harrington, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, while a young man, walked barefoot, pack on shoulder, from Rhode Island to Vermont. From the road-side he saw in a farm-house near by a young girl engaged in spinning, and, drawn by some strange impulse, he entered, and abruptly announced that he had come to make her his wife, and in due time he did. He was a man of marked traits of character, signal ability, and very eccentric. On one memorable occasion a fugitive slave was brought before him. The case excited intense interest. The owner employed the ablest counsel, and every inch of ground was hotly contested on both sides, every point being urged that legal acumen could devise or critical search suggest. The slave-owner's counsel held that their right was clear

and unquestionable, but Judge Harrington did not seem satisfied. "Will your Honor please indicate," impatiently exclaimed the counsel, "what proof would be satisfactory." "A bill of sale from Almighty God!" thundered the judge, in stentorian tones, a reply that will rank with Ethan Allen's exclamation at Ticonderoga. Caleb Harrington, a grandson of the old judge, is now an eminent lawyer in Burlington, Iowa. Judge H. W. Harrington, the subject of this sketch, is a man of fine presence, has a commanding figure, a well-balanced head; is incisive in conversation and manner; a most earnest and impressive public speaker, of a strong, sympathetic temperament; generous in his impulses; very quick to resent, but willing to forgive; has at all times the courage of his convictions; makes friends by commanding respect rather than winning it; is affable without undue familiarity, and dignified without display. He stands high in his profession, and is deservedly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

HARRIS, LEE O., teacher, poet, and journalist, of Greenfield, Hancock County, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1839. His parents were Samuel and Mary Harris, the former of English and the latter of Scotch descent. His father was for thirty years a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. When Lee was very young his parents moved to the western part of Pennsylvania, in Washington County, where they resided until 1852, when they removed to Indiana, settling at Andersonville, in Franklin County. During his youth he attended such schools and seminaries as were accessible to him, and, under various instructors, managed to acquire an excellent scientific and literary education, and a fair knowledge of the classics. In this gaining of knowledge he was greatly aided by extensive travel in various parts of the United States and Canada, and in 1856-57 he made the overland journey to Oregon and Washington Territory. His inclinations were for the profession of medicine, and he studied for a time to that end, but ultimately concluded that the practice would not be congenial to him, and abandoned the idea. In 1858 he adopted the profession of teaching, and has continued it, in connection with his literary work, for twenty-one years. At a very early age he developed a decided talent for literary pursuits, especially for poetical composition, in which he acquired considerable local reputation before he had reached the age of fifteen, and at the age of twenty he was a regular contributor to the columns of the *New York Mercury*. It is only within the last ten years, however, that Mr. Harris has devoted much leisure to literary composition, but in this time he has risen rapidly in reputation, both as a writer

of elegant verse and as a sketch writer and novelist. He is now one among the best known of Indiana writers, and there are perhaps few persons of literary tastes in the country who have not read and admired his work, which has been widely circulated through the various journals both of the West and East. In the winter of 1860-61 Mr. Harris located at Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, and began the publication of a paper called the *Constitution and Union*, in the interests of the Republican party. This venture continued but a short time, however, for, the War of the Rebellion breaking out in the spring, he disposed of his journal and entered the army in the 8th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served, first as orderly sergeant and afterwards as second lieutenant, during the campaign in Western Virginia. At the close of the period of enlistment, which was for three months, he remained at home for a time, but on the organization of the 5th Indiana Cavalry he re-entered the service, as second lieutenant, in Captain R. A. Riley's company, of that regiment. He served with this regiment less than a year, when sickness compelled him to resign, and he resumed his vocation of teaching. In 1864, during his stay at home, he was commissioned by Governor Morton as major of the Hancock battalion of the state troops, but shortly after, on the organization of the 148th Regiment, he recruited a number of men and again entered the service, as first lieutenant of Company C of that regiment, with which he served to the close of the war; after which he returned to teaching. He was faithful as a soldier, and skillful as an officer, and has an honorable army record. As an instructor, he has been eminently successful, as those whom he has served in that capacity freely attest, but it is as a poet, journalist, and novelist that he is best known throughout the state. While in pursuit of his literary calling he became interested in the omnipresent "tramp question," and devoted much time to investigating its causes and the various phases it has assumed in this country, and in 1878 he published a book entitled, "The Man Who Tramps," in which, in the guise of an interesting story, he wove together the information and ideas he had obtained regarding this nuisance. This work has had an almost universally favorable reception at the hands of the various papers and literary critics, and has added much to Mr. Harris's already high reputation as a graceful and logical writer. Within the last year he has abandoned the teaching profession, and now devotes his time principally to literary work. In 1872 he joined the Knights of Pythias, and in 1875 the Free and Accepted Masons, in both of which he has held honorable positions, having served as Worshipful Master in the latter order. He was educated in the Methodist faith, but is not a member of any Church, although contributing as liberally as his means will allow

to the support of all. He has always been a Republican, but takes no part in political contentions further than his newspaper work requires. He was married, March 14, 1861, to Miss America Foster, daughter of Hon. John Foster, one of the pioneers of the county, and for several years a member of the state Legislature. Like most persons of literary tastes and pursuits, Mr. Harris has no strong political prejudices, always avoiding controversies and bickerings. His poetical productions teem with fertile imagination, and excel in their harmonious blending of thought and expression, and thus touch the heart and charm the senses. In metrical structure they are perfect, his versification always being symmetrical and elegant in finish, never evidencing crudity or lack of harmony. Socially, Mr. Harris is a genial, pleasant companion, being firm and steadfast in his friendships, frank and candid in his expressions, courteous and affable in his demeanor; a scholar, a poet, and a gentleman.

HARRISON, GENERAL BENJAMIN, lawyer, etc., Indianapolis, was born August 20, 1833, at the house of his grandfather, President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio. His early education was received at home, from a tutor employed in the family, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to Cary's Academy, near Cincinnati, where he remained about two years. In the summer of 1850 he suffered the loss of his mother, and in the fall of the same year went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, then under the presidency of Rev. W. C. Anderson. Here he entered as a junior, and in June, 1852, graduated fourth in a class of sixteen. After a few months' vacation he commenced the study of law in the office of Storer & Gwynne, of Cincinnati, where he remained two years. In October, 1853, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D., of Oxford, Ohio. Two children of this marriage survive—Russell B. and Mamie S. Harrison. In March, 1854, Mr. Harrison settled in Indianapolis, with a fortune of eight hundred dollars, inherited from the estate of a deceased aunt, Mrs. General Findley, of Cincinnati. Here he first entered the office of John H. Rea, clerk of the District Court of the United States, and while there was invited by Major Jonathan W. Gordon to assist in the prosecution of the "Point Lookout" burglary case. This was his first jury trial. Governor David Wallace represented the defense. When Mr. Harrison sat down, after making his argument, and the Governor prepared to reply, he paid the young lawyer a graceful and well-merited compliment. Soon afterward he was invited to form a partnership with William Wallace, and accepted. This connection proved very pleasant,

and the firm did a prosperous and successful business. Shortly after entering this partnership, Mr. Harrison was appointed by Judge Major to prosecute a case against a negro who was accused of putting poison in some coffee at the Ray House. He had but one night for preparation, and no previous knowledge on the subject of poisons, but he sat up the greater part of the night, and, with the assistance of Doctor Parvin, acquired considerable information on toxicology, from several experiments for the detection of arsenic in the coffee, exhibited by Doctor Parvin. The result was the conviction of the criminal. In 1860 his partner, Mr. Wallace, was elected clerk of Marion County, and Mr. Harrison formed a law partnership with Mr. W. P. Fishback, which continued until he entered the army. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Harrison was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. During his term of office he published two volumes of reports (XV and XVI) and had nearly completed a third (XVII), when he entered the military service. A notable event in connection with the political canvass was his joint meeting with Governor Hendricks at Rockville, Parke County, which was quite accidental, but in which the youthful orator acquitted himself in the most creditable manner. The joint debate is still remembered by all who heard it, and showed General Harrison to be an orator second in debate to none in the country. In July, 1862, Mr. Harrison felt it his duty to take the field, although a young man, holding a comfortable civil office, just starting in life, and with a young wife and two little children. Governor Morton asked him to raise a regiment, and some one else could be found to lead it to the field; but Mr. Harrison refused, saying that if he persuaded a man to go to the field he would be found there with him. The Governor immediately offered him the command of a regiment. He obtained a second lieutenant's recruiting commission, and raised and took the first company (A) of the 70th Indiana Regiment into camp, and in less than thirty days from the date of the first recruiting commission was in Kentucky with one thousand and ten men. This was the first regiment in the field under that call. General Harrison continued in the army until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as a brevet brigadier-general. His regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee in the Army of the Cumberland, and was connected with a brigade commanded for a long time by General W. T. Ward, of Kentucky. On the Atlanta campaign the brigade was attached, as the First Brigade, to the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Joe Hooker. After General Butterfield left the division, Colonel Harrison was assigned to the command of the brigade, and continued in command until after the surrender of Atlanta. Being then temporarily detached for other duty, he was, after Sherman's army marched

from Atlanta, assigned to command a provisional brigade, and with that took part in the battle of Nashville, and the subsequent pursuit of Hood to Tusculum, Alabama. Being relieved at his own request, and ordered to join his brigade at Savannah, he would have joined them there, but on the way was prostrated by a severe fever, which confined him to his bed for several weeks. Before he was fully recovered he started for Savannah, and, the army having moved, was assigned to command a camp in which the recruits and convalescents were gathered. When Sherman reached Raleigh, Colonel Harrison joined his brigade and accompanied them to Washington. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1864, he was re-elected reporter of the Supreme Court, and was offered a place in the law firm of Porter & Fishback, which then became Porter, Harrison & Fishback. After Mr. Fishback assumed the editorship of the *Journal*, General Harrison remained with Mr. Porter in company with Judge Hines, the firm being Porter, Harrison & Hines. This firm was dissolved, and W. H. H. Miller became a member of the new partnership, under the firm name of Harrison, Hines & Miller, in which the General still continues. In 1876 General Harrison was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Indiana for Governor, on the withdrawal of Godlove S. Orth. After a most exciting canvass he was defeated. Prior to the nominating convention he had declined, but, on the withdrawal of Mr. Orth, felt it to be his duty to respond to the imperious call of the people from all parts of the state. General Harrison united with the Presbyterian Church at Oxford in 1850, and since 1860 has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. General Harrison's military and civil record are of the very best. His practice as a lawyer has been brilliant and successful. As a speaker, he is convincing and effective, taking a place in the front rank of oratory; while his reputation as a citizen and a gentleman is without a blemish.

HART, ANDREW T., merchant, Greenfield, Hancock County, was born July 7, 1811, in Greenbrier County, Virginia. He is the son of Patrick and Isabel Hart, highly respected members of society in the county in which he was born. His father was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Virginia when he was twenty years of age. He took a prominent part in the development of the country and was a soldier under General St. Clair, being with him at the time of his memorable defeat near the head-waters of the Wabash, in 1791. Andrew T. Hart in his youth endured the toils and privations and discomforts of pioneer life in what was then almost a wilderness. Yet this rugged training in the hard school of privation and

endurance doubtless laid the foundation of that patient perseverance to which much of his success is attributable; and the thrift and economy which such surroundings necessarily inculcate has been of eminent advantage to him in the subsequent battle of life. Here, too, he no doubt acquired many of the generous and genial social qualities for which he is noted. In April, 1819, he removed from the home of his earlier youth to Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, where he attended such schools, public and private, as the country then afforded, and acquired a common English education. Like most others at that day, his opportunities were necessarily limited, and whatever of success there has been in his career has been mainly the result of his own exertions, and he may be properly said to be the architect of his own fortune. His life was early directed into the great channel of industrial pursuits, and at the age of eighteen he went to Liberty, Indiana, where he was apprenticed as a saddler, working with his elder brother, James B. Hart. He continued to labor faithfully at this trade for three years, or until 1833, when he removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, where he has resided ever since. On arriving at his new home he opened a grocery store and continued business there for two years, and then entered the store of Nicholas McCarty as a clerk, staying in his employment for one year, when he formed a mercantile partnership with Nathan Crawford. This connection lasted for two years, when he purchased Mr. Crawford's interest. He has ever since been in the same line, sometimes alone and sometimes with other gentlemen, but always with the same undeviating energy and integrity. He is now senior member of the prosperous firm of Hart & Thayer. Mr. Hart has filled several positions of public trust, and always with honor. In 1839 he was appointed agent of Hancock County for the distribution of surplus revenue. In 1841 he was elected first treasurer of Hancock County, and was re-elected in 1843, serving in that position for six successive years. In 1869 he was commissioned by Salmon P. Chase as United States assistant assessor for Hancock County. Mr. Hart has been prominently connected with almost all public enterprises of moment in the county since he has resided therein. In 1878 he was president of the Hancock Agricultural Society, and did much to advance its interests. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in 1859, and the Independent Order of Odd-fellows in 1865. He is of orthodox faith. He was formerly a Whig and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He was married, in June, 1835, to Miss Louisa Forelander, daughter of Lewis Forelander. This lady lived but about two years after, and on November 14, 1838, he was married to Miss Gabrielle Sebastian, daughter of William and Elizabeth Sebastian. Mr. Hart is the father of five

children. One son, William E. Hart, was a soldier in the 18th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served for three years. After his discharge he joined and served as lieutenant in Captain A. K. Branham's company of state troops, in their pursuit of John Morgan during his celebrated raid into Indiana and Ohio, and was killed in that most unfortunate disaster at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1863. Mr. A. T. Hart is a man highly respected, and has by his enterprise and benevolent actions won a prominent place in the history of the development of Hancock County. He is of genial nature, equitable temper, steadfast in his friendships, and upright in his dealings, and has by these attributes endeared himself to a large circle of friends, who recognize and appreciate his good qualities of heart and mind.

HAUGHTON, RICHARD E., M. D., professor of surgical pathology, and clinical and operative surgery, in the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, December 8, 1827. He traces his genealogy on both sides to the English aristocracy. His father's ancestry is traced back to Sir Wilfred Haughton, a baronet of the seventeenth century, from whom the numerous branches of the Haughton family are descended. Many of the stock were tradesmen, merchants, etc., and accumulated fortunes, while a few became known in the world of letters. One of the most prominent living members of the family is the Rev. Professor Samuel Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, an eminent scientist and teacher. On the mother's side the stock is traceable to an English nobleman (Ashley) in the reign of James I, who was attached to the court, and comes down to the time of the colonists who became the first settlers of the Old Dominion. They were slave-holders, wealthy in land and in slaves, but, being of the sect called Quakers, they manumitted the latter, and washed their hands of that "sum of all villainies," as it has been characterized. William Haughton, the father of Richard E., was born in the county of Carlow, Ireland, and came to this country at the age of eighteen. For about fifty-five years of his life he was a professional teacher, commencing his career as a teacher in Fayette County, Indiana. He afterward moved to Union County, where he became acquainted with and married his wife, who was Miss Sarah Johnson, both being members of the society of Friends. He taught school in the county for about twenty years on the ground afterward occupied by the Beech Grove Seminary, in which young men from over twenty states of the Union were under his preceptorship. He was afterwards transferred to what was known as the County Seminary, and thence was called

to Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, originally the "Friends' Boarding School," which is the college of the society of Friends in the West. After ceasing his labors at Richmond on account of failing health, he moved to Knightstown, Indiana, where his son had preceded him in the practice of medicine. He went into the high school there as a teacher, and there, after fifty-five years of constant labor in his profession, he died, July, 1878, from a paralytic stroke, with which he was attacked at his post in the school-room. He was seventy-five years old at his death. He had long been a minister in the society of Friends, in which he had always lived and held membership. His devoted wife still lives, at Raysville with her only daughter, in her seventy-sixth year. Richard E. Haughton was educated under his father's care up to the time of his studying medicine, and thus received a liberal education, equal to the best collegiate course, in the English language, natural sciences, and mathematics. He began teaching as an assistant to his father at fifteen years of age, and at eighteen began teaching independently, working in the interim on the farm owned by his father, helping to pay for the ground by raising corn, hogs, and beef. In the fall of 1849 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Z. Casterline, his father's family physician, and the leading practitioner of the county, a graduate of the Transylvania University. After studying two years with him, during which time he also taught in the Union County Seminary, succeeding his father, who had been called to Richmond, he attended Cleveland Medical College for two successive terms, and took his degree in 1853, graduating at the head of his class. On February 13, 1853, he was married to Miss Catharine W. Meeker, in the First Presbyterian Church of East Cleveland. She died December 29, 1867, leaving two children, who are still living. Before his graduation he had practiced medicine for a little while at Knightstown with a partner, and after his marriage he returned there and continued in business until October, 1855, when he removed to Richmond, Indiana, and there remained for twenty years actively engaged in a laborious practice, which was both extensive and lucrative. His first wife having died, as above stated, in March, 1870, Doctor Haughton married Miss Elizabeth Mather, a pupil of Earlham College, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Cotton Mather, D. D., the celebrated divine. Doctor Haughton's study of his profession and ambition to master its principles did not cease at graduating. A considerable portion of his time was given to research, and many articles from his pen were contributed to various medical journals, which soon extended his reputation far beyond that of an ordinary local practitioner. In the fall of 1873 he was invited by the trustees of the Indiana Medical College, Indianapolis, to accept the chair of descriptive and surgical anatomy, and he began teaching medicine in

a public capacity in October, 1873. This position he resigned at the end of the term, taking the chair of physiology and physiological anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Indianapolis. He filled this position for four years, when he resigned. He then, in the summer of 1879, originated the idea of a new medical school, which should take a higher position, and which should endeavor to elevate the standard of medical teaching and instruction in Indiana. With this end in view, in connection with others, more especially with Doctor W. S. Haymond, he gave form and shape to the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, which began its career in September, 1879. The incorporators, Doctor Haughton and associates, filed with the Secretary of State the articles for the new college, which was opened for the first regular term October 1, 1879. The school is now approaching the end of its first session, and has achieved a success never before attained in the same time by any institution of its kind in the state. It was made a member of the Indiana College Association at the meeting of the latter, December 27 and 28, 1879. Doctor Haughton has been unremitting in his efforts to make the institution a model one in every respect, and in this effort he is ably seconded by his colleagues. Elevation of the standard of medical knowledge and teaching has been for years the goal for which he has labored, and this has been specially manifest in his contributions to the medical literature of the day. Various articles from his pen have appeared from time to time in the periodical literature of the profession, and his productions bear all the marks of the close student, the close thinker, and the fluent and graceful writer, as well as the thoroughly educated physician. Among the journals to the pages of which he has contributed are the *Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, the *Cincinnati Lancet and Observer*, *Indiana Medical Journal*, *American Journal of Medical Science*, "Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society," *Peninsular Medical Journal*, etc. He has written on an almost endless variety of subjects. His articles on diseases of the nervous system have attracted special attention, and have been widely copied. In his professional capacity Doctor Haughton has a special fondness for surgery, in which his repertoire includes most of the capital operations, and, from the simplest to the most difficult and complicated, his success has been of the most flattering description. Doctor Haughton has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1859. He is also a member of various other associations; namely, the Indiana State Medical Association, the Union District Medical Association, the Tri-state Medical Association of Indiana, Kentucky, and Illinois; the Wayne County Medical Association, the Marion County Medical Association; and is an honorary member of the Ohio

State Medical Association. He organized the Wayne County Medical Association, and assisted in the organization of the Union District Medical Association, having urged it upon members of the profession for years before it was effected. While a resident of Wayne County, Doctor Haughton took an active interest in public enterprises which, in his opinion, were beneficial to the city of Richmond. He was one of the projectors and original stockholders of the Richmond Street Railroad. It will be seen from the foregoing brief sketch that Doctor Haughton has spent the greater part of his life in Indiana, except the few years of his boyhood, which were passed in Ohio. He takes a very pardonable pride in the state of his adoption, and is a true Western man with Western ideas. In matters of religion he is liberal, anti-ritualistic, and independent in thought and action, though raised after the strictest principles of the Quaker sect. He adheres to the doctrines of his sect, as set forth in the revealed word of God, as sufficiently authoritative for a creed, and has none other. In politics he is a Republican, in love of country a patriot, and in regard for men, in his eyes all are equal before God. In social life the Doctor is a genial and pleasant companion, a good converser, affable and polite in his bearing to all. In his professional capacity no one is better calculated to bring comfort and cheer to the sick chamber, his presence inspires confidence, and in his ministrations he is as tender and sympathetic as a woman. As a lecturer, he is clear and concise in his language, a fluent and easy speaker, and his words carry with them the irresistible impression that he knows whereof he speaks. His private character is as irreproachable as his professional standing is unquestioned. He bears the name of an exemplary husband and father, a good citizen, an honest man, and a popular physician and surgeon of eminent ability.



HAUGHEY, THEODORE P., president of the Indianapolis National Bank, was born in Smyrna, Delaware, November 27, 1826. Here he obtained his rudimentary schooling, and here he resided until his early manhood, when he went to the city of Baltimore, Maryland. Before he had attained his majority, by close contact with the ways of the busy world, he received a thorough business education, such as experience alone can give, and acquired a knowledge of trade which has been valuable through life. His father died when he was but little over two years of age, and he was left to the care of an aged grandfather, a member of the Society of Friends, who was one of the early settlers of Delaware. In the spring of 1848 he removed to the city of Indianapolis, where he has lived ever since, and where he has, without intermission, been engaged

in active business life for over thirty years. During all that time it can be truly said of his career that it has always been in a forward direction. Business friends that have known him intimately during the whole time unite in saying that he has made no step backwards. Commencing in subordinate positions, he has always acquitted himself well in every place of honor or trust that he has occupied. At first he obtained employment as accountant and bookkeeper, and gradually worked himself up to more responsible and lucrative positions. In the year 1854 he was connected with Hon. John D. Defrees, now government printer, in the publication of the Indianapolis daily *Journal*. For a number of years Mr. Haughey was secretary and treasurer of one of the leading railroads centering in Indianapolis. During the Civil War he was appointed by President Lincoln collector of internal revenue for the Indianapolis District. This was the only office of a political nature that Mr. Haughey was ever prevailed upon to accept, and he resigned the position in 1864, to enter upon his duties as president of the Indianapolis National Bank, which place he still holds. He has the reputation of a shrewd, careful, and conscientious financier, living up to every obligation strictly, while entirely free from the narrow-mindedness which characterizes the mere money-getter. He is a liberal supporter of all worthy enterprises, and for years has been a prominent member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis. He represented the Indiana Conference as a lay delegate in the General Conference at Baltimore in 1876, and is otherwise active in Church and Sunday-School enterprises. He has been for over twenty-five years treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, of Indiana, and of course has wielded no little influence in shaping its finances. This is said to be one of the most flourishing and wealthy grand lodges in the Union. The uninterrupted occupancy of this position for over a quarter of a century speaks volumes for Mr. Haughey's financial ability, and is no less a tribute to his unimpeachable integrity. He has always taken a deep and active interest in educational progress, and for a number of years has been a trustee of the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, and one of the supervisory loan committee of its fund. Another instance of the many which go to demonstrate his acknowledged worth as a financier can be cited in the fact that for six years Mr. Haughey represented the old Second Ward in the city council of Indianapolis, during which time he was chairman of the finance committee, and just before the war had the honor of reporting the city free from debt. Personally, Mr. Haughey is a gentleman of genial and social characteristics. His demeanor is uniformly polite and courteous to all. He is close in his attention to business, entirely void of pretense in his manner, and so little inclined to talk of himself that the writer has

had to depend almost entirely on outside sources for the material for this sketch. On November 8, 1853, Mr. Haughey was married to Miss Hannah Moore, of Newark, Ohio, daughter of C. G. Moore, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter. The latter, Josephine Morris, died of scarlet fever at the early age of six years. The eldest son, Louis Chauncey, is engaged in the manufacturing business. He married Zerelda, daughter of William Wallace, Esq., a leading attorney of Indianapolis, and an old and tried friend of the subject of this memoir. The younger son, Schuyler C., a youth of eighteen years of age, was named after a life-long friend of Mr. Haughey, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, a familiar name in Indiana.

HAY, REV. LAWRENCE G., of Indianapolis, was born in Charlestown, Clarke County, Indiana, October 7, 1823. His father, Andrew P. Hay, who died in Charlestown in 1849, was a surgeon in the War of 1812, and, under General Harrison, took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. His mother, Sarah F. Gano, was one of a family through whose veins flowed some of the noblest blood of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch attended for a time the Academy of Charlestown, where he gave some attention to the classics. In 1841 he came to Indianapolis with a letter of introduction to Samuel Merrill, then president of the Indiana State Bank, and obtained employment in the office of the old Indiana Mutual Fire Insurance Company, where he remained two years. In 1843 he made his choice of the ministry for a life work. The next two years he spent as registrar of the notes sent in from the different branches for cancellation, at the same time making a careful and systematic review of his studies under James S. Kemper. While here he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church, under the Rev. Dr. Gurley. He then joined the junior class of Miami University, and was graduated during the presidency of Doctor McMaster. During his stay at the university he became a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, his connection with which he was always proud to acknowledge. He finished his theological studies at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1850, and the same year was ordained an evangelist, a license to preach having been granted him the year previous. Doctor Alexander tendered him a fellowship; but this he could not accept, having determined to engage in missionary work. He offered his services to the Board of Foreign Missions of New York; and immediately upon their acceptance came West, and on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1850, married Miss Mary Landis, the daughter of Jacob Landis, of Indianapolis. In company with seven other

missionaries, all bound for India, they sailed from Boston, August 8, 1850, in the merchant ship "Argo." After a voyage of one hundred and forty-five days they arrived at Calcutta. Here they delayed two weeks, laying in a supply of household goods, when they chartered a boat for Allahabad, six hundred miles up the Ganges. They arrived at Allahabad the last of January, meeting there a warm reception from the Rev. Doctor Warren, then in charge of the *Mission Press*. At his residence they remained until their goods arrived, when they went to housekeeping. Within a year, however, the doctor was removed to Agra, when Mr. Hay succeeded to the superintendency of the *Press*. He was also made treasurer of the Allahabad Mission, which position he held until his departure, in 1857. The *Mission Press* was the great supply depot for the missions in the north-western provinces. Here were printed tracts, Bibles, and school-books, in all the different characters and languages used in the Upper Ganges Valley, such as Hindi, Persian, and Arabic. Besides almost daily preaching in the bazaars, Mr. Hay made interesting tours in tents every cold season, visiting the towns and villages in the valley of the Ganges as far up as Agra. He also attended the great Melas, one of which was held at his own city every January, lasting five or six weeks, and attended by over one hundred thousand pilgrims, who came to bathe in the sacred waters of the Ganges. In the year 1856 he visited the Himalaya Mountains for six months, his house being eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, from which so clear is the atmosphere that objects appear with distinctness at a distance of one hundred and twenty miles. The Sepoy rebellion commenced late in May, 1857, and June 6 the town of Allahabad was destroyed. Mr. Hay, with three mission families besides his own, retired to the fort, where for nine days they remained in a state of siege. While here Mr. Hay succeeded in getting two letters through the enemy's lines to friends in Indianapolis, which were published. They contain a detailed account of the burning of Allahabad, and graphic pen pictures of the horrors of the situation. The arrival of the troops under General Neale caused the civilians to abandon the fort. Mr. Hay and family, with a number of others, were put on a "flat" and taken in tow by a steamer to Calcutta, where they arrived after sixteen days of exposure to the rebel fire. Here they were taken in charge by the Relief Committee appointed by the Governor-general, and on the 20th of July they left India for England, arriving in Southampton about the middle of August. This sudden departure from the field of labor wherein they had worked so long and faithfully was necessitated by the failing health of Mrs. Hay, which, however, improved so rapidly during the voyage that after their arrival in England she began rapidly to recuperate. Leaving her in

Southampton, Mr. Hay went to London, having a note of introduction to Sir Charles Trevelyan, one of the lords of the treasury; also to the chairman of the East India Company, who sent for him, requesting information concerning matters in India. At the end of a week he returned to Southampton, where he lectured four or five times to crowded houses, so anxious were the people to learn of the late insurrection from one who had been an eye-witness to its horrors. At one of these meetings a large sum was contributed for the support of the refugees, who were arriving there by every vessel. Arriving in America, Mr. Hay stopped at Washington on the way West, where he called on his old pastor, Doctor Gurley, and while there lectured several times. His long residence abroad, the excitement and exposure engendered by the war, added to the care of two small children, and the anxiety caused by his faithful wife's declining health, made serious demands upon his native power of endurance, and in consequence he became reduced to such an extent that rest was a necessity. Still, at the request of the Mission Board, and true to his faith, he spent the entire six months next succeeding in traveling and lecturing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Missouri. Every-where, large and appreciative audiences greeted him, while he had the satisfaction of knowing that his labor was meeting a just reward, in the liberal contributions made to repair the losses sustained by the Board in India. But the severe toil and extreme change of climate induced a bronchial affection, which caused the severance of his connection with the Board, and entire abstinence from all public speaking. This was no little disappointment to him, as there now were offered him several very flattering calls to the pastorates of Churches, all of which he was forced to decline. And much as it was to him a matter of regret, he sought some secular employment; choosing that occupation most accordant to his tastes, he opened a classical school at Indianapolis. The institution began under discouraging auspices, with an attendance of only three students; yet so rapidly did the enterprise grow in public favor that before the end of the year the number had increased to seventy. Nor are the places few in which members of the old Hay's Academy now occupy positions of honor and trust. This work, however, made a severe strain upon his throat, and at the end of three years he was compelled to give up his school and relinquish teaching. He next filled the position of chief clerk in the office of General James A. Eakin, whom he accompanied to Washington. This he resigned to accept a similar position with his brother, Captain C. Hay, post quartermaster, at Indianapolis. In 1864 he was chosen receiver of the Sinking Fund of Indianapolis, an office he held for six years. In 1874 he was chosen secretary of the Franklin Life Insurance

Company, of Indianapolis, in the employment of which company he had served as actuary for the two years preceding. He still holds his office of secretary. During the last eight or ten years, the trouble previously experienced by Mr. Hay gradually disappeared, so that he was able to devote a large portion of his time to preaching, for the most part supplying Churches unable to command the services of a minister the whole of the time. He organized the Ninth Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, raised the money for the purchase of the ground and the erection of the present handsome frame edifice, and supplied its pulpit for two years. Though compelled to pursue some secular avocation, he never lost his zeal for the work of the Master; always ready to do whatever lies in his power to do, ever willing to take deep interest in any fellow-laborer, or to help a needy Church. He has delivered many addresses on subjects relating to foreign missions in Indiana and other states; he has never lost his rank as a minister, and every-where is cordially welcomed by his professional brethren, to many of whom he has been able to extend timely aid. To Mr. and Mrs. Hay have been born six children; two were born in India, and upon coming to America could speak no English; and, too, they were much entertained when came the first fall of snow, one declaring that some one had painted the ground white, while the other, more philosophical perhaps, observed that the clouds had fallen and were lying on the ground. In personal appearance he is very pleasing. His hair, grown gray to whiteness, seems to tell a story of toil and care. As a member of society, no one stands higher, while his unflinching integrity and genuine native manhood have enabled him to maintain the status coming of his genial, honest mien. His fidelity to his calling, and his zeal under the most disheartening circumstances, sufficiently attest the worth of his character.

RAYMOND, WILLIAM S., of Indianapolis, was born in Harrison County, Virginia, near Clarksburg, February 20, 1823. His father was born in the same county, and resided there until his death, which occurred at an advanced age. His grandfather, William Haymond, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, not far from the city of Washington, and was of English ancestry. At an early day he was sent across the Alleghany Mountains to New Virginia, as it was then called, as a land surveyor. Before embarking on this expedition and locating in the new country, he passed an examination as to his qualifications at William and Mary's College, Virginia. He was endowed with rare mathematical ability, and few at that day possessed his thorough mathematical knowledge. He lived to an advanced age, and followed the

business of land surveying during life, combining it with farming. He held an official position in the colonial army near the close of the War of the Revolution, and was a most esteemed and noted man among his countrymen. He wrote a practical and original treatise on trigonometry, but never published it. Cyrus Haymond, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a man of sterling integrity, and was endowed with great natural ability. His educational advantages were limited, as he grew up in a new country, amidst backwoodsmen, where schooling facilities, especially in the higher branches of knowledge, were few and meager. He received, however, a fair common school education, and was well acquainted with the common branches of mathematics. He inherited the homestead mansion and farm, and followed, in the footsteps of his progenitor, the business of land surveying and farming, which were uninterruptedly continued until he became an octogenarian, near the close of his life. His wife, Jane Somerville, was born in Ireland and came to America at the early age of five years. Her ancestral blood was derived through several branches of the European family—Irish, Scotch, and French. She was a woman of active temperament and vigorous intellect. William S. Haymond, the subject of this biographical notice, was the eldest of three sons born to these parents. His advent in this world happened when there was little in the local surroundings and circumstances calculated to stimulate the mind to literary pursuits. His early education was gained in the backwoods schools of that day; a log school-house of primitive construction, with the greased paper windows, and benches without backs, arranged in the form of a hollow square, was the only institution of learning accessible to the young boy. Here he acquired the first principles of his education. In proportion, however, as his opportunities were limited, in the same ratio his thirst for knowledge increased; and he relates with great gusto the tireless manner in which he procured a sum of money sufficient to purchase a few books, embracing a higher course of study. Meantime, as he grew to manhood, as the country more rapidly developed, he found the acquisition of learning less difficult, and at the age of eighteen he had added to his other accomplishments a thorough knowledge of mathematics. This brought him applications to teach school, which business he followed about two years. His last term was taught at the instance of his former esteemed teacher, the last except one from whom he had ever received instruction at school, who, continuing in the business professionally, found it necessary for him to extend his knowledge in mathematics to meet the increasing standard of requirements for teachers, and he humbly sat at the feet of his former pupil for instruction. During this term the young man was as ardent as

ever in the pursuit of knowledge, and spent his hours unoccupied in teaching in studying the differential and integral calculus, usually regarded as the most abstruse and difficult branch of human knowledge, and immediately thereafter studied Newton's method by the fluxions, all of which he mastered by his own unaided efforts. Done with the business of teaching, which he had not designed to pursue professionally, he devoted his attention for some time to surveying and engineering. He was appointed while quite young superintending engineer for the construction of a road through the mountains from Clarksburg to Buchanan, which engaged his time a year or two. At the age of twenty years he was regarded as one of the most accomplished mathematicians in the state. As it has been said, "There is no royal road to learning," it may be questioned whether greater proficiency would have been attained if he had been favored with wealth, and had spent the usual routine of instruction within the walls of a college or university. Among the whole range of his acquaintances in that region who had been educated in collegiate institutions, there were none recognized as his equals in solid attainments—or at least in mathematics. For two or three years he competed with scholars in the East and West in the solution of the twelve mathematical problems published annually in the *Pittsburgh Almanac*, edited by Sanford C. Hill, and distanced all competitors except one. The person here alluded to was recognized as one of the ablest mathematicians in Ohio. Some of the problems were difficult, and could only be solved by those having an extensive acquaintance with the higher mathematics. The editor spoke of the solutions as being "highly creditable to our Western schools," but he was doubtless uninformed of the small part the schools contributed to the highest results. When about twenty-three years old, he commenced the study of medicine under Doctor John Edmondson, of Clarksburg. After qualifying himself for his profession, he moved West, and located at Monticello, Indiana, where he began the practice of medicine and surgery about the year 1852. He attended four courses of medical lectures, two in the West and two in the East, and is a graduate of two medical colleges, one of which is the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City. His modest and unassuming deportment did not at first bring business to his hands, and he quietly waited several months without a patient, but in the mean time pressed forward with his studies. A tidal wave of temperance sweeping over the town about this time gave the young doctor an opportunity for displaying his ability, in a speech which he delivered at a teetotal meeting at the request of some of its members, fairly electrifying his audience with the eloquence of his oratory and his masterly handling of the subject. Such a speech, coming

from a young man who was a comparative stranger, formed the topic of conversation for many days. In compliance with a general desire, he repeated it, two weeks later, to an audience which filled the church to overflowing. The effect was to place him in the front rank of the intellectual men of that vicinity. From this time he rapidly rose in his profession, and a year later took his position as the leading physician of the county—a distinction he ever afterwards enjoyed. As a physician and surgeon, he ranked with the foremost men of his profession in the north-western part of the state, and has at different times contributed valuable papers to the medical journals. But his attainments do not rest here. While busily engaged in his practice, for several years he devoted himself daily to the study of languages. This course embraced Latin, Greek, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. His range of reading, too, has been extensive, including nearly every subject connected with science. He also made it a regular habit each year to review geometry and other branches of mathematics. In addition to these duties of a public and private nature, he took an active part in all public enterprises calculated to advance the interests and prosperity of the people. After the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency, in 1860, when the secession movement threatened the dismemberment of the Union, he favored the policy of a peaceable settlement by compromise, but, if that were impossible, he felt sure that the Union cause would be strengthened by thus casting the onus of blame upon the extreme secession element. When secession became an accomplished fact, and war inevitable, he advocated in a public speech that bold and decisive measures should be taken, and favored Douglas's plan of calling out three hundred thousand men, and to push the war with the utmost vigor. He commenced raising a company under the first call of the President for seventy-five thousand men, and, after enlisting about forty volunteers, he learned that the quota was already full, which led to the immediate abandonment of his purpose. In the fall of 1861, when a more vigorous prosecution of the war was entered upon, he applied for and obtained the position of assistant surgeon in the 46th Indiana Regiment. He remained in the army till 1863 when, his health having become impaired by severe labors and exposures, he was compelled to relinquish his post and return home. During his service in the army he was detailed for important duties on several occasions at general hospitals. After the recovery of his health he resumed the business of his profession at Monticello, and continued so engaged without material interruption for several years. In 1866 he received the unanimous nomination by the Democrats and Liberals as their candidate for the state Senate; but, the opposite party having an overwhelming majority in that district, he was, after

a gallant race, defeated. In 1872 he was elected president of the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad Company, and held the office until after his election to Congress, two years later. He was the first person in the West who saw clearly the importance of opening a through railroad line which would give the Western States direct trade by the way of Port Royal with South America, the West Indies, and Europe. On this subject he addressed, by special invitation, a joint railroad convention in Augusta, Georgia, in May, 1873. The project having attracted wide-spread attention, a company was formed, of which Mr. Haymond was made president. At an immense railroad convention held in Chicago in October, 1873, the proposed road was strongly favored. Bankers of large capital and credit had pledged substantial aid to the enterprise, when the panic inaugurated by the failure of Jay Cooke so unsettled financial matters that it was deemed advisable to suspend further operations until a more auspicious time. In 1874 he received, without any solicitation, the unanimous nomination to Congress from the Tenth (Schuyler Colfax's) District, and was triumphantly elected—the first Democratic victory in twenty-two years. His course in Congress was conservative and statesmanlike, and free from every tinge of demagoguery. He was one of the limited few in that body who seemed to regard the interests of the country as paramount to party. He retired from that position of honor at the close of his term—March 4, 1877—with many friends in both organizations, and with unsullied integrity. Judge William Lawrence, one of the leading members in the opposite party from Ohio, entertained a favorable opinion of his abilities. He pronounced his speech on the "Vermont debate," which came up in the electoral court, "exceedingly excellent," and said that "Mr. Haymond was the right kind of a man to send to Congress." His speech was a well-timed, patriotic effort, in which, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of political matters, he expressed full confidence in the ability of the American people to govern themselves, and that the stability of our institutions would not be disturbed by the decision of the question at issue. This speech met a favorable response, and he was warmly congratulated by many distinguished members and others. His eulogy on the death of the lamented speaker, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, was pronounced by competent judges the finest literary effort made on the occasion. He served on the Committee on Banking and Currency with distinction, soon becoming one of the most active, diligent, and efficient members. His modest deportment and reticence at first gave but little indication what his standing on that committee would be, but his unexceptionable ability and close logical reasoning soon gave him a prominence among his brethren that is best illustrated by "Sunset" Cox's reply to Mr. Wilson, who desired to make a speech on the sub-

ject of finance, and applied to Cox for information. Cox answered: "You go and see Haymond; he knows more about finance than any man on the committee, and will give you all the information you desire;" and he did as directed. His speech on internal improvements attracted much attention in certain quarters, and a large edition was called for. In England, it is said to have received special notice by the press, on account of certain views it contained in relation to international commerce, and was there republished in whole or part. This speech gave a strong impulse to the movement first suggested by Mr. Haymond, and spoken of above, to open a new direct trade channel, through Port Royal harbor as the entrepot, between the Western and Southern States, South and Central America, the West Indies, and Europe. And this movement has since assumed a positive shape by the formation of a corporation under the laws of New York, entitled the "Port Royal Harbor Shipping and Improvement Company;" and Mr. Haymond, on account of his early conception of its importance, and his advocacy of the measure, has been elected its president. This company proposes to found a new commercial emporium at Port Royal, which is admitted to be one of the best harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, and establish lines of steamers to South and Central America, the West Indies, and Europe, build docks, warehouses, elevators, and other shipping facilities adequate for the most extensive commercial purposes. The feasibility of the enterprise is no longer doubted, and the probabilities of early success are considered encouraging. Mr. Haymond, with his enlarged and comprehensive views, is fully convinced that an immense future traffic will be carried on between the interior of the United States and the vast region lying south and south-east of them, and that Port Royal is the natural and only adequate gate-way for this commerce; and he holds that it possesses all the elements or factors for becoming the future great city of the South, and one of the first maritime emporiums in the world. Behind it lies a broader domain of productive tributary country than is commanded by any other seaport on the globe, and the building of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, and other partly completed or projected roads, is gradually opening the way and preparing the West and South for a vast enlargement of their commercial facilities and extension of their commercial relations. Through this grand project and those accessory to it, he foresees that growing intimacy between the West and South that will desectionalize the country, cement both sections, and all sections, in a bond of common interest; infuse new blood, life, and energy in the South; firmly establish the commercial supremacy of the United States, as well as usher in a period of prosperity and national opulence such as the world has never beheld. As this country is yet young

and unlimited in opportunities, it can hardly be questioned that his views are well founded. Mr. Haymond was renominated for Congress in 1876, but met with a serious accident about the last of August of that year, which came near terminating his life. It confined him to bed for several months. Of course, it is impossible to say, that with the prestige of former success, his acknowledged ability and popularity, what might have been the result of the election had he been able to take the field and the management in his own hands. It was the presidential year; party lines were closely drawn, and Indiana made the battle-field of the contest between the two great political parties. The district was Republican by a large majority, and one they had always counted certain for their party. That he was defeated by a small majority under such circumstances could not diminish an iota of his well-earned reputation, or lessen him in public confidence. He was confined to his bed from August till November, and was more concerned about his recovery than his election to Congress. Doctor Haymond possesses in a pre-eminent degree those qualities of mind adapted to generalization and systemization. He is endowed with rare executive or administrative ability, and, as an organizer, has few, if any, superiors. In deportment he is modest, suave, and rather reticent, but his social qualities are pleasant and lasting with those who have made his acquaintance. Desiring to occupy a new field of labor for which he had a preference, and lessen the physical drudgery under which he was tiring through professional labors, he removed, shortly after the close of his congressional term, to Indianapolis, where he now resides. Since living in his new home he has taken time to revise the "History of Indiana" for the publisher, and is closely devoting himself to literary and professional labors, and giving direction to the great enterprise of which he is president. He took an active and leading part in the organization of the new Medical College at Indianapolis—the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons—and has been elected to its chair of principles and practice of surgery.

HEINER, FREDERICK, state law librarian, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, on the 2d of September, 1852. His father, Samuel, is of German extraction, while his mother, Rossalinda, comes of the old Scotch-Gaelic. Her father, James McGregor, was born in Dublin. When he was but one year of age, his father, with the family, moved to Iowa, and settled near Des Moines. After a residence here in the West of eight years, they returned to Kentucky, and, until 1861 they lived in the town of Poplar Plains, Fleming County. Here it was that Frederick began his

education by an attendance upon the common schools. In 1861 his father moved again, this time into the rugged, mountainous portion of Fleming County. His home, however, was but temporary. The region being infested with marauding parties, he was forced, in company with his family, to leave the country. They took with them about all that was left, two horses, and crossing the river into Indiana made their way to Decatur County. His father returned to Kentucky and brought all the family then at home to Indiana, where they still reside.

In 1869 Frederick entered the State University at Bloomington, at which institution he graduated in 1872, having completed the scientific course. During his attendance at college, he was compelled to labor under many disadvantages, and nothing but the powers of application he acquired from his parents would have enabled him to pursue his studies so persistently and through so many difficulties. Having little money he was obliged to do his own cooking, or to "keep bach," in the phraseology of the student; and he was also forced to put the work of two terms in one rather than fall behind his class. When he left college his broken health showed only too plainly his hard work and too close application. He came to Indianapolis and secured employment in the office of the county recorder. He continued to work here until November 1, 1874, when he was appointed by the Supreme Court to the office of state law librarian. This position he filled until January 1, 1877, at which time the term of the court making the appointment expired. He was reappointed by the new court upon their coming into office. There is not a little to be admired in a course like this of Mr. Heiner's. The ambition which led him to sacrifice so much in the pursuance of his studies has prompted him to attain the honorable place he now holds, while his sterling social qualities and genuine manhood will always secure for him a high standing in the estimation of his friends, and win the esteem of his enemies. Mr. Heiner is a Democrat in his political views, and has chosen the law as his profession. In appearance he is rather below the average in height, heavy, and well-knit. His eyes are light, while his hair is dark, and on his face he wears the marks of study. Of a very kindly disposition, he readily makes friends of those with whom he may come into contact, and his urbanity gives him an address that can not fail of appreciation.

C. Henderson, who married Mary Piercy. They were born and brought up in Shelby County, Kentucky, married in July, 1831, and came to Morgan County, Indiana, the subsequent fall. Here his father entered eighty acres of land, five miles south of the county seat, in a heavily timbered section, and had a cabin erected upon it, after the style of the early settlers. By industry, economy, and indomitable energy, there was added year by year forty and eighty acres of land to the original purchase, as prosperity smiled upon the new-comers, until a farm was opened of three hundred and sixty acres, and new buildings erected that were noted in those early days for convenience and symmetry of style. His father died at his home January 8, 1867, having commanded during his life the respect of all who knew him, as one of the leading and enterprising men of his county. His mother remained a widow, and resides with her only son. His education in his early life consisted of what could be obtained by attending three months' public school during the winter months of each year. The building in which the school was held was erected on one of the corners of his father's farm, the teacher generally boarding with them. This afforded him some night advantages not possessed by other scholars of the school. He must have assiduously availed himself of his opportunities, for at the age of twenty he was prepared to enter the State University at Bloomington, where he remained two years. His tastes running particularly to mathematics, he was satisfied with having taken the scientific course of study only. On returning home, he found the health of his father failing, and took charge of the farm; and, under the advice of that cautious parent, money was rapidly made by trading in stock. In 1856 he married Miss Ann E. Hunt, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, and for whom an attachment had been formed in early life. Soon after marriage, he entered the office of the county treasurer as deputy, which position he occupied four years, then, in 1860, receiving the nomination of the Democratic party for treasurer. The county having at that time from three to four hundred Republican majority, it seemed impossible for a pronounced Democrat to succeed; but by an energetic canvass, and the support of many prominent Republicans, he was elected by twenty-five votes. He was in 1862 again nominated by acclamation for the same office, when the excitement of the hour, and false charges of disloyalty by opposing politicians, resulting in the nomination of a renegade from the party as a "War Democrat," succeeded in defeating him by nineteen votes, the party losing the county by three hundred and fifty majority against it. From 1862 to 1868 the Democrats kept up their organization in Morgan County, although hopelessly in the minority; Mr. Henderson, with other leading men, holding up the banner as best they could

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HENDERSON, EBENEZER, ex-Auditor of the state, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, June 2, 1833, where he has resided since his birth, excepting his temporary residence in the city of Indianapolis while he was discharging his official duties as state Auditor, in January, 1875. His father was James

during those long years. In 1868 he was nominated for state Senator for the joint counties of Morgan and Johnson, and, in a Republican district, was elected by a majority of twenty-seven, and served four years. In that body he was an active and efficient member, and was the author of several important measures that passed into laws. Among the most prominent of these was the fee and salary bill, regulating the fees of county officers, that was passed in 1871. So far in his public career Mr. Henderson has had the unusual fortune of election to public trusts of high responsibility by constituencies whose political bias was opposite to his avowed sentiments, a compliment which speaks his ability and soundness in the opinion of those who have long known and tried him. On retiring from the Senate he gave his attention to his extensive farm, and the erection of a large pork-packing house at the county seat of Morgan County—a business which has been carried on to this date by the firm of Henderson, Park & Co. They rank among the leading packers of the state. In 1874 the Farmers' Convention at Indianapolis nominated him as a candidate for Auditor of State, and subsequently the Democratic Convention designated him for the same office on the second ballot. He was elected by a majority of seventeen thousand, and entered upon the duties January 26, 1875. In 1876 he was unanimously nominated for the same position and was elected. His term of office expired January 26, 1879, as the incumbent is not eligible for a third successive term. The office of Auditor of State of Indiana is no sinecure, but the duties demand unremitted labor, exactness, mathematical ability of a high order, and correct judgment, and in every way it is attended with great responsibilities. Its obligations have been discharged by Mr. Henderson with a marked success that has won the confidence of the people of the entire state, and as he is a gentleman of universal popularity there can be no doubt that he will be called to serve his fellow-citizens in higher capacities, especially as he is in the very prime of his manhood and without a moral, political, or financial blemish. The public needs such men. Mr. Henderson has been a power in the political arena, a shrewd and active worker, with the prestige of success in political affairs. Although inheriting a large estate, his sympathies are with the laboring classes, with whom he is especially popular, without losing influence with those in other positions of life. In 1872 he was chosen by the Democratic State Convention a member of the state central committee for the Indianapolis District, holding the place for two years and having done good service for his party. Mr. Henderson is above medium height, straight, and well formed, of easy address, ready, frank, and open in intercourse, whether social or official; a gentleman by nature, and intuitively winning friends by the pleasantness of his words and demeanor.

HENDRICKS, THOMAS A., lawyer, of Indianapolis, was born September 7, 1819, on a farm near Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio. His father, John Hendricks, was a native of Western Pennsylvania. The family was one of the first to settle in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland County, and took an active part in the administration of public affairs, serving with honor in the Legislature, and other places of trust. The mother of Thomas A. Hendricks, Jane (Thomson) Hendricks, was of Scotch descent. Her grandfather, John Thomson, emigrated to Pennsylvania before the Revolution, and was conspicuous among the pioneers of that date for his intelligence, integrity, enterprise, love of country, and far-reaching good will to men. As soon as assured of the wisdom of emigration he addressed a letter to the Scotch people, setting forth the advantages of American soil, climate, and institutions, so forcibly that the section of the state where he lived (between Carlisle and Chambersburg) was principally settled by his countrymen. Taking into account his own large family, his influence upon his day and generation has been widely perpetuated. Several of his sons were soldiers in the Revolutionary War, and many of his descendants have attained distinction in the different walks of life. Besides those bearing his name, mention may be made of the Agnews, of New York; the Blacks and Watsons, of Pittsburgh; the Wylies, of Philadelphia; and the Hendricks, of Indiana. The wife of John Hendricks and her niece are the only members of the Thomson family who emigrated West. In nearly every branch of the family the pioneer Calvinistic faith of the Thomsons is still maintained. When Thomas A. Hendricks was six months old, his parents removed from Ohio to Madison, Indiana. This was the home of William Hendricks, that uncle of Thomas A. Hendricks who, in indirect line, preceded him in the enjoyment of like signal tokens of public confidence and respect. He was then a member of Congress; three years subsequently he was elected Governor; and, at the end of the term, was chosen to the United States Senate. All of these positions he filled acceptably. He was, indeed, the first Representative in Congress who brought the state into favorable repute. John Hendricks, the father of Thomas A. Hendricks, had some share of government patronage. He held the appointment of deputy surveyor of public lands in the state, under General Jackson, and in that capacity became very generally known and respected. As early as 1822 he removed with his family to the interior of the state, and held the first title to the fine land upon a portion of which Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby County, is located. In the heart of the dense forest, upon the gentle eminence overlooking the beautiful valley, he built the sightly and commodious brick homestead, which yet stands, in good preserva-

tion, in open view of the thriving city and richly cultivated country around. It soon became known as a center of learning and social delight, and was the favorite resort of men of distinction and worth. It was, in particular, the seat of hospitality to the orthodox ministry, Mr. Hendricks being the principal founder and support of the Presbyterian Church in the community. The presiding genius of that home was the gentle wife and mother, who tempered the atmosphere of learning and zeal with the sweet influences of charity and love. Essentially clever and persistent, she was possessed of a rare quality of patience, which stood her in better stead than a turbulent, aggressive spirit. A close analysis of the character of Thomas A. Hendricks is not necessary to show that this trait was preeminently his birthright. It is thus apparent that the childhood and youth of Mr. Hendricks were passed under the happiest auspices. Together with his brothers and sisters he attended the village school, and derived the full benefit of very respectable and thorough instruction. His senior brother, Abram, pursued collegiate studies at the University of Ohio, and at South Hanover, Indiana; and subsequently became a minister of the Presbyterian Church. In turn, Thomas A. Hendricks attended college at South Hanover, and then began the study of law at home, under the advice and instruction of Judge Major. In so doing he followed the bent of his early and most cherished inclinations. From boyhood he had had a fondness for legal discussions; and, when but twelve years of age, attended the hearing of important cases in the courts. The final period of law study he prosecuted under the tuition of his uncle, Judge Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Shelbyville. His success was not rapid, but he grew in favor by careful attention to business, and acquired a leading practice. His professional career has since been so interwoven with official life that it is next to impossible to refer to one without speaking of the other. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature. He declined a renomination. In 1850 he was chosen, without opposition, senatorial delegate to the convention empowered to amend the state Constitution. Together with Judges Holman and Hovey, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, he was among the younger members of that body; but, like them, he took an active and prominent part in the deliberative proceedings. In 1851 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis District. He was re-elected in 1852, but was defeated in 1854. He had scarcely resumed the practice of law, after the unsuccessful political campaign, when, in 1855, he was appointed commissioner of the general land office by President Pierce. This mark of executive favor was entirely unexpected. The wisdom of the selection was proved by the able and satisfactory manner in which the duties of the office

were discharged, at the time when the business was of the greatest importance—the sales, entries, and grants being larger than ever before in the history of the country. The term of four years in the land office was followed by an unsuccessful race for Governor in 1860. Colonel Henry S. Lane was his competitor. Two years later, in 1862, Governor Hendricks took an active part in the political contest which resulted in the election of a Democratic majority in the Legislature. As a recognition of his important services, he was chosen United States Senator by the unanimous vote of his party. During the period of his term in the Senate, the Democrats were in a small minority, and he was compelled to take an active and prominent part in the proceedings of that body. He favored the earnest prosecution of the war, and voted for supplies to sustain the army. He was opposed to conscription, and favored the enlistment of volunteers and payment of soldiers' bounties. At the close of the war he held that the states engaged in the Rebellion had at no time been out of the Union, and were therefore entitled to full representation in Congress. He maintained that the people of those states should have entire control of their respective state governments. These views placed him in opposition to the reconstruction policy which was adopted by the majority in Congress. He also opposed the constitutional amendments, because the Southern States were not represented, and because, in his opinion, such amendments should not be made before sectional passions had time to subside. He held that amendments to the Constitution should be considered only when the public is in a cool, deliberative frame of mind. His term in the Senate expired March 4, 1869, when he devoted himself exclusively to the profession of law. He had hitherto shared the service with the duties of public office. He had removed to Indianapolis in 1860, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Mr. Oscar B. Hord, which was extended in 1866 to a cousin, Colonel A. W. Hendricks, and was known under the firm name of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks. The business of the firm was large, important, and lucrative. In 1872 Thomas A. Hendricks was forced to give up the practice of his profession by an election to the office of chief executive of the state. He accepted the nomination against his earnest protest, but made a vigorous contest, supporting the Greeley ticket. He was inaugurated Governor January 13, 1873, and served the state^e in that office for the term of four years. He gave his undivided attention to the interests of the state, and his administration of public affairs was above criticism. In the political contest of 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for the Vice-presidency, and carried his own state by upwards of five thousand majority. After the decision of the

Electoral Commission, Governor Hendricks, accompanied by his wife, made a brief sojourn in Europe, spending the summer in a tour of Great Britain, Germany, and France. Upon his return he resumed the practice of the law with his former partners, Colonel Hendricks and Mr. Hord, with the addition of Governor Conrad Baker, who took Governor Hendricks's place in the firm when succeeded by him in the gubernatorial office. The name of the firm, as then reconstructed, is retained; to wit, "Baker, Hord & Hendricks." The personal mention of Thomas A. Hendricks can be given in a few words: He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but has for some years been a member of the Episcopal Church. He is senior warden of St. Paul's Cathedral, Indianapolis. He has been connected with but one secret society. He was one of four to organize an Odd-fellows' Lodge in Shelbyville, but, for reasons best known to himself, ceased to attend or take an active part after he had attained the second degree. The only literary association he ever belonged to is a club in Indianapolis, to which he was admitted a few years ago. He was married, near Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1845, to Miss Eliza C. Morgan. She was the granddaughter of Doctor Stephen Wood, a prominent citizen and early settler of Hamilton County, Ohio. Governor and Mrs. Hendricks have had but one child, a son, who was born in 1848, and lived to be three years of age. The extent and character of Governor Hendricks's attainments can be well gauged by his public and professional record. The same may be said of his political views, although he has more strong convictions than are credited to him. Under a somewhat cautious, reserved manner he conceals great depth of sentiment, and indomitable faith in the triumph of right over wrong, truth over envy, malice, and detraction. In social as in public relations he is steadfast in his friendships and generous to his foes. He has a happy equanimity of temper which reconciles him to the inevitable and nerves him to make the best of life. This disposition grows upon him, and in repose his countenance is perfectly serene. A certain amount of benignity is imparted to his voice, which, in carrying a point before a jury, is almost irresistible. In appearance Governor Hendricks is distinguished. He has a fine figure and a dignified presence, which would be remarked among men. He has a large head and strong features. His eyes and mouth are particularly indicative of purpose and self-control. As his methods of thought and forms of expression are peculiar to himself, so, in the execution of his plans, he departs so much from the beaten track that the end in view is often lost sight of by others. It is none the less plain to him; and it is a question if he ever sought an object, the accomplishment of which depended upon his own exertions, that he did not gain.

HELLER, JAMES E., Judge of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court, Indianapolis, was born at Salona, Clinton County, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1844. He was the fourth boy in a family of seven children. Both his father and mother were born in Pennsylvania, as were their parents. The grandparents of David Heller, his father, were Germans; and the grandparents of Sarah Wilson, his mother, were born in London, England, and were of Scotch descent. His father was a saddler by trade, and was unable to give his children more than a common school education. The village school at Salona was attended regularly by James until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he went with an uncle to Freeport, Illinois, where he had an opportunity of attending high school for one year. At this time his parents moved from Pennsylvania to the lumber regions of North-western Wisconsin, and he accompanied them from Freeport, which place they passed through on their journey. This was in the fall of 1858. During a four years' residence in this section of the country, comparatively without opportunity for education, his time was spent on the farm and in occasional attendance at the village school at Menomonee, Wisconsin. It had always been his desire when a boy to study law, and he embraced the first opportunity which presented itself to carry out his cherished desire. In 1862, being then eighteen years of age, while his two elder surviving brothers were in the army, he rented his father's farm for a year, and with the proceeds of that year's labor went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and commenced the study of law. At the close of the term of 1863-4 a situation in an insurance office was tendered him at Laporte, Indiana, and he went there in April, 1864. Almost immediately upon his arrival at Laporte, and before any time for acquaintance was had, Governor Morton issued a call for volunteers, to relieve the veteran soldiers from guard duty in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, and enable them to join General Sherman's force on his celebrated march to the sea. After considerable effort he obtained the consent of the insurance company to furnish a substitute in the office for the term of his enlistment, and he then entered as a private, and served as such, in Company B of the 138th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was mustered into service on May 27, and mustered out on September 30, 1864, and immediately resumed his position in the office at Laporte, where he remained for four years, during which time he rose from the position of copying clerk to that of secretary of the company. In 1867 he married Miss Anna Ridgway, daughter of an old and prominent citizen of Laporte, and in 1868 he came to the city of Indianapolis and recommenced the study of law. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately opened an

office and entered at once into active practice. There are very few instances at the Indiana bar in which such a rapid advance in the profession has been made as in the case of Judge Heller. His law practice was remunerative almost from the very start, and his clear-headed conception of the points of a case, his logical way of bringing them home to a jury, as well as his vigilance and attention to the interests of his clients, soon brought him prominently forward among the younger members of the bar, and secured him respectful recognition among the veterans. Possessing many elements which made him personally popular, not only at the bar, but in the community outside, and entering with a keen zest into the political contests of the day, he soon began to be regarded as a young man of mark, while his social qualities won him hosts of friends. In 1876 he received the Republican nomination for prosecuting attorney of the Criminal Circuit Court of Indianapolis, and was elected for the term of two years ending November 4, 1878. No comment upon his success as a prosecutor is necessary, further than to say that his record was so satisfactory that in March, 1878, he was nominated Judge of the same court, and the following October he was elected, when he resigned the office of prosecuting attorney, and on the 23d of October, 1878, took his seat on the bench, which he has occupied ever since, with the prospect of continuing in the same position for some time to come. His administration has been most active, and the number of important cases tried unprecedented. The penalties prescribed for the violation of the criminal laws of the state have been rigidly enforced in all cases where no reasonable doubt existed of the guilt of the accused. Nine murder cases were tried during a period of eighteen months. Three of the prisoners were sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, four were imprisoned in the penitentiary, and two acquitted. In a single case the judgment of the lower court was reversed by the Supreme Court, and a new trial resulted in the same penalty prescribed on the first trial. At first there was considerable opposition manifested to Judge Heller's nomination and election, based entirely upon his youth and comparative inexperience; but his capacity for the judicial position has been so signally demonstrated, and his legal ability and strict impartiality having stood every test that has been applied, opposition has been disarmed, and he was nominated by acclamation for the second term. The universal verdict is that the Criminal Court of Marion County has never been presided over with more ability, and with higher regard for law and precedent, than during his administration. Judge Heller has long been a member of the Masonic Order, passing through the Blue Lodge when he reached his twenty-first year. Two years later he became a member of Thirty-second Degree, Scottish Rite; became Royal Arch Mason, in

York Rite, in 1866, and a Knight Templar in 1879. His family consists of a wife and four children, three sons and a daughter.

HINTON, JAMES S., of Indianapolis, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1834. His father, John Cook Hinton, was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, and, as he was particularly skilled in the manufacture of sky-lights, he traveled extensively in his own state and in South Carolina. He was successful in his business, and at his death, in 1850, left his family in comfortable circumstances. In his early life he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he maintained a good and regular standing until his earthly mission was finished. Hannah (Mitchell) Hinton, his mother, was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, of free birth, like her husband, and an active, zealous worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was a very intelligent lady, of considerable musical ability, giving instruction on the piano to various circles of white citizens. In 1832 she was married to John C. Hinton, and, in 1848, they moved westward, locating in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana. James S. Hinton began his education at Terre Haute, by his attendance upon the subscription school taught there by a colored gentleman, which school he attended for four years in succession, at the expiration of which time he went to a school whose standard of scholarship was higher, under the supervision of the Quakers, at Hartford, Vigo County, where he remained two years. Subsequently, he went to Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, where he took a course of collegiate training at the Greenville Institute, Professor R. G. Tucker at that time being president. When he had completed his studies at Greenville, some white philanthropists at Terre Haute interested themselves in him, and urged him to go to Liberia, to do what might lie in his power for his race there. He entered the office of Doctor George W. Clippinger, to read medicine, in a plan the fulfillment of which provided for his location in Liberia in the practice of his profession. He busied himself in this preparation two years, during which time Edward J. Roy, second president of Liberia, and a graduate of Oberlin, Ohio, returned to his native city, Terre Haute. For a time Mr. Hinton drove a huckster wagon; then he learned the barber trade, which he followed for three years, when he left that vocation and commenced teaching. He taught in Vigo County, Indiana, three years, when he moved to Indianapolis in 1862; since which time he has resided here. Upon coming to the city he opened a real estate and intelligence office, and in this business he was engaged till 1867. In 1862, at the opening of the Rebellion, he tendered his services

to the Governor of this State; but, as there were no colored regiments organizing here, he went to Massachusetts, with a letter of introduction from Governor Morton to Governor Andrews, of that state. There he received a commission to recruit for the 54th and 55th Colored Regiments. He served in this capacity for seven months, when, in April, 1863, he was mustered into the United States service, but, on account of a defective right eye, he was rejected; whereupon Governor Andrews offered him the sutlership of the 55th Regiment, but, as he could not serve as a private soldier, he declined this honor. On his return to Indiana, Governor Morton proffered him the position of recruiting officer, with the rank of second lieutenant, which he accepted. The 28th Regiment of United States colored troops—of eleven hundred men—was in a camp situated in the south-east part of the city, and known as Camp Fremont. Considerable time was spent in organizing and fitting the regiment for service, but at the end of one year they were ordered to the front, in January, 1864. What each man contributed to the successful issue of the war we can never know; but every one who came forward ready to lay down his life for his country deserves our deepest gratitude. He served as a canal commissioner of Indiana four years—from January, 1874, to the same month in 1878—for two of which years he had at his disposal the large fund of the company, which sufficiently attests the confidence reposed in him by those who knew him best. Finally, however, he checked it out, paid it over, and got an acquittance from the Governor. He was an elector at large; himself and Hon. Frederick Douglass being the only two colored men in the Northern States who served in that capacity. He is a member of the fraternities of Masons and Odd-fellows, in the former of which he began with the Knight Templar degree, and in both of which he has proved worthy of his membership and faithful to his trust. He was for a number of years Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of Indiana, which position he resigned in 1878. Mr. Hinton was for a time in the mail service, being employed six months in the postal department of Indianapolis, which position he then resigned. He was the first colored grand jurymen ever chosen in Marion County. Jesse L. Williams, civil engineer of the Wabash and Erie Canal, received his appointment from the Canal Board, composed of Thomas Dowling, treasurer; Charles Butler, secretary, and James S. Hinton, president. He was also for many years a trustee of the Wilberforce University, and is at this date, May, 1879. It is easy to do what circumstances seem to favor; but, in a career like Mr. Hinton's much must have been against him, much had to be overcome, many trials and disappointments were there to be borne, but in due proportion these all increase the amount of credit

which attaches to his success. He is a Republican, but has a legion of friends and admirers in the Democratic party, and among the citizens of Indianapolis. Mr. Hinton is of medium height and compactly built. He has an erect and stately carriage, and is possessed of easy, though dignified manners; is graceful, and is also a fluent and entertaining conversationalist and public speaker. He has a strong, well-modulated, and pleasing voice, and when making political speeches upon the hustings, or delivering literary addresses from the rostrum, he has no difficulty in making himself heard, and distinctly too, at the farthest limits of an audience, though large, so clear is his voice and perfect his enunciation. Taking him all in all, Mr. Hinton is a remarkable man, of great probity of character, and of high social and political standing among all classes throughout Indiana and elsewhere where known. He is a useful citizen and an honor to his race.

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HODGSON, ISAAC, architect, of Indianapolis, was born in Belfast, North Ireland, December 16, 1826. His paternal grandfather was Isaac Hodgson; his maternal grandfather, William Patton, was a captain in the British army, and did service during the stormy times of 1798. On one occasion he was captured by the enemy, and saved his life by giving, as a last resort, the Masonic hailing sign of distress. The subject of this sketch was the son of Jackson and Eliza (Patton) Hodgson, and was one of eleven children. His mother was born in camp, and led the life of the barracks until she had reached the age of fifteen. Isaac attended the parochial schools and Royal Academy during his early youth, and at the age of sixteen entered the office of Charles Lanyard, afterwards Sir Charles, a well-known architect. Here he remained three years, and in 1848 he sailed for the new world, landing in New York. In that place he met the family of his uncle, who had emigrated at an early date; had been lieutenant of a battery in the War of 1812, and afterwards colonel of a New York regiment. He left New York for the growing West, and, reaching Decatur, Indiana, he remained there two years, pursuing his profession, and marrying Miss Mary Ann Edwards, a lady of Scotch descent, and daughter of a leading merchant and mill-owner of the county. In 1849 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and became assistant architect in the government buildings then being erected. On the completion of this work, he removed to Indianapolis, where he still resides, and where numerous buildings, public and private, attest his skill. During the late war Mr. Hodgson had charge, as architect and superintendent, of the arsenal buildings. The court-houses in Marion, and many other counties in this and adjoining

states, are monuments of his architectural labors. He erected the Alvord Block, Indianapolis, besides numerous residences, among the most elegant and costly in the city; the Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, and designed the Rose Orphan Asylum, in the same city. He also erected the Indiana Female Reformatory buildings, and numerous prisons, of which the one in Dayton is a model of strength and neatness, and was erected at a cost of a quarter of a million, the others ranging from twenty-five thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars each, and distributed through various states. He was the successful architect and superintendent of the new Marion County court-house. This building was begun in 1869 and completed in 1876, at a cost of one million five hundred thousand dollars. It is visited by thousands every year, and is much admired for its combined durability and beauty. Mr. Hodgson has attained the thirty-second degree in Scotch Masonry, and is a member of the Indianapolis Consistory. The Hodgsons for generations past have been Episcopalians. Mr. Hodgson's eldest son, Edgar Jackson Hodgson, was educated at the public schools of Indianapolis, and at the Racine (Wisconsin) College, and is a practical architect, in the office with his father. Mr. Hodgson's history is its own best commentary. A patient, persistent worker, he has steadily built himself up, and is an honored and respected member of society, a stanch friend, and a good citizen.

HOLLOWELL, AMOS KENDALL, treasurer of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, of Indianapolis, was born in Orange County, Indiana, August 19, 1844. His father, James Hollowell, is still living at Salem, Washington County, Indiana. His mother, Celia (Thomas) Hollowell, died in 1851. His father was engaged in farming, and Amos was brought up to farm life until thirteen years old, obtaining his early education in the ordinary district schools, afterwards attending the seminary at New London, Howard County, and subsequently finishing his school life at Bloomingdale (Parke County) Academy. In 1861 he ceased attending, and, farm life having become distasteful to him, he decided to adapt himself to other pursuits, and entered a dry-goods store at Paoli as clerk, remaining there about two years. After a further apprenticeship of two years in the same business at Kokomo, at the end of which time he had obtained a very fair knowledge of the dry-goods trade, he came from Kokomo to Indianapolis in 1865, and for four years was engaged in the wholesale grocery trade, traveling the greater part of the time, the next two years filling the position of accountant and bookkeeper. In the fall of 1870 he went to Newport, Wayne County,

where he married Adeline H. Parker, on October 19, of that year. They have one son, Linden P., now eight years old. After his marriage, Mr. Hollowell went into mercantile business in Newport, opening a general store, which he conducted with much success until November, 1875, when he became interested in the Nordyke & Marmon Company, and at the next election was chosen treasurer of the company, a position he still holds. Mr. Hollowell is the financial manager of the company, whose business has grown prodigiously, even in the comparatively short time that he has been connected with it. The sales have increased from an annual showing of one hundred thousand dollars to nearly half a million. The crisis from which the trade of the country has recently suffered was passed through by the company by very careful and judicious management, and now the works are in the full tide of successful operation. The move from Richmond to Indianapolis, although by some at first considered injudicious, has proved highly successful and remunerative, and no firm in Indianapolis stands higher than the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Mr. Hollowell is to all intents and purposes a self-made man, as he had to start in life with no capital besides energy and industry, and the education obtained principally by his own efforts; and his career has in the main been a highly successful one. He is of English ancestry on his father's and Welsh on his mother's side, and his parents were members of the society of Friends. He inherits much of the tenacity and perseverance characteristic of his descent, and his industry is of the most persistent type. Much of his life's history is still in the future, as he is now in the prime of life, with prospects before him of continued success in business, while he has the reputation of a pure, conscientious, honorable, and capable man, and is highly esteemed in the community.

HOGE LAND, ISRAEL, of Indianapolis, was born in Hardy County, Virginia, July 30, 1830, and is one of a pair of twins. Three brothers and three sisters are still living. Mr. Hogeland is of Holland descent on his father's side and of Irish descent on his mother's side. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington's immediate command. His father, James Hogeland, was a miller. In 1840 he moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and two years after to Lafayette. Here he purchased a woolen mill, which burned a few months after, leaving him one thousand dollars in debt, with nine children dependent on him. He rebuilt, however, with friendly aid, when sickness came, and three members of the family died within five months. In ten years after he had, by unremitting toil, acquired a consider-

able fortune. Israel had devoted his time to alternate work and attending school, and, after he had attained manhood, he went for two years to Hanover College, but was called from his studies, by the death of his father and mother, to the woolen mill, which he and Alexander now conducted. Four out of five of the sons and daughters married within a single year, in 1856. In 1857, through wool speculation and decline in the market, the brothers failed. In two years Israel was again in business, but an injudicious choice of partners again brought trouble, in 1866. In 1867 Mr. Hogeland moved to Indianapolis, and sold to Merritt & Coughlin a half interest in an improved wool washer, of which he was the inventor. In 1871 he invented a single stave barrel machine, and placed it on exhibition in 1873. Five mills were started in as many states, with an aggregate capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which were operated for one year, and then came the panic. A single stave bucket followed, but the parties purchasing failed to meet their obligations, Mr. Hogeland, however, still retaining a half interest in both. In 1879 he invented the noiseless car-wheel and axle, now in use on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, and which are attracting the close attention of railroad officials, as are also his new fish joint. Mr. Hogeland has also invented adjustable dies for manufacturing tile coffins, to be burned and japanned, and which are susceptible of high polish. He has a lifting jack in use, for locomotives and other heavy work, with a capacity for lifting forty-five tons. A half dozen minor patents are included in his list. With the advent of better times these will find their appropriate places. Mr. Hogeland married Miss Virginia Paul in 1855, and this union was blessed with four children. In 1874 disease prostrated father, son, and mother, at one time, and Mrs. Hogeland died, leaving her husband and three children—Nellie and Emma, aged respectively seven and eleven, and William, now a telegraph operator. Nellie died at the age of sixteen, in 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Hogeland have both been respected members of the Fifth Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. R. Mitchell pastor. His brother, Alexander, was a captain in the 10th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the 10th Kentucky Regiment, and was twice in Libby Prison. Subsequent to the war, he was for ten years internal revenue agent in Kentucky. Mr. Israel Hogeland, the subject of this sketch, is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the temperance cause, giving much time and money to this great reform; a zealous Christian, exemplifying his faith by his works, his voice is heard wherever an opportunity presents itself to speak a word for religion. His earnest and eloquent appeals in behalf of temperance have reached many hearts. He has been particularly efficient in organizing and bringing into successful operation various

Sunday-schools, from some of which flourishing Churches have sprung into existence. Always ready for every good word and work, the world will be better for Israel Hogeland's having lived in it.

HOLSTEIN, CHARLES L., United States Attorney for the District of Indiana, was born in Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1843. His father, a successful business man of that city, was born in Gratz, near the city of Leipsic, in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1837. His mother was a native of the city of Madison, of Swiss and French parentage. In September, 1856, after receiving the ordinary common school education of those days, Mr. Holstein entered Hanover College, where he remained two years in the preparatory department. He left Hanover College in September, 1858, and entered the Kentucky Military Institute, at Frankfort, as a cadet. In that institution he pursued the course of studies with much diligence, and took rank as one of the distinguished or star cadets. (Extract from catalogue of Kentucky Military Institute—Explanation: Those cadets marked with a star (*), two in each class, are reported to the Governor of the commonwealth, conformably to law, as "Distinguished Cadets.") During his first year he ranked first in a class of fifty cadets, and took the first star. At the close of the second year he was ranked as third in a class of fifty-six cadets, though in fact first in "merit in study," and third for "merit in conduct," which classification ranked him third in the class, on average of "general merit." After entering the junior year the War of the Rebellion broke out, in 1861. The Kentucky Military Institute, as well as many other educational institutions, suspended, the cadets generally entering the several armies. As the large majority of the cadets in attendance at the institute were natives of the South, nearly all, with very few exceptions, entered the rebel army. As soon as his institute suspended, Mr. Holstein, then a lad of seventeen years, hastened to his home in Madison. The proclamation of President Lincoln, calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers, heightened the warlike excitement of the people. Mr. Holstein, full of patriotism, against the earnest protests of parents and friends, on account of his youth, enlisted in one of the companies forming in the city of Madison, for service in the 6th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and from there proceeded to Indianapolis with the command, and was mustered into the service of the United States. The training which Mr. Holstein had received at the Kentucky Military Institute brought him quickly in demand, and he was appointed by Colonel Crittenden, the commander of the regiment, ser-

geant major. He marched with it to West Virginia, and remained with it in all its service and engagements during the three months' service. Here he was conspicuous for his untiring energy and ceaseless activity. Whenever his regimental duties permitted it, he took prominent part in all scouting parties, which, in the absence of cavalry, a corps which had not yet been organized, was the only available source of ascertaining the whereabouts and movements of the enemy. Being mustered out of the service upon the expiration of the term of enlistment of the 6th Regiment, Mr. Holstein was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Jefferson C. Davis commanding. During the early existence of this regiment, he discharged the duties of that position in a manner highly satisfactory to Colonel Davis and the officers and soldiers of the regiment. When Colonel Davis was promoted a brigadier-general, and placed in command of a brigade, and subsequently a division, Adjutant Holstein was appointed by General Davis his acting assistant adjutant-general. Here again his conduct was such as to receive the unqualified approval of the command. For those who know the high character of General Davis, and how exacting he was in all matters pertaining to the service, it is sufficient to say that this distinguished officer ever spoke in his praise. Adjutant Holstein participated with General Davis's division in the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. His conduct on this occasion was conspicuous for gallantry, and in his official report, General Davis says: "The bearing and efficiency of my staff officers, Lieutenant Holstein, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Pease and Morrison, aides-de-camp, were conspicuous everywhere, fearlessly executing every order. Every part of the field witnessed their gallantry." But not only his immediate superior officers noted the bravery and usefulness of Adjutant Holstein, but Colonel Julius White, commanding one of the brigades, in his official report says: "I should do injustice if I omitted to mention, the very valuable aid received at various times from your aides. . . . Also from Adjutant Holstein." After the battle of Pea Ridge, the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers recommended him for lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, that position being vacant by the death of Lieutenant-colonel Hendricks, who was killed in the conflict. But, owing to his youth and other influences which were exerted at home, before the recommendations and requests of the regiment reached Indianapolis, another officer was appointed to that position. Adjutant Holstein continued attached to the command of General Davis in the several campaigns in Arkansas, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In October, 1862, he was tendered the commission of major in the 22d Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which he declined. Sub-

sequently, in 1862, upon recommendation of General Davis, he was by President Lincoln appointed an assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, and attached for duty to General Davis's division until in 1863, when he was recommended by General Davis and other officers for the command of a regiment, but Governor Morton declined to accede to the request of General Davis on account of the extreme youth of Captain Holstein. Being without hope of further promotion, having served for nearly three years since the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, he resigned his commission, and left the service. On returning home to Madison, he re-entered Hanover College, and graduated from that institution in 1865. To further complete his education, he entered Harvard Law School, where, after the regular course, he graduated. In the latter part of 1866 he came to the city of Indianapolis, and entered the law office of Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks, remaining with that well-known firm until the fall of 1868, when he formed a partnership with the Hon. Byron F. Elliott, and engaged in the practice of the profession. This arrangement continued until the election of Mr. Elliott as Judge of the Marion Criminal Circuit Court, when that gentleman retired from the firm, and Mr. Holstein continued alone with marked success until August, 1871, when he was appointed assistant to the United States District Attorney, Thomas M. Browne, by the Attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Holstein's time not being fully occupied by his official duties, in January, 1874, he entered the law firm of Hanna & Knefler, which then became known as Hanna, Knefler & Holstein. Mr. Holstein continued practice with his associates until he was compelled, on account of the whisky conspiracy prosecutions, to dissolve his previous connection, then deeming it his duty to devote his entire time and labor to the government. In these prosecutions he took a conspicuous position. His untiring and persevering efforts contributed greatly to the successful result, in the conviction of all the offenders, and elicited the well-merited commendation of the Department of Justice. The Attorney-general of the United States, after the whisky conspiracy cases were concluded in Indiana, appointed Mr. Holstein as principal counsel to represent the government in similar prosecutions at New Orleans, but, owing to ill-health, contracted by his arduous labors, he reluctantly declined this very flattering distinction. As assistant attorney, he took a leading part in all the criminal business of the United States Courts, and has rendered distinguished services in the numerous counterfeiting, revenue, and national bank cases. His success in the prosecution of violations of the pension laws has been exceptional. Upon the death of Colonel Nelson Trussler, District Attorney, on February 12, 1880, upon the recommendation of the Department of Justice,

and as a recognition of the valuable services rendered by him as assistant attorney, President Hayes appointed Mr. Holstein United States Attorney for the District of Indiana for the full term of four years. The position which he now holds, and is filled by him with distinguished ability, is proof of his professional attainments as a lawyer. Mr. Holstein possesses an eminently legal mind, and is noted for his erudition and thorough law learning, especially for his knowledge of the science of civil and criminal pleading and the law of practice. As an advocate, the terse and perspicuous style of his argument, and the boldness with which he grapples intricate questions, as well as the purity of his diction, are much admired. His frankness and unwearied courtesy in his intercourse with his professional brethren have made him a universal favorite with them. Mr. Holstein is a ripe scholar for one of his years, and a close student of ancient and modern literature and belles-lettres. He has even, in his leisure moments snatched from professional engagements, devoted some time to the pursuit of the muses. Some of his poetical effusions have elicited warm praise. On December 17, 1868, Mr. Holstein was married to Miss Maggie Nickum, the accomplished daughter of John Nickum, Esq., one of the most prosperous business men of Indianapolis. He resides in Indianapolis, in an elegant home, surrounded not only with the comforts, but the luxuries, of life. It is noted for its refined hospitality, and is a favorite resort of many cultured people.

HOUGH, WILLIAM R., lawyer, Greenfield, was born at Williamsburg, Wayne County, October 9, 1833. He is the second child and eldest son of Alfred and Anna Hough, the former a native of Surrey County, North Carolina, and the latter of South Carolina. Mr. Hough's ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were prominent members of society, and figured extensively in the early history of the country. In the year 1683 two brothers, Richard Hough and John Hough, arrived at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the British brig "Welcome," and located in Bucks County, in that state. They were Quakers and noted men in the colony. Richard was for a number of years a member of the General Assembly, and also a member of William Penn's Council. From this gentleman descended the subject of this sketch. His father, Alfred Hough, was the eldest son of Ira Hough, who was the son of William Hough, who, before the War of the Revolution, removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina, where the father and grandfather of William R. Hough were born. In 1813, when his father was but three years of age, his grandfather removed from North Carolina to New Garden, in what is now Wayne County, Indiana.

His grandfather was a prominent member of the society of Friends, at New Garden, of which society he was clerk for a number of years. His father grew to manhood in Wayne County, where he was married to Anna Marine, daughter of Rev. John Marine, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This lady was born in Marlboro District, South Carolina, and was related on her father's side to the Adams family of that state, being a cousin of Governor Adams, whose mother was the only sister of Rev. John Marine. This couple were the parents of two sons and two daughters. They resided in Williamsburg until the subject of this sketch was eight years old, when they removed to Hagerstown, in the same county, where they remained about a year. In the fall of 1842 they journeyed to what was then known as the "St. Joe Country," arriving at the village of Middlebury, in Elkhart County, Indiana, November 1 of the same year. In this village Hon. William R. Hough grew to manhood, attending the public and private schools of that locality, the Middlebury Seminary, and, finally, the Lagrange Collegiate Institute, at Ontario, Lagrange County, Indiana. Alfred Hough was a mechanic of great versatility of skill and talent, especially in wood-work, but confined himself principally to manufacturing cabinet ware. His son inherited a good share of this mechanical talent, and, his father being in limited circumstances pecuniarily, he aided him during school vacations in the cabinet shop at times, but never regularly learned the trade. His tastes being of a decidedly artistic character, he devoted most of his time out of school to the finer and more congenial work of finishing cabinet ware, and also to house, sign, carriage, and wagon painting, in all of which he became an expert. During the winters of 1853-4 and 1855-6 he taught school in Lagrange County, undergoing the then common experience of "boarding round," a Yankee custom which obtained in the country at that time. His experiences both in the school-room and at his boarding places during this time have been of great value to him in cultivating that keen perception of the varying phases of human nature which has characterized his later professional career. At one time, when he was nearly grown, he, by the advice of his father, came near studying the photographic art, but his mother, having higher ambition for her sons, strenuously opposed the project, and thus by her good sense prevented the subject of this sketch from burying that talent which he has since developed to his own honor and profit and the admiration of his friends. The profession of the law was finally selected, by mutual consent, as the field of his future labors; and accordingly, with the wages of his last school in his pockets, not exceeding seventy-five dollars in all, and a decently passable wardrobe in his trunk, in the summer of 1856 he started out to try his fortune in the world. But he possessed that which was



Wm R. Hough

better than gold to pave his way to eminence and success. He had indomitable energy and laudable ambition to distinguish himself and achieve a prominent position in his profession. How well these have served his purpose those who know him can attest. In the month of September, 1856, he began the study of law in the office of Captain R. A. Riley, in the town of Greenfield. As his friends predicted, he made remarkable progress in his studies, and was admitted in due time to the bar of the Hancock Circuit Court, and began the practice as a partner of Captain Riley. Prior to 1860 he was twice in succession appointed by the commissioners of Hancock County to the office of school examiner, and served acceptably in that position for two years. In 1860 he was, without solicitation on his part, nominated by the Republican party for the office of district attorney for the district composed of the counties of Hancock, Madison, Henry, Rush, and Decatur. He was elected by a large majority of the votes cast in that district, and discharged the duties for the term of two years, to the entire satisfaction of all good citizens. At the expiration of his term of office as district attorney, having married in the mean time, he declined a second nomination, and settled down to the earnest pursuit of his duties as an attorney, and for the next ten or eleven years, from 1861 to the fall of 1872, did an immense amount of professional labor, both in his office and at the bar, where he was eminently successful, having the reputation of making some of the ablest arguments in important cases, both criminal and civil, that have ever been made in the county. In the year 1872 he was the nominee of the Republican party for state Senator, in the district composed of Hancock and Henry Counties, and was elected by a large majority, running much above his ticket. He served four years as Senator, there being two regular and two special sessions of the Legislature during his term of office. As a legislator, Mr. Hough was recognized, not only as an able debater but as a man of marked executive ability, as is evidenced by the fact that he was placed upon several of the most important committees, where his action was characterized by skill and faithfulness to the trust of his positions. Mr. Hough has never been a candidate for other offices than those to which he was elected as stated. He has been an earnest and enthusiastic Republican since the organization of that party, and cast his first vote for President for John C. Fremont. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, joining that order in 1860. In religion he is liberal. His views perhaps more nearly accord with the Unitarian faith than any other. He has, however, been a liberal supporter, financially, of the various religious denominations of his home, contributing generously toward the erection of their churches. He was married, on the 26th of March, 1862, to Miss Tillie

C. McDowell, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. Mrs. Hough is a lady of refined tastes and accomplishments, and is in every way fitted to preside over her elegant and hospitable home. They have an interesting family of three children, two sons—William A., aged fifteen; Clarence A., aged thirteen—and a daughter, Mabel, aged six years. As before intimated, Mr. Hough is an eloquent speaker and logical reasoner, has marked literary and forensic ability, and is eminently successful alike at the bar and upon the lecture platform. He is public-spirited and benevolent, contributing to the success of all worthy enterprises, and is one of the most earnest and eloquent friends of the public schools of the county and state, which interests he has ably advocated and defended as a legislator, a lecturer, and in his capacity of private citizen. He has been remarkably successful, not only in his professional and public career, but also financially—having by his own exertions, and with strict probity, achieved a handsome competence—and is one of the largest tax-payers in the county. Socially, he is genial and pleasant, always gentlemanly in his manner, and has the happy faculty, not only of making friends, but of binding them to him by his good qualities of head and heart.

HOWARD, NOBLE P., physician and surgeon, Greenfield, was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 11, 1822. His parents were George W. and Susannah Howard. His father was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati, removing to that place from Baltimore, Maryland. During the War of 1812 he was a soldier in the American army, and died while the subject of this sketch was still very young. Noble P. Howard came to Indiana with his mother in 1836, and was educated at Brookville, Franklin County, where he received a good English education. In 1840 he began the study of medicine with the eminent and well-known Doctor H. G. Sexton, of Rushville, Indiana, where he read for three years. From his earliest youth he had a great inclination toward a professional life, and under the skillful training of his able preceptor he made rapid advancement in his studies. In 1843 he removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, his present home, and began the practice of medicine and surgery. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of limited circumstances, by his energy and strict attention to his professional duties he soon won for himself a prominent position in the medical practice of the county, and has been eminently successful, both in his profession and in business matters generally. That he has earned the confidence of his medical contemporaries is evidenced by the fact that he has from time to time been placed in prominent and responsible positions by them. In 1877

he was vice-president of the Indiana State Medical Society; has served as president of the Union Medical Society of Hancock and Henry Counties, and also as president of the Hancock Medical Society. He also holds a diploma from the college of Physicians and Surgeons and the Indiana Medical College, both of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the American Medical Association. He has also held several official positions in other departments of life. In October, 1862, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in the 12th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served during its term of enlistment, doing eminent service in his profession during the campaign through Maryland and Virginia. On the reorganization of the regiment he was recommended, but, his home duties demanding his attention, he declined to accept the offer. He was deputy collector of internal revenue, serving under collectors Theodore P. Haughey, J. J. Wright, Austin H. Brown, and Charles F. Hogate, the whole time covering a period of about eight years. Doctor Howard has manifested great interest in all that tended toward the advancement of the public interest, having taken stock in nearly all the gravel roads centering at Greenfield, and contributed largely toward the building of churches and other public edifices, and assisted materially in the development of the town and county. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, joining that order in 1856, since which time he has filled all the offices in the subordinate lodge and encampment. In 1861 he was elected Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the state of Indiana, in which position he served with honor to himself and profit to the fraternity. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and does much for its interests. He was a Whig in the days of that party, and an earnest Union man during the Civil War. In 1856 he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Representative, but, the county being Democratic, he was defeated by the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole. As a test of his personal popularity, it may be said that he received one hundred and forty-four more votes than were cast in his county for ex-Governor O. P. Morton, then a candidate for the first time for Governor of Indiana. He was a Republican until the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, when his esteem for that great man induced him to support him, and he has since voted and acted with the Democratic party. He was married, April 23, 1844, to Miss Cinderella J. Gooding, daughter of Asa and Matilda Gooding, and a sister of Judge D. S. Gooding, General O. P. Gooding, and Hon. H. C. Gooding. Doctor Howard is now senior member of the medical firm of Howard, Martin & Howard. He is a gentleman of firm convictions and uncompromising integrity, and stands high, both in his profession and as a man.

HOLMES, WILLIAM CANADA, third son of a family of twelve children of William and Elizabeth (Lyons) Holmes, was born at his father's old homestead on the national road, near Indianapolis, May 23, 1826. His father was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, but removed at an early age to Ohio, and in 1821 settled in what was then known as the New Purchase, now Marion County, about three miles west of Indianapolis, on Big Eagle Creek, where he resided until his death, in 1858. Mr. Holmes was among the first to volunteer his services in the famous Black Hawk War of 1831. No pioneer of the New Purchase lived more respected or died more regretted by his numerous friends than "Billy Holmes," as he was familiarly called. William Canada, when only seventeen years old, contracted with his father for the management of his saw-mill, and continued to run it until he was twenty years of age; in the mean time, when the mill was idle, going to school, he received a fair English education. When the time had expired for which he took the mill he had laid by a nice capital, besides extricating his father from financial embarrassment consequent upon the building of the mill; he then continued sixteen years longer in the lumber and milling business. In 1857 he purchased the old Isaac Pugh farm, and on it built one of the finest residences in Marion County. In 1865 Mr. Holmes purchased the interest of T. R. Fletcher in the Fourth National Bank of Indianapolis, and acted as president. Six months later this bank was consolidated with the Citizens' National Bank. One year after the consolidation he was elected president, which position he resigned two years later, in consequence of failing health, but is yet a director in the same institution. He then formed a partnership with Messrs. Coffin & Landers, for the purpose of purchasing and packing pork, the firm name being Coffin, Holmes & Landers. In this firm he remained one year. He then formed another partnership, the name of the firm being Holmes, Pettit & Bradshaw. This house had a capacity for slaughtering, packing, and keeping through the summer, fifty thousand hogs, the building and ground costing over one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Holmes has added much to the material growth of Indianapolis by the erection of several fine private houses, and a donation of twenty acres of land, with about forty thousand dollars, to aid in the erection of manufacturing establishments—seven acres to the Novelty Iron Works, and thirteen acres to the Haugh Iron Railing Manufactory. Mr. Holmes was ever a man of acknowledged industry, strict integrity, and fine business capacity; but the shrewdest calculations have been disappointed, and the most glowing prospects blighted in seasons of financial depression, and Mr. Holmes, like thousands of others of equal ability and prudence, was unable to stem the



W. C. Holmes

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torrent of business disaster which recently paralyzed the industry of the country. As water finds its level, however, Mr. Holmes is steadily, slowly, but surely recovering from the disasters which overtook him, and bids fair, if life and health are spared, again to take his place in the busy marts of trade among the solid business men of Indianapolis. Mr. Holmes was married, on December 15, 1849, to Catharine, second daughter of the venerable James Johnson. This union has been blessed with several children, six daughters and two sons, of whom five daughters and one son survive. Mr. Holmes is quite tall, but of slender build, florid complexion; prepossessing in manner, frank and candid in his expressions, yet courteous to all; in social life hospitable and generous, and in his family the center of affection.



BLAIR, ALONZO, deceased, late of Shelbyville, was born March 27, 1832, in Jackson County, Indiana. His parents were in poor circumstances, and he was deprived by his father's death of the aid which might reasonably have been expected. As soon as he was able he engaged in farm labor, working assiduously in the summer and attending school in the winter—something which nearly every man of importance in the state has done. Before he had attained his majority he was qualified to begin as a teacher, and that avocation he followed for a number of years. He taught in many of the townships of Shelby County, performing his duties thoroughly and well. In this occupation he gained many acquaintances; and those who knew him most intimately were not surprised when he obtained the nomination for clerk of the Circuit Court. Four years after he was re-elected, holding the office from 1859 to 1867. Upon retiring, he removed to Indianapolis, where he became the proprietor of a well-known hotel, the Palmer House. After a short time, becoming dissatisfied with this business, he returned to Shelbyville, and entered upon the practice of law, soon reaching a high standing. He had also grown prominent in politics. He was a good reasoner, and had thought much and well upon the principles on which enactments should be founded. Mr. Blair was a man of positive will, confident that his party, the Democratic, was right, and sure that its candidates were about to be elected. For this end he worked prodigiously. The views of all men of prominence in his organization were known to him; he counseled with them in the beginning of a struggle, and he fought with them when the field was at last taken. He was a most intense partisan, and was not ashamed of it. He was chairman of the Democratic central committee of Shelby County in 1876 and 1878; and during the Greeley campaign of the former year he was one of the ablest and hardest-worked members of

the general committee of the state. As a lawyer, he won distinction. He threw his whole soul into a case; he adopted no half-way measures. His knowledge of the law was great; he was an industrious reader; and his memory retained many cases in which he had heard the pleadings. He had an excellent law library; and no good book of that kind was issued that he did not order for his own use. Robert Clarke & Co., the largest booksellers in Cincinnati, say that he purchased more works on law than any other attorney in Indiana. Mr. Blair was a man of highly affectionate disposition; he loved his family, and he liked children, a strong mark of a true man. He possessed an uncommon power of remembering names and faces, and was known to very many in the vicinity, to some of them most gratefully. For years his carriage was to be seen at the funeral of every poor man, white or black, and he often granted aid to men not so successful as himself. A charitable society in New York sent out on one occasion a car-load of poor children, waifs of the streets. They were taken by the kindly disposed and provided with homes, all except one, a thin, dark-haired, and dark-eyed boy. Dinner-time came; the room where they were was almost deserted. The other children had found homes, but there was none for this little one. He began to cry, and Mr. Blair, touched with compassion, took him to his house. He clothed him and fed him; he sent him to school, and from there to college. Afterwards the boy was reclaimed by his own relatives, a wealthy and distinguished family of the East, but the parting was bitter to one who had been like a father to him. He never could speak of the separation except with tears. Through his whole life he felt a warm interest in education. It had been his intention to attempt the foundation of a college in Shelbyville; but during the late financial crisis nothing could be done, and the project was of necessity deferred. His death occurred on the 10th of July, 1879. He left a wife and four children.



BAKER, CONRAD, ex-Governor of Indiana, is a native of the Keystone State. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1817, was educated at the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and afterwards studied law in the office of Stevens & Smyser, of that city, his preceptors being the late Thaddeus Stevens and Judge Daniel M. Smyser. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1839 at Gettysburg, and practiced at that place for two years. He emigrated West, and settled at Evansville in 1841, and resided there until the office of Governor devolved upon him by the election of Governor Morton to the United States Senate, in January, 1867, since which time he has resided at Indianapolis. In 1845 he was

elected to represent Vanderburg County in the General Assembly, and served one term. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the district comprising the counties of Warwick and Vanderburg, and served about eighteen months, when he resigned. In 1856 he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor by the Republican party, without his knowledge and without having sought the nomination, on the ticket which was headed by Oliver P. Morton as candidate for Governor. They were defeated, and Willard and Hammond were elected. In 1861 Mr. Baker was commissioned colonel of the 1st Cavalry, 28th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and served as such for over three years. From August, 1861, to April, 1863, he commanded either his own regiment or a brigade in the field in Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi. In April, 1863, an order from the Secretary of War reached him by telegraph at Helena, Arkansas, requiring him to proceed forthwith to Indianapolis, Indiana, and report to the provost-marshal general. He obeyed the instructions, and on his arrival at Indianapolis he received an order detailing him to act as assistant provost-marshal general for the state of Indiana, and as such to organize the provost-marshal general's bureau in this state. He performed the duties of provost-marshal general, superintendent of volunteer recruiting, and chief mustering officer, until August, 1864, when, his term of military service having expired, he was relieved at his own request, and a few weeks afterwards he, together with his regiment, was mustered out of service. The Republican convention, which met in 1864, nominated Governor Morton for re-election, and presented General Nathan Kimball, who was in the field, for the office of Lieutenant-governor. General Kimball declined the nomination, and thereupon the Republican state central committee, without his being a candidate or applicant for the position, unanimously tendered Mr. Baker the nomination for Lieutenant-governor. In 1865 Governor Morton convened the General Assembly in special session, and, immediately after the delivery of his message, started for Europe in quest of health, leaving him Lieutenant-governor in charge of the administration of the executive department of the state government. Governor Morton was absent for five months, during which time the duties of the executive office were performed by Lieutenant-governor Baker. In February, 1867, Governor Morton was elected to the Senate of the United States, and the duties of Governor devolved upon Governor Baker. He was unanimously renominated by the Republican convention of 1868 for Governor, and was elected over the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, one of the most popular men of the state, by the small majority of 961 votes. The canvass was conducted by these two gentlemen with the best of feeling personally towards each other, nothing having occurred

to mar the good feeling or the social relations existing between them. It is seldom that a public man reaches the highest position in the gift of the people of his state without defamation or vituperation being hurled at him by his political opponents, especially when the passions and prejudices of the people are excited to the utmost tension, as was the case during the gubernatorial canvass of 1868, which was but a month previous to that of the presidential, when both political parties were straining every nerve, but such was the fact, that not the slightest charge of public or private misconduct was ever laid at the door of Governor Baker, although he had been the acting chief executive of the state for some time. His administration had been characterized as an upright, honest, and conscientious one, so much so that his opponent found nothing to attack but the measures of the party of which Governor Baker was the chosen representative. Since he retired from the executive chair, he has been engaged in the practice of law with O. B. Hord, A. W. Hendricks, and ex-Governor Thomas A. Hendricks, the firm being Baker, Hord & Hendricks.

BLAKE, JAMES, one of the oldest, most prominent, and useful citizens of Indianapolis, was born in York (now Adams) County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1791, and died at his residence in Indianapolis November 26, 1870. His father came from Ireland in 1774, and lived to the age of ninety-nine years, being among the earlier settlers of York County, Pennsylvania. While still a young man, James enlisted as a volunteer in the War of 1812, and marched to Baltimore when that city was threatened by the British forces, serving in the army until the declaration of peace, in 1815. Before entering the army he had worked as a wagoner, and at the close of the war resumed his old occupation on the Alleghanies, and for five years drove a six-horse team between the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. In November, 1818 he set out on a horse-back tour to the far West, going as far as St. Louis, and returning to Pennsylvania in the following April, when he made arrangements for a permanent removal to the West. On the 25th of July, 1821, he settled at Indianapolis, where he resided until the day of his death. His history for fifty years was the history of Indianapolis, and no citizen has ever been more closely identified with the rise and progress of the city and its philanthropic and benevolent institutions than he was. Mr. Blake belonged to a class of men who are fast passing away, and upon whose like we shall never look again. The conditions out of which this sturdy race of pioneers grew have ceased to exist, the struggles of pioneer life are a thing of the past, and the frontiersmen of the West are now distanced in their progress across the continent



James Blake

by the locomotives which traverse our broad domain. He lived to see the scattered hamlet of log-cabins replaced by a thriving and prosperous city, and his hand was ever foremost in every enterprise for the good of his city and state. He, with James M. Ray and Nicholas McCarty, nearly fifty years ago, built the first steam mill in Indianapolis, and thus was the pioneer in the manufacturing which is now so vital an element in the city's prosperity. As a surveyor, he assisted in laying out and platting the city. He was selected as commissioner to receive plans and proposals for the old state-house. He was the first to urge upon the state Legislature the importance of establishing a hospital for the insane, and opened a correspondence with the Eastern States on the subject, and to him was afterwards intrusted the duty of selecting a location for that institution. He was an early friend, and was a member of the first board of directors, of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and was also director of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. He was a trustee of Hanover College, of Indiana, and of the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio, and at his death was the Indiana commissioner for the building of the Gettysburg monument. For thirty-five years he was the president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, and was present during this time at every anniversary but two. In 1847 he was the most liberal contributor to the relief of starving Ireland. He was a prime mover in the organization of the Indiana branch of the American Colonization Society; was the first captain of the first militia company organized in Indianapolis, and held the same place in the first fire company. He was the founder of the Indianapolis Rolling Mill, and embarked a large part of his fortune in that undertaking. He also started the first wholesale dry-goods house in Indianapolis, which was also not a financial success. On all public occasions Mr. Blake was looked to as the leader and manager of affairs. When the people of Indiana assembled to pay a tribute of respect to a deceased President or Governor, or other great man, Mr. Blake was selected to conduct the order of affairs. When Kossuth visited Indiana, when the soldiers returned from the Mexican War, when the farmers came in with a procession of wagons filled with food and supplies for soldiers' families, when the Indiana soldiers came home from the South, Mr. Blake was always the marshal of the day, and no public procession seemed complete in Indianapolis unless it was headed by him. His whole life was crowned with useful labors. There was, in fact, hardly any public enterprise or movement appealing to public spirit in which Mr. Blake was not conspicuous, constant, and efficient. He was one of those who organized the first Sunday-school there—the Union—and he was ever the foremost man in the cause. For thirty years his majestic form headed the long and beautiful array of Sunday-school children on their

Fourth of July celebrations. From the organization of the Benevolent Society, in 1835, until his death he was its president, and the institution was his especial pride and enjoyment. In the temperance movement he was a leader, as in every thing else, and his adhesion to the Democracy was first broken by its conflict with his firmer adhesion to the cause of temperance. He was the patriarch of his Church, admired and revered by all. In every relation of his life, as head of a family, leader of society, chief of his Church, manager of business enterprises, he was always foremost, always honored, equally for his power and his disinterestedness. For fifty years his life was devoted to the good of Indianapolis and its citizens, and we have been able to give but a meager outline of the many fields of usefulness in which he figured. His amiable wife, *nee* Miss Eliza Sproule, of Baltimore, to whom he was married in March, 1831, still survives, in full possession of her health and faculties. She shared with her husband the esteem and respect of the community, and was his loving coadjutor in every thing in which her womanly heart and brain could be of service. If Mr. Blake had pursued his own advantage with half the zeal that he devoted to the service of others and the good of the city, he might have died counting his wealth by millions. But his enterprises really prevented him from becoming rich, and at one time, after the failure of the rolling mill, he was seriously threatened with bankruptcy. His ambition all ran to the good of others. It never took a political direction. He never held any popular office except that of county commissioner, or at least he never desired or attained any political prominence, when, with his personal popularity and influence, he might have stood among the highest had he so chosen. His desire for power never seemed to extend beyond the command of a Sunday-school procession or the presidency of a charitable meeting. In him Indianapolis lost a truly good man, a useful citizen, and the community a kind neighbor, a sympathizing friend. Besides Mrs. Blake, four children survive him, all settled and prospering in the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Blake's indifference to the customary objects of ambition, his constant services in all kindly offices and labors, his benevolent face, his venerable appearance, all combined to make him for a whole generation the most conspicuous and revered of the citizens of Indianapolis.

CHARLETON, WELLINGTON J., principal of the German-English School, Indianapolis, was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, February 18, 1846. He is the son of William and Maria (Sweep) Carleton. His father, who was of Irish birth, has been a teacher in the Canadian public schools for some forty years, and is

widely known in educational service throughout Canada. He is the author of several Canadian educational works. Many members of the family have been the writers of works widely known. His mother's mother, of Prussian birth, is now one hundred and nine years old. Mr. Carleton, after receiving a common school education, entered the Belleville Canadian Institute, graduating with full honors in 1862. He immediately began as teacher in the Belleville public schools, but afterwards removed to Toronto, passing his examination before the Toronto educational board of examiners, and receiving his permanent certificate. He then attended lectures at the normal school and Toronto University. He was principal of two schools in succession in Ontario, continuing thus for four years, when he removed to Quebec, where he occupied a similar position for two years, including the principalship of the French and English model school at Chelsea. He then taught for three years at Sault Ste. Marie, in the district of Algoma, after which he spent two years as member of a surveying party north of Lake Superior, and then removed to Au Sable, Michigan, where he taught school for one term. Since then he has been engaged in the public schools in Indiana. In 1875 he entered the German-English school of Indianapolis, of which he is now principal; it employs seven teachers, instruction being one-half in German and one-half in English. The pupils of this school generally take the highest prizes in examination in competition with the public schools. They have also in connection a kindergarten. In 1879 he was principal of the Marion County Normal Institute. He is the author of Carleton's Language Series, a work that has been adopted by the public schools, and is meeting with much favor. Mr. Carleton has been a contributor to some of the leading journals, his articles treating of both education and politics. He has also been principal in the public night schools of Indianapolis for the past five years, a work productive of much good, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Carleton is a man who has devoted his life to the study of education and school systems, in which he has been eminently successful, and upon them is considered an authority. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for two years, and has taken three degrees. He has been an Odd-fellow for five years, and has taken five degrees; a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias for five years, and of the Knights of Honor for four years. He was the organizer of Marion Lodge, No. 601, of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Order of Knights and Ladies of Honor. In religion he is liberal, and in politics independent. He married, at Port Dover, Ontario, October 12, 1869, Isabella Tibbetts, daughter of Doctor Tibbetts, a minister of the Episcopal Church in Canada. They have four children, two boys and two girls. Mr. Carleton is a man of fine personal appear-

ance, pleasant and genial in manner, a ready speaker, a fine scholar, and an educated gentleman. He is a man of honor, integrity, and uprightness, respected by all, and beloved by his family. Such is the brief record of one of Indiana's representative educational men, one of those men who have risen by their own industry and perseverance. He is a thorough linguist and mathematician, acquisitions gained by hard study.

JAMESON, PATRICK HENRY, M. D., Indianapolis, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, April 18, 1824. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (Humphreys) Jameson. His father owned and cultivated a farm in Jefferson County; and here his early days were spent, alternating work on the farm with attendance at the common schools of the county, in which he received his primary education. But his naturally studious disposition was not content with the limited knowledge attainable at school, and every spare moment of his time at home was utilized in the study of books, which he devoured with avidity. In this way, without any aid from teachers, he studied algebra, geometry, and the rudiments of Greek and Latin, and made considerable headway in physics, natural philosophy, and general literature. It is said of him that he solved every problem in Colburn's Algebra without the slightest assistance, the fact being that at that time there was not a man in the township who was able to render him any aid in that direction. His father died when he was nineteen years old, and he soon afterwards came to Indianapolis and engaged in teaching school, first as assistant, and afterwards as principal of a private school, which he conducted for three years and a half. During part of this time he also acted as county librarian, and commenced the study of medicine. At his first coming to Indianapolis, he was particularly fortunate in making the acquaintance of several gentlemen of prominence and culture, with whom his associations were of the pleasantest character. Among them were J. C. Fletcher, the talented author and lecturer, B. R. Sulgrove, Augustus Coburn, General John Coburn, Napoleon B. Taylor, William Wallace, Esq., of Indianapolis, and his brother, General Lew. Wallace, Hon. John Caven, present mayor of Indianapolis, and others equally prominent, who were members of a society known as the "Union Literary." From such associations the young aspirant imbibed much of his tastes and habits, and derived much encouragement and incentive to effort. He attended his first course of medical lectures in the University of Louisville in 1847-48, and his second course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1848-49, graduating in March of the latter year. Previous to his receiving his diploma he had read medicine

with Doctor John H. Sanders, and was immediately after offered a partnership by his old preceptor, which he accepted, entering at once into active practice. His partner dying a year later, he took charge of the entire business, and has been continuously engaged in the duties of his profession since, and for a good many years enjoyed the largest and most lucrative practice in the city. Doctor Jameson makes no specialty in his profession, but his experience in acute diseases has been very large and quite successful. He is one of the original members of the Indiana State Medical Society, formed in 1849; and a member of the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1875 and 1876. He has been an occasional contributor to the medical literature of the day. Among his published writings may be mentioned the "Commissioners' Annual Report for Indiana Hospital for the Insane," 1861 to 1867, inclusive; "Reports for the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind," published by the state; report to Indiana State Medical Society, on "Veratrum Viride in Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers," published in the Proceedings for 1857, and republished by the American *Journal of Medical Sciences*; address on "Scientific Medicine in its Relations with Quackery," published in the *Indiana Medical Journal*, 1871. From 1861 to 1869 Doctor Jameson was commissioner for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. From 1861 to 1866 he was state surgeon in charge of the state and United States troops in quarters at several camps, and in the hospital at the soldiers' home at Indianapolis. From January, 1863, to March, 1866, he was acting assistant surgeon of the United States army in the same service. During nearly five years of military service, during which he had charge of a large amount of government property, no complaint of any kind was ever preferred against Doctor Jameson, and in less than a week from his retirement from duty he received a certificate of non-indebtedness to the government. In 1869 he was elected president of the boards of the several benevolent institutions of the state, a position of honor and great responsibility he held for two consecutive terms of four years. He was re-elected by the Legislature for a third term, but, owing to a change in the politics of the state, under an act of the Legislature a new board was appointed by the Governor in 1879. He was a member of the provisional board for the erection of a new insane asylum for women (in connection with the Governor of Indiana and certain other state officers), the building being formally thrown open in 1879. During Doctor Jameson's term as commissioner for the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, and subsequently as president of the boards, he persistently urged, through his annual reports and by personal solicitation, the need for more extensive accommodations for the patients of the asylum, and it is safe to say that it was largely due to his influence and to his persistent

advocacy that the Legislature made from time to time appropriations for the extensive and valuable additions to the institution, which place it in the front rank of establishments of its class in the United States. A perusal of the annual reports of this institution, of which no less than eighteen were written by Doctor Jameson during his connection with it, will show how earnestly and untiringly he insisted on the proper provision being made for the growing needs of the insane; and how well he succeeded can be seen from the fact that when he became officially connected with the asylum there were accommodations for less than three hundred patients, and on his retirement arrangements were made, and the buildings nearly completed, for the accommodation of one thousand and four hundred patients. From 1865 to 1869 he was a member of the city council of Indianapolis. Large indebtedness had been incurred on account of the draft, together with some other expenses. Recognizing the abilities of Doctor Jameson, his associates made him chairman of the finance committee, and he bent his energies to secure the payment of the indebtedness. Before his retirement, on the 1st of May, 1869, the entire amount was liquidated, and there was a balance of two hundred thousand dollars to the credit of the city. While he was in the council he was also chairman of the police board, committee on public printing, and on revision of ordinances. In this latter capacity he made a complete revision of the local laws, which was printed in 1865. Since this time he has taken a lively interest in matters of public taxation and expenditures, the finances, etc., and he has been a frequent contributor on these topics to the public press. In 1876, the expenditures and taxation of the city being very high, he wrote a series of articles under his signature, in the Indianapolis evening *News*, which attracted wide-spread attention, advocating reductions in the fire department, police, and in the consumption of gas, demonstrating clearly how the expense could be reduced one-half. These communications had, undoubtedly, much influence in shaping the levy of that year, and the course of the common council in taxation and expenditure, Indianapolis now ranking among the most economically administered cities on the continent. The succeeding winter, when the Legislature convened, he was made the chairman of a committee of citizens who procured the passage of a very stringent act, limiting the powers of city councils in the levying of taxes to nine-tenths of one per cent, and of school boards to one-fifth of one per cent, and restricting indebtedness to two per cent of taxables. This bill was actively opposed by a majority of the school board, and by the chairman of the finance committee of the common council of the city of Indianapolis. Notwithstanding this, the committee secured the passage of the law, and the result has

demonstrated its wisdom. Opponents tried to show that the schools could not thus be carried on, but facts indicate that the schools and city government have never been in such a good condition. In this Doctor Jameson was prime mover, but was ably assisted by W. H. English, Albert G. Porter, and others of the committee. June 20, 1850, Doctor Jameson married Miss Maria Butler, daughter of a prominent lawyer, the founder of Butler University. He has a family of four children. Two daughters are married, a son is now a law student at Indianapolis, and one daughter is unmarried. He is a man of sound constitution and vigorous intellect. He is as hale as most men of thirty, unobtrusive in manners, courteous in his bearing to all. His character and standing as a physician are very high, and he is regarded as an exemplary husband and father and a good citizen. He is a Republican, and from 1856 to 1860 was chairman of the Republican county committee. He is a member of the Masons. His name is familiar to all classes of citizens, and he is deservedly popular in his profession and outside of it. For fourteen years past Doctor Jameson has been a director of Butler University, and as president of its board disposed of a large amount of real estate belonging to it, and superintended the erection of its buildings at Irvington, near Indianapolis.

JOHNSON, THOMAS E., attorney-at-law, Indianapolis. The life record of the subject of this sketch illustrates in a forcible manner how persistent energy, untiring application, and "clear grit," will overcome the obstacles which early poverty and limited opportunities place in the path to success. A perusal of this brief sketch will show at once that the biographer needs no excuse for giving the subject a prominent place among the "self-made men of Indiana." He was born near Monrovia, Morgan County, Indiana, April 2, 1837. He is the youngest of a family of three sons and one daughter of Hezekiah and Elizabeth Ann Johnson (now Mull). His parents were both born and raised near Goldsboro, North Carolina, where his maternal grandfather, Archibald Bowman (a native of New Jersey), died in 1857, at the advanced age of seventy-eight. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Johnson, emigrated from North Carolina to Morgan County, Indiana, with his family, and died in that county at about the same time and age as the former, being followed to the grave by his devoted wife within a short time after. The parents of Thomas E. were married in North Carolina, his mother being then eighteen, and the father twenty-five years of age. Immediately after their marriage, placing their few household effects in a one-horse wagon, and with only a few dollars in the treasury, they started for Indiana, both of

them making the greater part of the journey on foot. They settled on a tract of land in Morgan County, erected their humble cabin, in which the subject of this sketch was born, and commenced to clear the land, which could scarcely be called a farm at the time of the father's death, in 1838, when Thomas E. was a little over a year old. Left thus without a father before he realized the meaning of the word, it can readily be seen that the molding of his character depended almost entirely upon the widowed mother, whose moral influence was ever the evening star which guided his footsteps through the darkness that at times well-nigh overshadowed his youthful pathway. She was a noble type of the early pioneer mother, whose education was not obtained in halls of learning, but amid the grandeur of the primeval forest. After his father's death she managed the little "clearing," sowing wheat and planting corn with her own hands, as well as doing other work incidental to primitive farm life. She still lives, in her sixty-ninth year, white-headed and honored, revered and respected; and, although the necessity for so toiling has long since passed away, she has ever been foremost in every moral, religious, and charitable enterprise that came within her sphere. The school opportunities of Mr. Johnson's early days were of a very limited character. To use his own expression, "the abundance of poverty of which he was possessed" in childhood necessitated toiling on the farm during the summer months, and it was only in winter that he was enabled to attend school. He still recalls the feeling of mortification with which he resumed his attendance at school in winter on finding that the more favored children had been able to outstrip him in acquiring knowledge, and, being naturally ambitious, his young heart was fired with the determination to "catch up," which he invariably succeeded in doing. He was blessed with a retentive memory, and by this means was able to second his application in a manner highly effective. This qualification has followed him throughout his career, and has often proved of great advantage in his profession, as he still readily commits to memory, and retains what he has read, when necessity arises for such mental exercise. While still a mere youth he took a keen delight in committing to memory all the leading speeches of Patrick Henry, the Adamsses, Webster, Henry Clay, etc., and declaiming them at school exhibitions. The old Roman orators also came in for a share of his attention, and his record in elocution stood very high. Unlike so many who will read this sketch, there was little in the childhood days of Mr. Johnson which he can now look back to with longing for their return. It could not be said of him that "his lines were cast in pleasant places." Poverty, grinding to a youthful and ambitious mind, was a heavy clog in his wheel of progress. He had to earn his own living by

working at odd times away from home, from the time he was old enough to drop and hoe corn, purchasing his own scanty clothing, the luxury of a vest being unknown to him until he was thirteen years old. More than once in his early youth he had to wade barefooted through snow, gathering corn and feeding hogs, and wounded and bleeding feet were no unusual experience, from traveling over the rough, frozen ground. This is a fair sample of the hardships incidental to his early life. At the age of fourteen he commenced the world for himself, and, having early become familiar with the use of tools, started in to learn the carpenter's trade. At sixteen years of age he began to work regularly at this avocation in the country, and the next year (1854) he received journeyman's wages in the city of Indianapolis. From this time he commanded fair compensation, and was enabled to purchase the necessities of life, and pay his way through the winter schools. But, whether working at the bench or on the house-top, there existed in the breast of the young man an unquenchable desire for a higher education than he had yet attained, and this longing increased until it became absolutely uncontrollable. The lack of means to assuage this thirst for a deeper draught at the spring of knowledge was an almost unsurmountable obstacle, but he ever kept the goal of his hopes in view. He also early developed a natural taste for the fine arts, which, through lack of time and opportunities, he has thus far cultivated to a limited extent only. From 1855 to 1857 he worked at his trade at Oskaloosa, Iowa, during the summer and fall months, returning home to attend his old school-house in the winter. In the fall of 1858, after another trip West, he returned home, determined to accomplish the one cherished object of his desires—an education. Borrowing some money from an old Quaker friend, he entered the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, and, after purchasing some books and paying a few weeks' board in advance, he used the rest of his borrowed funds to relieve a brother's embarrassment in the West, and was left to his own resources to pay his way through college, which he did. After considerable persuasion on his part, he was allowed by the faculty to pursue an irregular course, selecting for himself studies from each year's schedule, from preparatory up to senior. In this way he was associated more or less the first year with classes of all grades, and by the closest application succeeded in keeping up with them all, only falling below one hundred in one study, that of Latin, in which his average was eighty-eight. While pursuing this rambling literary course he also prosecuted the curriculum prescribed for the law department of the university, then under the professorship of the Hon. John A. Matson. The labor necessary to accomplish this task would deter any one whose determination was not fixed to do

or die, and was simply prodigious. Scarcely any portion of the day hours was left open for study, as they were taken up with classes in one or the other departments. From one hundred to two hundred pages of law had to be recited each school day, in addition to the exhaustive labor required for the literary department. But no time was wasted by the young student, who even trespassed on the domain of sleep to compass his desired end, in a way that sounds almost like a stretch of the imagination. Having no time for review he made one reading answer the purpose, to which he devoted the hours from 6 P. M. to 4 A. M. In his sleep, which he snatched at intervals of study, he was in the habit of involuntarily repeating the whole number of pages of law which he had previously read, and could afterwards arise and go to his class with his lessons imprinted on his mind as firmly as the events of a dream from which one suddenly awakens. This extraordinary faculty has been retained up to the present time, and has often proved of incalculable benefit to Mr. Johnson, and has more than once extricated him from a dilemma. In addition to those labors came his duties to the college societies and moot-court, familiar to all college students. At last the ambition of his heart was partially gratified, and he graduated in the law department March 27, 1860, and the same year went West "to grow up with the country." But, in order to vote for President of the United States, he returned to Indiana in the fall of the same year, expecting to move to his chosen location the ensuing spring, but with that season came the war, and for a time blasted all his hopes. On March 28, 1864, concluding that the capital city was a good location for business, he moved to Indianapolis, and on his arrival in that city found himself in possession of a few household goods and sixty-five dollars in money. With this sum he commenced the erection of a five-room cottage, a home being the first object of his desires. The city lot was wholly unpaid for. He performed the entire manual labor himself, except plastering, and, being too poor to engage in the practice of law—besides there was but little litigation at that time—he was employed that year at his trade, working on his home at odd times and at night, and at the end of six weeks moved into his house unplastered, in which condition it remained until fall. His work at his trade proved remunerative, and the spring of 1865 found him with eleven hundred dollars cash, after the payment of what he owed. With this reserve he built a larger house, again performing the work with his own hands, and procuring his building material mostly from the woods. This house when completed was worth over three thousand dollars, and now Mr. Johnson found himself for the first time in a position in the city to embark in his chosen profession. In October, 1866, he commenced the practice of law in Indianapolis, and has

continued in it ever since, having built up a large and lucrative business, which is constantly increasing. While he has not yet reached the point at which men begin to be called wealthy, his circumstances are such that he can look back with a feeling of relief on the privations he has endured, while his progress onward and upward in his profession is as steady as the sun in its course. The same painstaking industry which characterized his school and college days is apparent in the lawyer, and he is known at the Indianapolis bar as a man of tireless energy and unwavering fidelity. His briefs show signs of the most careful preparation, and stand the test of judicial inquiry almost invariably. He is a man who makes no pretense to superiority, thoroughly democratic in his simplicity of manner, but tenacious of his convictions when once formed. He is an advocate of compromise in preference to litigation; but when compromise fails is always prepared for the legal strife. This trait of character he carries into his position on questions of war. He has no desire for military glory, and unless in case of foreign encroachment is essentially a man of peace. He believes that Americans, in the settlement of all disputes between themselves, should appeal to the ballot and the courts, "the former the greatest right given to man, and the most abused." He is a member of no secret society, and has never aspired to any political distinction. With Henry Clay, he thinks that "the most exalted office is but a prison, in which the incarcerated incumbent daily receives his cold, heartless visitants, marks his weary hours, and is cut off from the practical enjoyments of all the blessings of genuine freedom." Mr. Johnson's religious ideas are rather on the independent order. His father was a Quaker and his mother a Methodist, and his views are somewhat tinged with the tenets of both those sects. His ideas on the subject of the Lord's-supper and baptism are rather novel, but he does not obtrude his belief, preferring that all should enjoy perfect liberty of conscience. "Be charitable to all and believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved," sums up his religion. His political opinions are well defined. He entered the ranks of voters when the Republican party first came into power, and in its early record he still feels no small degree of personal pride, as with it his first votes were cast. He left the party when Sumner, Greeley, Julian, and others did, and attended the Cincinnati Convention with the Indiana delegation in 1872. Since then he has in the main adhered to the policy then adopted by the Liberal Republicans, and, as that policy and platform were subsequently ratified by the Baltimore Convention, he has acted with the Democratic party. From his youth up he had always taken a great interest in national politics, and he is probably as well informed on the lives and characters of the leading

public men of the day as many who have been, and are, high in the councils of the nation. He still takes an absorbing interest in national questions, and is outspoken in his denunciation of what he calls "National Banditti Politicians." On the 4th of April, 1861, Mr. Johnson married Miss Rachel R. Marker, a native of Hendricks County, Indiana. She is nine months her husband's junior. Her parents were from the state of Delaware, immigrating to Indiana soon after their marriage. Her father, Curtis Marker, died in October, 1879, having attained the ripe old age of seventy-five. Her mother died suddenly in 1860. Mrs. Johnson lost in the service of the United States one brother at Springfield, Missouri, and another of tender years, who fell early in the morning of victory, pierced through the forehead by a musket-ball, at Fort Donelson. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson's family consists of one son, Harrie, and two daughters, Rose and Bessie. The wife and mother has proved in every sense of the word a fitting partner to her husband, sharing his trials and helping him to face them, until now, in the sunshine of a happy home, they enjoy the gladness which results from difficulties conquered and obstacles removed. Mr. Johnson has done some good service on the stump in the campaigns of 1872 and 1876, and is regarded as a forcible and effective speaker. He is tall and commanding in appearance, being over six feet in height, has keen gray eyes and expressive countenance. If history repeats itself, there is little doubt that Mr. Johnson is destined to come before the public more prominently before many years.

JONES, AQUILA, of Indianapolis, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, July 8, 1811. His father was a farmer, of limited circumstances, which denied him more than very meager opportunities for information or the acquisition of an education. He remained at home, working upon the farm, until 1831, when his parents started westward, settling in Columbus, Bartholomew County, Indiana, where a son, Elisha P. Jones, had preceded them six years, and who, at the time of their arrival there, was engaged in mercantile business, and held the office of postmaster. Young Aquila Jones at once entered his brother's store as clerk, which position he filled creditably until he left his employment in 1836. At this period he married Miss Sarah Ann Arnold, and moved to Missouri, but after the lapse of one year he returned to Columbus, and purchased a hotel; conducted its business for about eight months, when his wife died. Soon after this sad event he disposed of the hotel and forever bade adieu to that uncongenial line of business—one that was too narrow and circumscribed to suit his tastes or the inclinations of his active and vigorous intellect. He

had scarcely wound up his hotel business when his brother, Elisha P., died. He at once engaged to take the stock of goods, and he immediately succeeded his brother as postmaster, and conducted the business of a "country merchant" for many years successfully, first in conjunction with his brother, Charles Jones, and subsequently with B. F. Jones, another brother, until the year 1856; from 1838 to 1854 he was most of the time postmaster at Columbus, but during the latter year he resigned the office. In March, 1840, he was again married, to Miss Harriet Cox, whose father was the Hon. John W. Cox, of Morgan County, Indiana. He was appointed by President Van Buren to take the census of Bartholomew County, in 1840, and, at the expiration of the succeeding decade he was assigned to the same duty by President Fillmore. He was tendered the office of clerk of Bartholomew County, the acceptance of which he declined. In 1842 he was elected by a complimentary majority to a seat in the Indiana state Legislature, where he served during the session of 1842-43. In 1854 President Pierce appointed him Indian agent for Washington Territory, but he rejected the appointment. He was then urged to accept a like agency in New Mexico, but he again declined. In 1856 he was elected Treasurer of the state of Indiana. In 1858 he was renominated by acclamation for the same position, but this time he would not consent to remain on the ticket (Democratic), for reasons personal to himself. The Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company selected him for its treasurer in 1861, in which capacity he served until 1873, when he became president, in place of John M. Lord, resigned. In the same year, he was elected to the presidency of the Indianapolis Water Works Company, but he resigned in four months, the rolling mill requiring all his attention. Mr. Jones has had twelve children, only three of whom are dead. His eight sons are well settled in business in this city and county, and are prosperous and highly respected by all who know them. His daughter is the wife of deputy postmaster Holloway. He is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones's political sentiments are Democratic, and always have been. Mr. Jones first established a reputation for industry, honesty, integrity, prudence, and a temperate evenness of habit. He always possessed energy, resolution, determination, and adopted early in his life for his motto, "I will find a way, or make one." He possesses sound native sense, cautious judgment, keen foresight, and accurate powers of observation. With these endowments, he was prepared for the training processes of life; and it is safe to infer that he was an apt pupil, as unquestionably he was an attentive one. That his career has been a highly successful one, is generally known. He has accumulated wealth simply as a result of the growth and exercise of these qualities.

There are no cascades, whirling eddies, or shallows on Mr. Jones's life-stream; it has always had an even, deep, and steady flow. He moves steadily on, observing the maxim of Amos Lawrence, "Do what you do thoroughly, and be faithful in all accepted trusts," and forever keeping the current of his endeavor in continual motion, his various faculties employed. He always has a fixed end and aim in view. Weathercock men are nature's failures. There is nothing vacillating about him; and when he acts he does so quietly, but with decision. He wills strongly and positively. There is no ostentation or show about him. He is neither rash nor excitable, and in all his enterprises he "hastens slowly." Mr. Jones's private character is without a stain, and his name carries no blemish. Ordinarily, he is reticent, preferring silence, and allowing others to step to the front. When he does speak, he has premeditated his words, and talks to the point. He goes about his work noiselessly, and if he performs a charity it is not blazoned on the corners, or announced through the papers, that every lip may gather it and run. When Aquila Jones—whose life we have hastily and imperfectly sketched—shall have closed his useful and active career, long, long after he shall have passed

"To that bourne from whence no traveler returns,"

he will be kindly, affectionately remembered by his kindred, friends, and acquaintances, as a man of generous, noble impulses; for his sterling qualities of head and heart; for his many acts of kindness and beneficence; remembered as one who loved his home, his kindred, his friends, the good that was in the world; as one whose heart was attuned to the music of friendship, as the stars are to the melodies of heaven; as one who had the Christian's love for his fellow-man, and if at times its disc was clouded by a resentment or a doubt they soon vanished in the warm sunshine of his nature, as the ice-jewels of an autumn morning disappear before the radiance of the sun; remembered as one who believed in and acted upon the grand sentiment embraced in Polonius's advice to his son Laertes, in the play of "Hamlet:"

"To thine own self be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

JULIAN, JACOB B., was born January 6, 1815, in Wayne County, on a farm lying just south-west of Centerville, Indiana, then a territory. His parents were Isaac and Rebecca (Hoover) Julian. He is, on the part of his mother, of German descent. From his father he receives a blending of French and Scotch lineage. Mr. Julian, who was one of the pioneers of

Indiana Territory, came from North Carolina in the year 1808, and settled in what is now known as Wayne County. He there married, in 1810, Rebecca, a daughter of Andrew Hoover, whose family had arrived from North Carolina in 1806, but were originally from Hanover, Germany. He was a prominent man in the early settlement of the county, and was a Justice of the Peace at a time when that was a very important office. He was also a member of the board of commissioners, and in after years a representative in the Legislature. In the year 1823, with the intention of making the Wabash Valley his home, he journeyed through the almost pathless forests with his young wife and family, consisting besides Jacob (then eight years old) of his sisters Sallie and Elizabeth, and his brothers, George W., Isaac H., and John M. They had just reached their destination when he was taken ill, died, and was buried on the plains of the Wea. His young and heart-broken widow performed the terrible task of returning to her old home with her fatherless children. She survived her husband forty-five years, dying in 1868 at the home of her daughter in Iowa, having reared her children, seen them all married, and lived to see her grandchildren arrive at manhood's estate. John, the eldest brother of Jacob B. Julian, died in 1834, greatly lamented; his sister Sallie married Jesse Holman; still lives as his widow, in Mt. Vernon, Iowa. Elizabeth was united to Allison Willits, who died some years since; she afterward married Mr. Beatty, and is now residing in Iowa. Isaac H. is editing a newspaper in San Marcos, Texas. George W., who was for twelve years a member of Congress, and is well known in the political arena, still lives at Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis. Jacob, the subject of this sketch, although he was reared on a farm and taught to work by his good and intelligent parents, who were ambitious to have their children worthy and useful citizens, received a fair common school education, to which he afterward added a knowledge of Latin and the higher English branches. He thus, as did his brothers and sisters, acquired a taste for books and an appetite for learning, which he has never lost. To the careful guidance of his parents, and especially to that of his mother, he attributes every success that has crowned his path through life. Like many others of the preceding generation, his hours for study were few and far between, most of his time being spent in learning his trade and working at the blacksmith's forge. His thirst for knowledge was so great, however, that he determined upon the adoption of law as a profession; and, obtaining employment in the office of the county clerk he in leisure hours prosecuted his studies in that direction, afterward completing the course in the law office of Judge John S. Newman. In 1839, after a pretty thorough examination, he was admitted to practice, being then twenty-four years of age. On

Christmas eve of the same year, he was married to Martha Bryan, an intelligent and lovable lady, the daughter of Henry Bryan, who resided near Centerville, and was a government surveyor and leading citizen of Eastern Indiana. Mr. Julian has now been in the practice of law or on the bench for a period of forty years, and expects to "die in the harness," working to the last. Until his twenty-fourth year, Jacob B. Julian resided nearly all the time in Centerville and vicinity, thence removing in 1839 to Muncietown for the purpose of practicing his profession. Remaining, however, only eight months, he returned to Centerville, where he continued to reside, being identified with the interests of that section for more than thirty years thereafter, or until October 28, 1872, when he removed to Indianapolis. In the year 1844 Mr. Julian was elected prosecuting attorney of the Wayne Circuit, then composed of the counties of Wayne, Fayette, Union, Rush, and Decatur, riding on horseback, as was the primitive custom, around the circuit. In this capacity he served two years, with such entire satisfaction to the community that at the expiration of his term, in 1846, he was elected to the state Legislature, and was re-elected in 1848 to the same position. Mr. Julian was largely identified with the best interests of Wayne County, the building of turnpikes and the construction of public improvements. He also took stock in the Indiana Central Railway. From the time of its organization, in 1863, he was for ten years, or until his removal to Indianapolis, president of the First National Bank of Centerville. In 1873 Mr. Julian removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, of which he was one of the original proprietors and founders. It is the seat of the North-western Christian University. Mr. Julian contributed liberally and used every effort to effect its removal from its former location to this charming and picturesque vicinity. In the year 1876 Mr. Julian was made Judge of the Marion Circuit Court, which position he held two years, and in which he added to his reputation as an able lawyer that of an upright judge. In politics Judge Julian was an old-line Whig, and cast his first vote for General William Henry Harrison, in the year 1836, and was identified with the Republican party from its first inception. He represented that party as a delegate to the National Convention held at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated J. C. Fremont. In 1872 he joined the liberal Republican movement and voted for Horace Greeley. His last vote was cast for our own popular statesman, T. A. Hendricks, whom he would like to see again nominated and elected. Judge Julian has one son, John F., now in his fortieth year, who is distinguished for his scholarly attainments and his devotion to business as his father's law partner. Personally, Jacob B. Julian is of the pleasantest, genial type of gentleman, who has an encouraging word and

kindly thought for all who need them. He is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the various courts of the state of Indiana.

JULIAN, GEORGE W., was born on May 5, 1817, about one mile south-west of Centerville, then the shire town of Wayne County, Indiana. His father, Isaac Julian, was a native of North Carolina, and removed to Indiana Territory in the year 1808. The family is of French extraction, the first of the name in America having settled on the eastern shore of Maryland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. A son of his, as appears from Irving's "Life of Washington," was residing in Winchester, Virginia, in 1775, from which place he removed to Randolph County, North Carolina, shortly after Braddock's defeat. Mr. Julian's father, a lineal descendant of his, was prominent among the pioneer settlers of Eastern Indiana. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and, after filling different county offices, was chosen a member of the state Legislature in 1822. He died the year following, when George was six years of age, one of six young children left to the care of a faithful mother, but to an inheritance of poverty and hardship. The history of their early life, if written, were but another chapter from

"The short and simple annals of the poor."

Suffice it to say that, under these adverse influences, George early developed his principal later characteristics. He was diffident to the last degree, but was possessed of a strong will. He was particularly distinguished for diligence and unconquerable perseverance in the path of mental improvement, or in whatever else he undertook to accomplish. After his day's labor in the field, he pored over his tasks till a late hour of the night by the light of a fire kept up by "kindlings," which he regularly prepared as a substitute for the candles which could not be afforded. His only educational privileges were those of the common country schools of the period, and a few good books occasionally borrowed from his neighbors. His principal dependence therefore was self-schooling—ever the grand basis upon which the successful student, whether at home, at school, or at college, must build. From such a preparation his next step was teaching, which he followed with credit about three years. It was during his first school that he signalized himself by successfully resisting a very formidable effort of the "big boys," reinforced by some of the hands then at work on the Cumberland or National Road, to compel him to "treat" on Christmas-day, according to a custom then long prevalent in the West. At the close of this school he engaged himself as "rodman" on the Whitewater Valley Canal,

intending to become a civil engineer, but he only remained in the service about two months; and the subsequent collapse of our grand system of internal improvements proved a sufficient reason for abandoning this enterprise. It was in the spring of 1839, while teaching in Western Illinois, that Mr. Julian began the study of the law, which he prosecuted chiefly without the aid of a preceptor. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1840, and followed his profession, save the interruptions of politics, until the year 1860. Through the influence of early associations, he began his political life as a Whig, and gave his first vote for President to General Harrison. He was completely carried away by the political whirlwind of 1840, but he frankly confesses that the sum of his political knowledge at that time was very small, and that the "hard cider campaign" was not so much a battle for political reform as a grand national frolic. So far as ideas were involved in his support of General Harrison, he simply thought him a poor man, who lived in a log-cabin, and would sympathize with the large class to which he belonged; while, on the other hand, he regarded Van Buren as an aristocrat and a dandy. In the year 1844 he engaged for the first time in active politics. He canvassed his county pretty thoroughly for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and was quite successful on the stump. His reading and reflection since the canvass of 1840 had seriously shaken his faith in the Whig dogmas respecting the tariff, a national bank, and the policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the states; but he entered the canvass of 1844 very zealously, because he believed the triumph of the Democracy would involve the extension of slavery and the danger of a war with Mexico. In spirit and in substance his arguments were identical with those which he urged so vehemently four years later. His opposition to slavery had its genesis in his Quaker training, and the anti-slavery newspapers which fell in his way; and it now became more than ever pronounced through the influence of the writings of Doctor Channing, and the speeches of Adams and Giddings. He made up his mind that he would never vote for another slave-holder for President, and his anti-slavery zeal waxed stronger and stronger, while his faith in the soundness of his early Whig teaching constantly declined. He, however, remained in his party, and in 1845 was chosen as a member of the Legislature from Wayne County, in which he distinguished himself by his advocacy of the abolition of capital punishment, and his support of what was known as the "Butler Bill," by the passage of which one-half the state debt was canceled, and the state thereby saved from the fearful peril of repudiation. In this instance he did not hesitate to act independently of his party and in opposition to its leaders, many of whom opposed this important and laudable measure. In the spring of this

year he was married to Miss Anna E. Finch, of Center-ville, and resumed his professional duties; but it was not easy for him to escape the contagion of politics. The old party issues were fading out of sight. "Cheap postage for the people" was taking its rank as a new and important question. The land policy of the Whigs, which looked to the sale of the public domain as a source of revenue, was fatally threatened by the new issue of land reform, which proposed to set apart the public lands for free homes for the poor, and to derive a revenue from their productive wealth. The prohibition of slavery in the national territories was rapidly becoming an overshadowing issue. In the mean time, as the national canvass of 1848 approached, the nomination of General Taylor for the presidency by the Whigs was seriously threatened. When it became inevitable, Mr. Julian was placed in a very serious dilemma. It brought on a direct conflict between duty and advantage, between conscience and policy, which it was impossible to escape. His resolve previously made, to abjure politics altogether, and that he would never vote for another slave-holder for President, had to be tested. Wayne County was overwhelmingly Whig, and he was exceedingly reluctant to break with his old friends. But they were extremely intolerant. They could not appreciate his scruples about voting for the owner of two hundred slaves, and in the name of their party they demanded his co-operation in the imperative mood. He finally defied them, and declared his independence. He was chosen a delegate to the famous Buffalo convention of 1848, and was afterwards appointed an elector for the Fourth Congressional District of Indiana. One of his old anti-slavery friends furnished him a horse for the canvass, and he at once took the stump, and for about two months made the country vocal with his Free-soil speeches. He traveled on horseback, generally speaking two or three times each day, and from two to three hours at each meeting. He spoke at cross-roads, in barns, in saw-mills, in pork-houses, in carpenter's shops, in any place in which a few or many people would hear him. He was perfectly psychologized by the anti-slavery spirit, and friends and foes were alike astonished at the rapidly unfolding powers of a soul thoroughly awakened by the truth, while the latter were not a little chagrined to find that they had roused a lion when they thought to crush a worm. The result of this canvass was that, as early as the close of the year 1848, Mr. Julian's Free-soil friends nominated him for Congress. Of course no one then dreamed of his election, but in the following spring the Democrats, smarting under their defeat on the issue of the Nicholson letter, and politically powerless in the district, were quite ready to join the Free-soilers in the congressional canvass. Samuel W. Parker, a prominent Whig politician, and regarded by his friends as one of

the best speakers of the West, was the Whig candidate. The canvass was intensely bitter and rancorous. The friends of a life-time, who had become Mr. Julian's enemies the year before, were remorseless in their hostility. The charge of "Abolitionism" was flung at him wherever he went, and it is now impossible to realize the odium then attached to that term in the general opinion. The epithets heaped upon him by the Whig press and politicians of the district were so full of political malice and personal foulness that the fish market would have been ashamed of them. Mr. Julian, however, greatly to the surprise and mortification of his enemies, was elected to the Thirty-first Congress; and no man, of any party, ever charged him with unfaithfulness in that Congress to the principles he had proclaimed at home. Braving all threats and intimidation, he stood shoulder to shoulder with his Free-soil associates in opposing the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the Texas Boundary Bill, the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, and the organization of the House in the interest of slavery. His speeches on the slavery question were able and thorough, and the tone of uncalculating radicalism which pervaded them did much to exile him from public life during the ten following years. His speech on the public lands embodies the leading features of the policy on that subject which has since received the indorsement of all parties, and was declared by some of the leading newspapers of the country to be the most thorough speech ever made on the subject. In the spring of 1851, in compliance with the unanimous wishes of his friends, Mr. Julian became a candidate for re-election. The serious reaction which followed the passage of the compromise measures of the year before had greatly changed the situation; but the Democracy of the district had indorsed his action in Congress, and were ready to stand by him in another race. Mr. Parker was again his competitor, and the contest exceeded the former one in bitterness; but the result would have been more decidedly favorable to Mr. Julian than before but for a faction of intensely pro-slavery Democrats, headed by Oliver P. Morton, afterwards a Senator of the United States, who could not endure the thought of any further alliance with "Abolitionism." Through the influence of this faction, Democratic votes enough were withheld from Mr. Julian to defeat his election. Mr. Julian now resumed his professional labors, and again resolved to have nothing more to do with politics, but, very greatly to his surprise, he was nominated the following year for Vice-president of the United States by the Free-soil National Convention, which met at Pittsburgh on the eighth day of August. He accepted the nomination, and made a vigorous canvass on the stump, extending his labors into Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. It was during this campaign that Mr. Julian delivered an

address at Madison, in this state, upon the political issues of that day, and, in the language of one who heard it, "his logic was as severe and clean cut as blocks of granite ready for the builder's use, and his invective and sarcasm as keen as a Damascus blade." In 1853 Mr. Julian canvassed his congressional district for the purpose of more fully indoctrinating the minds of the people with his own views, and in 1854, when the dogma of "Popular Sovereignty" in the territories sprouted out of the grave of the Wilmot Proviso, and Know-Nothingism made its appearance in our politics, he found it impossible to remain in quiet. The repeal of the Missouri restrictions gave a new impulse to the anti-slavery movement, and if he had so far played the politician as to join the lodges of the new secret order he could easily have been returned to Congress. But he resolved to be true to his convictions of duty, at whatever cost to himself. Nearly all his old anti-slavery friends joined the order, and turned upon him an averted face. The old Whigs were in it almost to a man, as were a very large proportion of the Democrats, but he fought it with all his powers of argument and invective from the very beginning to the end of its life. As a Western politician, outside of the Democratic party, he stood single-handed and alone, and in his worst estate, according to his own story, he had not to exceed a dozen political friends left in the state. But he kept up the fight without flinching, and was as proud of his final vindication as his political enemies were mortified and chagrined. His anti-Know-Nothing speech delivered at Indianapolis on the 29th of June, 1855, and published at the time in the *National Era* and *Facts for the People*, was considered by many the ablest argument extant against that organization, which, for a time, so remarkably took possession of the public mind. It also had its value as a just and stinging rebuke of his anti-slavery friends for their temporizing policy. In the canvass of 1854 they were generally willing to accept a position of subordination, and even of silence, under the new captains who commanded them, lest the pro-slavery prejudices of the people should be roused and their anti-slavery progress hindered. In many localities they allowed themselves to be so complicated with county offices and peculiar local arrangements that it was not thought wise for an anti-slavery man to officiate as a leader. All this was graphically set forth in the speech referred to, while it gave mortal offense to the political trimmers and demagogues who succeeded in making the repeal of the Missouri Compromise the sole issue with slavery, instead of dealing with it as a single link in a great chain of measures aiming at the absolute supremacy of the slave power, and thus inviting a resistance commensurate with that policy. In 1856 Mr. Julian found it quite as difficult to stand aloof from politics as he had in the two preceding years. The

strange dispensation ushered in by the disruption of the Whig party and the Know-Nothing movement was passing away, but its shadow remained. His uncompromising course in the past, and the signs of his growing popularity through the general acceptance of his views, made his active participation in politics exceedingly offensive to the political managers of what was called the "anti-Nebraska" or Fusion movements of the state, but the managers were obliged to accept the inevitable. He attended the first National Republican Convention, at Pittsburgh, on the 22d of February, and was one of its vice-presidents. He was made chairman of the committee on organization, through whose plan of action the party took life and form, and afterward fully justified the ideas he had espoused so zealously, by the platform adopted at Philadelphia, in the convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton. But the breach between him and the Indiana leaders remained open. The hand of Know-Nothingism was still seen in their movements. In the spring of this year they called a convention at Indianapolis, which dodged all the slavery issues except the single one of "Free Kansas." It expressly voted down a proposition to accept even the name Republican, while the Silver-grey Whigs and Fillmore Know-Nothings of the state were recognized as brethren in full communion. At least one man nominated on the state ticket was an avowed Fillmore man, whilst both Fillmore and anti-Fillmore men were chosen as delegates to Philadelphia and for electors for the state. The strongest pro-slavery portions of the state were abandoned in the canvass because of their strength. Southern Indiana was mainly given over to the tender mercies of Fillmore Know-Nothingism and Buchanan Democracy. The country south of the national road was forbidden ground to anti-slavery speakers, lest success should be imperiled by proclaiming the truth. Neither the economical nor the moral bearings of the slavery question were much discussed, whilst the real issues tendered in national platform were rarely stated from the stump. Elaborate disclaimers of "Abolitionism" were the order of the day, while the people were told that the Republican party only opposed the further extension of slavery, which the old Whig and Democratic parties had done years before, and that it was decidedly opposed to amalgamation, or setting the negroes free. Indeed, so cowardly were the Republican leaders that they systematically suppressed their own electoral ticket during the canvass, until the October election put an end to all hope of a union with the Fillmore party. Such was Indiana Republicanism in 1856, with Oliver P. Morton at its head, and in full sympathy with its spirit and policy. Of course, Mr. Julian could have no sympathy whatever with such tactics. He labored, however, for the success of the ticket, and did his ut-

most to counteract a policy which he believed at once so false and so fatal, but it was in vain. The ticket was overwhelmingly defeated; and while it was afterwards confessed by intelligent and fair-minded Republicans that the campaign had been a mistake, and that the state could have been carried by a bolder fight, the political managers were not in the least conciliated by their humiliating failure, but were even more hostile than ever to Mr. Julian and the principles for which he had contended. During the following year he made a number of speeches in his congressional district, including a very carefully considered one delivered in Henry County on the 4th of July. It was a pretty thorough analysis and review of Indiana politics during the three previous years, and an attempt to point out the lesson to be gathered by the mistakes and blunders of the political leaders. He attended the Republican state convention at Indianapolis on the 4th of March, 1858, which was called by the same class of politicians who had ruled the party since 1854. The Know Nothing heresy was now out of the way, but they still wished to rid themselves of the anti-slavery principles so broadly laid down in the Republican national platform, and substitute the issue of popular sovereignty in the territories. They not only succeeded in this, but made the non-admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution the sole issue of the canvass. The ticket nominated was a Douglas ticket, although every man on it was an old Whig, and the campaign opened under the shadow of the defeat which followed this effort to achieve a victory by running away from the principles of Republicanism, and forming a new party on a platform fashioned out of tariff Whiggery and Douglas Democracy. Mr. Julian now had little hope of seeing the Republicans of Indiana take their stand along with those of other Northern States through any efforts he could make; but his own congressional district was fully with him in principle and policy. At the earnest and united solicitation of his friends, he consented to become a candidate for Congress, and made a more vigorous and thorough canvass of his district prior to the nominating convention than he had ever done before. His competitors were Kilgore, Grose, and Holloway, with Morton as a possible reserve; and the popular tide set so strongly in his favor that he was only defeated by a perfect concentration of the strength of all his competitors. During this and the following year he did his utmost, by public speeches and articles for the press, to prevent the Republicans of Indiana from beating a still further retreat from their principles, but his labors were not very successful. The Legislature of Indiana, in February of that year, indorsed the principles of "Squatter Sovereignty" by an overwhelming majority, and even the better class of Republican papers urged the abandonment of congressional prohibition of slavery

in the territories. Mr. Julian's own congressional district, however, still remained steadfast, and in the spring of 1860 he was nominated for Congress by a very large majority. He was triumphantly elected in the fall, but his vote fell a little below that cast for the general ticket, owing to the concentrated opposition of old fossil Whiggery and Know-Nothingism as they tumbled into the ditch together. On reaching Washington in the spring of 1861, Mr. Julian was greatly surprised and disappointed by the systematic efforts of the politicians he had vanquished at home to control the civil and military patronage of his district. He had hoped for an end to the old strife, and that he would be accorded the right which the usages of politics gave to members of Congress in such matters. This did not suit the purposes of his foes, and it unavoidably led to still fiercer conflicts between him and them. He accepted their gage of battle, and for many years following, as will be seen, was obliged to encounter their most desperate and unrelenting efforts to crush him. As a member of the Thirty-seventh Congress, Mr. Julian ranked among the foremost as an able and uncompromising Republican. He decidedly condemned Mr. Lincoln's "Border State" policy, and all temporizing measures. He sought an early occasion to expose the hypocrisy of Secretary Cameron, in pretending to favor an anti-slavery war policy. On the 20th of September he offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill so amending the Fugitive Slave act of 1850 as to forbid the return of fugitives without proof first being made by the claimant of his loyalty to the government. As a member of the Committee on Public Lands, he assisted in maturing the Homestead Bill, which afterwards became a law. He was chosen by the speaker a member of the Joint Select Committee on the Conduct of the War, which gratified him much, as it gave him a place behind the scenes, where he could know something of the movements of our armies and the secrets of our policy; and the revelations which were made to that committee fully confirmed him in his suspicions as to the lack of capacity or want of earnestness on the part of General McClellan. On the 14th of January, 1862, he delivered his speech "On the Cause and Cure of our National Troubles," in which he insisted upon the radical policy, that was finally adopted, of striking at slavery as the cause of the war, the arming of the negroes as soldiers, and the confiscation of property owned by men who had taken up arms against the government. Like his other speeches during the struggle, it breathed the spirit of liberty, and had the merit of careful thought, methodical arrangement, and a remarkably clear and forcible diction. Large editions of it were circulated, and it doubtless played its part in creating the public opinion which finally found expres-

sion in the action of Congress in inaugurating a more vigorous policy. On the 23d of May following, he again addressed the House, and in a tone of still more intense earnestness. In referring to the language then so current about the sacredness of the Constitution, he said: "It will not be forgotten that the red-handed murderers and thieves who set the Rebellion on foot went out of the Union yelping for the Constitution, which they had conspired to overthrow by the blackest perjury and treason that ever confronted the Almighty." This speech was the key-note of his approaching congressional canvass, in which the opposition to him was more rancorous than ever before. The hostility of the Democrats was a gentle zephyr in comparison with the blazing wrath of the Republican leaders, who were now determined, at all hazards, to compass his overthrow. But he dealt with them unsparingly on the stump, avowing the broadest radicalism, denouncing General McClellan as a military fraud, and demanding the employment of all the resources of the nation in crushing the Rebellion. His majority was only one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and nothing saved him from defeat but perfect courage and absolute defiance of his enemies. He had against him the general drift of events in this dark year for the Republican cause, the commissioner of patents and his followers, Governor Morton and his instrumentalities, the Indiana Central Railway, which he had offended by defeating its wishes in the matter of route agencies, nine of the twelve Republican papers in the district, and nearly all of its politicians, including the trained leaders whose desperate energy and cunning had pursued him for a dozen years or more. His triumph in this contest had no taint of compromise in it, and he considered it the most honorable event in his career. During the Thirty-eighth Congress much of Mr. Julian's time was employed in the investigations of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which he was again appointed a member by the speaker of the House on its organization. On the 18th of January, 1863, he delivered a speech on "The Rebellion—the Mistakes of the Past and the Duty of the Present," being a review of the political and military situation, and an unsparing arraignment of Democratic policy and Republican conservatism, based upon knowledge supplied by the investigations of that committee. In the summer of that year, when John Morgan and his men entered Indiana, he enlisted with other volunteers at the call of the Governor, and remained in the service eight days. On the 14th of December following, he reported a bill in Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and endeavored to secure its passage, but failed. As chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, to which position he had been appointed by Speaker Colfax, he reported a bill in January, 1864, to extend the Homestead Law of 1862 to

the forfeited and confiscated lands of those engaged in the Rebellion. It was a very radical and sweeping proposition, which he had considered with great care, and he discussed it pretty thoroughly in a speech delivered on the 18th of March. The bill passed the House on the 12th of May, Mr. Julian making the closing speech, in which he was frequently interrupted by Wood, of New York, and Mallory, of Kentucky, but he fully sustained himself in the debate. On the 19th of May, Mr. Mallory renewed the controversy, charging Mr. Julian with falsehood and forgery, in putting into the report of the previous debate language personally offensive to him, which had not been uttered on the floor. After he had freely indulged his bad temper, and proved the truth of his charges, as he seemed to think, by calling his party associates as witnesses, Mr. Julian disproved them by counter testimony, and, finally, by producing the *Globe* report, which fully sustained his declarations, and overwhelmed his Kentucky antagonist with humiliation and shame. In the mean time, another congressional canvass was pending. In this contest Colonel Solomon Meredith, who had been made a brigadier-general through the influence of Governor Morton and other friends, was Mr. Julian's competitor. The opposition to him was now more furious than ever. The selection of Colonel Meredith as Mr. Julian's competitor showed the utter desperation of the political managers, whose hostility had become a consuming passion; but they were again disappointed. Mr. Julian was renominated by a majority of more than fifteen hundred votes, and re-elected in the fall by more than seven thousand. During the closing months of the Thirty-eighth and the first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, Mr. Julian gave his particular attention to the subject of our mineral lands. The question was, whether the fee of these lands should be vested in the miners, as in the case of agricultural lands and those containing iron, copper, and lead, or be retained in the government, leaving the miners a mere right of possession, under regulations to be prescribed by themselves. It was a new question and a very important one, upon which opinions were much divided; but Mr. Julian espoused the policy of sale, as the only one which would promote security of titles, permanent settlements, and thorough development. He argued the question very fully and forcibly in a speech delivered in the House on the 9th of February, 1865, and in a report from his committee incorporating the bill submitted by him on the subject. Through the hostile tactics of the delegates from California and Nevada his bill was defeated, after an angry debate, in which he paid his respects to those who actively opposed it; but he had the satisfaction of seeing the triumph of the principle of ownership in fee, which he had been the first to espouse, while the cumbersome and complicated machinery of the measure

which became a law was afterwards confessed in repeated efforts to amend it, so as to satisfy the miners and increase the product of the mines. On the 17th of February, Mr. Julian addressed the House on "Radicalism and Conservatism—the Truth of History Vindicated," in which he exercised his customary freedom of speech. While his words met a cordial response from the people, they were very offensive to the conservative leaders at home, whose hostility was thus still further aggravated. During the spring of the year Mr. Julian remained in Washington in attendance upon the sessions of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and was there at the assassination of President Lincoln. During the afternoon of the next day he attended a caucus of radical Republicans, which met for the purpose of considering the necessity for a new Cabinet; and the Committee on the Conduct of the War, of which the new President had been a member, twice met him in special consultation about the situation, and listened believingly to his talk about making "treason odious." He was very cordial to the committee, and seemed to be intensely in earnest; but, a few days afterwards, on the occasion of his meeting the Indiana delegation, he had radically changed his base. In the month of May the Committee on the Conduct of the War completed its final report, which was published in eight volumes, embodying valuable materials for any trustworthy history of the war. On his return home in July, Mr. Julian opened his campaign in favor of negro suffrage. The public mind was by no means prepared for so radical a policy, even in his own congressional district. Many of the most decided anti-slavery men thought it premature, while the Republican politicians were very hostile to it; but for more than three months he faced the question in all its aspects on the stump, and dealt with it without favor or fear. The people were ready to listen to his arguments, and the tide was at last so evidently turning in his favor that, on the 28th of September, Governor Morton made an elaborate speech at Richmond, in which he condemned the whole theory of Republican reconstruction, as subsequently carried out, and opposed the policy of negro suffrage by arguments which seemed to be regarded as overwhelming. Mr. Julian replied to him sharply in two leading newspaper articles, while he made the Richmond speech a text for a still more thorough discussion of the issue on the stump; and at the close of his canvass the Republicans of his district were as nearly a unit in his favor as a party can be made respecting a controverted doctrine. On the 17th of November, by special invitation from the citizens of Indianapolis, and members of the Legislature then in session, Mr. Julian spoke at length in that city on the subject of "Reconstruction and Suffrage." Strong efforts were made by the Johnsonized Republicans to prevent him from being heard, but his audience was a fine

one, and he was listened to for two hours, and enthusiastically applauded. Without indulging in any personalities, he analyzed unsparingly the doctrines of Governor Morton's Richmond speech, and thus still further offended that gentleman and his particular friends. The Indianapolis *Journal* went into spasms of wrath, and declared that he had "the temper of a hedgehog, the adhesiveness of a bramble, the vanity of a peacock, the vindictiveness of a corsair, the hypocrisy of Aminadab Sleek, and the duplicity of the devil." The *Journal's* writhings showed that Mr. Julian's speech hurt its mentor, and those who followed his teachings. The facts in detail which make up the history of these remarkable strifes between Mr. Julian and prominent members of the Republican party can not here be given, but they are in his possession, and will bear witness that his great offense was his unflinching devotion to what he believed to be the truth, and his refusal, under all circumstances, to become the tool of men whom he regarded as mercenary and unprincipled. On the 16th of January, 1866, Mr. Julian made a very thorough speech on "Suffrage in the District of Columbia," which was extensively circulated. On the 29th of the same month he spoke on the joint resolution reported by the Committee on Reconstruction for an amendment to the Constitution; and although the views he expressed did not then prevail, they were afterwards fully vindicated by the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and are now unquestioned. In March following, at the request of intelligent working-men in the employment of the government, he introduced a bill making eight hours a day's work in the navy-yards of the United States. He had not given much thought to the necessity for such legislation in this country, but the eight-hour movement seemed to him an augury of good to the working classes, as the ten-hour movement had proved itself to be twenty odd years before; and he was quite willing to embody the question in a legislative proposition, and thus invite its discussion and the settlement of it upon its merits. Early in the Thirty-ninth Congress he reported a bill dedicating to homestead settlement all the unsold public lands in the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Florida, aggregating about forty-seven million acres. These lands were liable to purchase in large tracts by speculators whenever the machinery of the land department should be restored to these states; and it was to avert this great mischief, and secure these lands as homesteads for the poor of the South, black and white, that this measure was proposed. It passed the House by a large majority on the 7th of February, and the Senate subsequently, and became a law. On the 16th of March he made an important report, as chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, on the subject of land bounties for soldiers. Petitions were then pouring into both Houses of Congress praying an

equalization of bounties among soldiers of the late war, and that this might be done in grants of land, in conformity to the policy of the government in dealing with the soldiers of previous wars. His report showed by conclusive facts and figures that the attempt to carry out this policy would prove cruel mockery of the soldier, while it would completely overthrow the policy of our homestead, and pre-emption laws; but it recognized the justice of equalization, and recommended that this should be done in money. The effect of this report was remarkable. The soldiers throughout the country were the first to accept its conclusions, while the members of both Houses of Congress promptly followed them in their entire change of base. This was exceedingly gratifying to him, for he saw that he had completely thwarted a movement which threatened the complete spoliation of the public domain. In response to the wishes of the soldiers, he introduced a bill for the equalization of their bounties in money, at the rate of eight and one-third dollars per month for the service rendered. This bill, which was referred to the Military Committee of the House, was reported favorably with some amendments, and subsequently passed that body as General Schenck's bill. During the latter part of April, Mr. Julian delivered a speech on the "Punishment of the Rebel Leaders," in which he demanded "the ordinary administration of justice against the most extraordinary national criminals," and declared that "the treason spun from their brains, and deliberately fashioned into the bloody warp and woof of a four years' war, and the winding-sheet of a half a million of men, ought to be branded by the nation a crime." To many this speech will now seem savage, if not blood-thirsty, but the state of the country and the temper of the times must be considered when forming an opinion of it; and the further fact must be considered, that Mr. Julian never minces matters, but speaks his sentiments in the strongest language he can employ. In June he addressed the House on the question of negro suffrage in the lately revolted states. The course of events at this time had forced this question upon the serious consideration of Congress. It did not seem possible much longer to evade it; and yet many Republicans were halting between two opinions. Mr. Julian believed the great danger of the hour was timidity, and his argument was a very vigorous and telling plea for political courage in applying the principles of democracy to the work of governing the states lately in rebellion. During the latter part of July, Mr. Julian was involved in a debate with the California delegation, which consumed the morning hour of three successive days. It grew out of a bill to quiet land titles in that state, and related to the right of pre-emption on the Suscal Rancho, which he argued at length, but the delegates from California solicited members with such industry and perti-

nacity that the House finally voted against the asserted right, by a majority of three to one. This was the entering wedge to other wrongs upon the rights of settlers which the country has since witnessed; but Mr. Julian's action was approved by the people of California, while the delegates who fought him so desperately were retired to private life. In the election of this year, Mr. Julian was chosen by over six thousand majority. On his return to Washington in December, he was gratified at the change of feeling among members respecting the fourteenth constitutional amendment, while the policy of treating the lately rebellious states as territories was rapidly gaining ground. Early in the session he reported a carefully considered bill embodying this policy, which was quite favorably received by the press, and on the 28th of January, 1867, he addressed the House in support of it, and in opposition to the measures of Stevens and Ashley. Such, however, was the chaos of opinion on the question of reconstruction, that all these bills were finally superseded by the passage of the military bill. He considered this bill utterly indefensible on principle, that it was completely at war with the genius and spirit of our institutions; but after every other had failed, and the amendment of Mr. Shellabarger securing the ballot to the negro had been adopted, he gave it his support. It was during this winter that his old political enemies at home made a new and very formidable political demonstration against him. Their tactics thus far, including the resort to the bludgeon, had failed. It was evident that he was completely master of the situation in his district, but, if the Legislature could be prevailed upon so to redistrict the state as to deprive him of his strength, their purpose might still be accomplished. In this enterprise they succeeded. Three counties of his district that gave him a majority of nearly five thousand were taken from him, while four others where added in which he was personally unacquainted, and which gave an aggregate Democratic majority of about fifteen hundred votes. During the latter part of this session of Congress, Mr. Julian reported a bill, which passed, amending the Southern Homestead Law so as to require an oath of loyalty by the party applying for its benefit. In the brief session of the Fortieth Congress, which immediately followed the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth, he reported a bill on the subject of agricultural college scrip, which became a law, and thus prevented the wholesale issue of such scrip by the President to the states lately in rebellion. In the organization of the House in December he was again placed at the head of the Committee on Public Lands, and was also made a member of the Committee on Education and Labor. On the 11th of the month he obtained the floor for the purpose of noticing a fling in the *New York Tribune* at the Indiana delegation for their vote, just given, in favor of impeaching the Pres-

ident. He made a condensed summary of the reasons which prompted that vote, and paid his respects to the President in a way decidedly pleasing to the Republican side of the House. On the 20th of December the House Committee on Public Lands authorized him to report his bill, previously introduced, forbidding the further sale of our public lands, except as provided for in our pre-emption and homestead laws. This was really a great and far-reaching measure, proposing to make the Homestead Law what it should have been in the beginning. Near the close of the previous Congress he had reported a bill declaring forfeited to the United States about five million acres of land granted by Congress in 1856 to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, to aid them in building certain railroads, and which grants had lapsed by failure to comply with their conditions. On reaching the measure in its order, he debated the question at length, and was bitterly opposed by Washburn, Bingham, and Blaine, but his bill passed the House. In the latter part of February, Mr. Julian was selected by the speaker as a member of the Committee of Seven to prepare articles impeaching Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. On the 6th of March he addressed the House at length on his bill dedicating the public lands to actual settlement, and the speech was made a Republican campaign document for the presidential canvass of this year, and was widely circulated. In order to guard against the passage of another land bounty bill, which the House Committee on Military Affairs reported, he prepared another report on the subject, more fully demonstrating the mischief of such a policy than he did in his report two years before. Early in June he gave particular attention to our Indian treaty policy, already referred to, and, after a sharp and telling debate in the House, he succeeded in carrying a joint resolution which led the way to the final abandonment of that policy. He also reported a bill, which passed, relieving honorably discharged soldiers of the late war from the payment of the fees required of other parties under the Homestead Law. In the spring of this year he was overwhelmingly renominated for Congress, notwithstanding the effort to defeat him by the project of reconstructing his district, and on his return home he opened the canvass by a very vigorous speech at Shelbyville, in which he dealt severely with the record of the Democratic party on the subject of the public lands. He was elected by a small majority, notwithstanding the district had been formed expressly to defeat him. The bitterness of this canvass was so unmeasured that on the 25th of October he delivered a speech at Dublin briefly reviewing his congressional career, and showing how, in each successive contest, the warfare against him had increased in bitterness as it declined in power, while he vigorously defended himself against the false charges of his enemies,

and vindicated his conduct and his motives. On the 8th of December following he proposed the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, giving the right of suffrage to all citizens of the United States, without any distinction or discrimination whatever founded on race, color, or sex. This was the first distinct proposition ever made for the enfranchisement of women. After the subsequent ratification of the fifteenth amendment, securing the right of suffrage to the negro, he proposed a sixteenth amendment, in the exact form of the fifteenth, granting the right of suffrage to women. On the 5th of February he delivered his speech entitled "How to Resume Specie Payments." In the Fortieth Congress he was again made chairman of the Land Committee, and further honored by a place on the Committee on Reconstruction. On the 22d of March he introduced a bill striking the word "white" from our naturalization laws, and forbidding any distinction or discrimination founded on color or races in their administration. During this short session he was also able to save some millions of acres of the public domain from the clutches of monopolists, by securing the adoption of a proviso to several large grants, requiring the sales to be made to actual settlers only, in quantities not greater than a quarter section, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre. On his return home Mr. Julian found himself so prostrated by overwork, and so constantly harassed by place hunters, that he resolved upon a journey to the Pacific coast as a means of recreation and rest. He started on the 10th of June and was absent nearly three months, spending most of his time in California, but visiting Oregon and Washington Territory. He failed in his purpose, and on his return was unable to bestow his customary attention upon his constituents. On reaching Washington in December, he found himself unfit for business, and he spent the greater part of the winter of 1869-70 in New York in quest of medical aid. While in the city the question of his renomination had to be considered, and after much hesitation he finally announced himself as a candidate. He was anxious to complete some important measures of reform in our land policy, and he greatly desired to rebuke the course his enemies had pursued in the previous canvass. But his health was so utterly broken down that he could neither manage the canvass nor acquit himself with any credit if again elected; and he saw, too late, the great mistake he had made in not promptly declining the race. Through some unseen influence nearly all the Republican papers in the district suddenly wheeled into line against him, and the Cincinnati *Gazette*, always hitherto friendly, now opened its batteries against him. The tactics of his enemies at home were unscrupulous to the last degree, and while he was scarcely able to be out of bed, and his services were constantly demanded in the Land Committee and

that on reconstruction, he was obliged to keep up a constant correspondence with his friends at home, and supervise the canvass so far as it was possible. Having entered into this fight, he was intensely anxious to win, and it seemed to him impossible to abandon the unfinished legislative projects upon which his heart was set; but when the news came announcing his defeat he accepted it as a blessed deliverance. It seemed to him and his friends that his life had been saved by the event. He could not help feeling the great injustice done him after so many years of hard and faithful service, and at the moment of his perfect vindication by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, when it seemed to him his triumph should have been signal. But he was perfectly reconciled to the idea of retirement and rest. The district convention indorsed his course in Congress, and his letter to the convention, cordially acquiescing in the result, left him still the favorite of his constituents. During the session of the Forty-first Congress his bill forbidding the sale of public lands, save to actual settlers, passed the House, though in a modified form. Another important measure previously introduced by him also passed, declaring that a settlement under the pre-emption law shall be deemed a contract between the settler and the government, and shall create a vested right of property which can only be diverted by his failure to comply with the conditions of the law. He also reported from his committee a very important bill defining swamp and overflowed lands. During the following session he found it necessary to prepare another report against land bounties to soldiers; and, in order to pacify the advocates of such bounties, he introduced a bill amending the Homestead Law by deducting their term of service from the time of settlement required. On the 21st of January he delivered another speech on the land question in which he dealt with the whole subject more thoroughly than ever before. Large editions of it were circulated in English and German. On the 20th he moved to strike the word "male" from the suffrage clause of the bill for the government of the District of Columbia, on which the yeas were fifty-five. On the last night of the session his bill defining swamp and overflowed lands was reached, and, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass it, the yeas were ninety-seven and the nays sixty. On a similar motion as to his bill to prevent the sale of public lands, except to actual settlers, the vote stood one hundred and nine yeas to sixty-nine nays. These were very gratifying votes to him, as they clearly indicated the early triumph of these important measures. It was during this session that General Grant and Babcock inaugurated the San Domingo project, and that Sumner was degraded from the chairmanship of his committee; and Mr. Julian retired to private life just as the "irrepressible conflict" began to develop itself

between the element of reform in the Republican party and the leadership that sought to hide its sins under the mantle of its past achievements. Mr. Julian's congressional career was now closed. In the beginning public opinion was overwhelmingly and fiercely against him, but he resolved, at whatever cost, to revolutionize that opinion, and reconstruct it in conformity with his own earnest convictions, and he wore himself out in the complete abandon of himself to the task. From the beginning to the end of the struggle, the politicians of the district were against him, and they were numerous and formidable, while he was obliged to stand single-handed and alone as the champion of his cause in debate. Probably no congressional district in the Union was ever the theater of so much hard toil by a single man; but he succeeded in his undertaking. Step by step he saw his constituents march up to his position, and the old "burnt district" at last completely disenthralled and transfigured by the faithful and ceaseless administration of anti-slavery truth. He saw slavery itself perish, but he never fought it as the champion of "one idea." He regarded the abolition of the chattel slavery of the Southern negro as simply the introduction and prelude to a far grander movement, looking to the emancipation of all races from all forms of slavery; and when he went out of Congress he could point with satisfaction and pride to the record he had made in the practical illustration of this truth. He believed in the "rights of men," whether trampled down by Southern slave-holders, the monopolists of our public domain, the remorseless power of corporate wealth, the legalized robbery of a protective tariff, or the power of concentrated capital in alliance with labor-saving machinery. During the summer of 1871, Mr. Julian supervised the publication of a volume of his principal speeches. In the fall he prepared an article for the press, which attracted a good deal of attention, entitled, "Wanted! Another New Dispensation." In this article he foreshadowed his future course by pointing out the reforms which the Republican party should espouse as the condition of its continuance in power. He insisted that the party needed a "new dispensation" in the direction of tariff reform, in its land policy, in the reform of our civil service, and respecting the labor question. These points were set forth in detail and with emphasis. He did not propose the disruption of the Republican party, and did not desire it; but he insisted that it could only continue to govern the country on the condition of radically reconstructing its ideas and policy in conformity with the views he expressed. Early in the year 1872 Mr. Julian visited Washington, and conferred with Trumbull, Schurz, and Sumner about the political condition. While there he was urged by leading Republicans from different parts of Indiana to become a candidate for Congress-

man at large under the new apportionment, and after much hesitation he gave his consent; but on further reflection he finally sent a telegram to Mr. W. P. Fishback, of the Indianapolis *Journal*, the day before the State Convention met, positively forbidding the use of his name. He wanted the compliment, but could not consistently accept it, as he had fully made up his mind that he would not support General Grant for the presidency, if nominated, as it was now certain he would be. His conduct towards Sumner, and his alliance with the "Senatorial Group," had rendered this morally impossible. In the latter part of March he fully committed himself to the Liberal Republican movement in a published letter, defining his position, and giving his reasons in very strong and earnest words. He separated himself from the old party with the sincerest regret. His revolt against its discipline painfully reminded him of his experience in 1848, and he had never dreamed of being again called to a fierce conflict with old and dear friends. No public man in the party in the state had a better record, or had won a fairer national reputation. The party was in the pride of its power, with great deeds behind it, accustomed to have its own way, and as able as it was willing to crush all dissent in its ranks. He had been with it and of it in all its achievements, and could not fail to see that in facing the wrath and scorn of such an organization, and joining hands with its foes, he would be obliged to taste political death. He could not fail to see that his Republican friends every-where would become his unrelenting foes; but he saw no honorable way of escape, and with an unflinching purpose he resolved to face all the consequences of his decision. In this loyalty to his convictions, and disloyalty to his party, it was enough for him to know that he performed the bravest and most praiseworthy act of his life. He attended the Cincinnati Convention of the 1st of May, in which he worked hard for the nomination of Adams. Notwithstanding his failing health, he opened the canvass in July in a speech at Indianapolis, which was published in the Liberal newspapers, and widely circulated as a campaign document. He continued on the stump till the close of the canvass, constantly encountering torrents of abuse and defamation. The venom of his old Republican friends even surpassed that which confronted the Abolitionists in their early experience. The leaders of Grantism set all the canons of decency at defiance in their efforts to blacken his character. The Republican editors and orators of the state branded him as a "renegade," an "apostate," and a "rebel." They said he had left the party because he failed to get the nomination for Congressman at large, and repeated and reiterated the statement throughout the entire campaign; and yet they well knew this statement to be false, and that he

had peremptorily declined to be a candidate. But he fully availed himself of the right of self-defense on the stump, meeting his assailants with the effective weapons of argument, invective, and ridicule, while their prolonged howl bore witness to the completeness of his work. During the following winter Mr. Julian prepared a thorough article, which appeared in the New York *Tribune*, in opposition to a land bounty bill which had passed the House, and was then pending in the Senate. The article was printed as a tract by the New York Land Reform Association, and incorporated by the Senate Committee on Public Lands into its adverse report on the House Bill, which was thus finally defeated. In September, 1873, he delivered a very carefully considered and elaborate speech on current political topics, at Rockville, Indiana. During this and the three or four following years he devoted much of his time to a course of general reading, which his long political life had hitherto made impossible. In June, 1874, he attended a general anti-slavery reunion at Chicago, in which he spoke on "The Lessons of the Anti-slavery Conflict." During the month of August he made a series of speeches in behalf of women suffrage, in Michigan, the question having become a practical one in that state by a proposed Constitutional amendment. In the fall of this year he discussed the same question in a series of speeches in Iowa. In October, 1875, he delivered an address, which he had prepared with much thought and care, before the anti-slavery reunion in Greensboro, and in February, 1876, he delivered the same at Spiceland, and before the literary societies of the Northwestern Christian University. In April he visited New York and Washington, and conferred with prominent Liberals as to the political outlook. He looked forward with hope to the New York conference of Liberals, which was to meet in May, but was completely in the fog as to the course which coming developments might make it his duty to pursue. He was willing to support Adams or Bristow, but fully determined not to support any man whose election would prolong the rule of Grantism. The nomination of Hayes and Tilden added new complications, and divided and embarrassed independent voters in reaching their final conclusions; but, having faith in Governor Tilden as the champion of political reform, and believing that Hayes would prove the instrument of the political leaders who had finally accepted him as their candidate, Mr. Julian determined to support the former. Soon after this decision he began the preparation of a strong political speech, which he delivered in the Opera-house in Indianapolis on the 26th of August, to a magnificent audience. He thoroughly argued the pending political issues from his independent stand-point, and while vividly portraying the profligacy of Grantism during the previous eight years, and clearly presenting his reasons for support-

ing Governor Tilden, he condemned the machinery of both the old political parties, and expressly reserved his entire political independence. In style, method of discussion, the skillful marshaling of facts, force of argument, and effectiveness of appeal, it decidedly commended itself to the people. In speaking of it, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* declared that in "elegance of diction it excels any address made in the present campaign, and is worthy of the pen of Addison or Steele. In incisive arguments and trenchant sarcasm it is equal to the best efforts of Burke or Grattan; and its inexorable logic reminds one of Webster and Calhoun." Through the agency of the Associated Press it appeared in the leading newspapers of the country, and was largely circulated as a campaign document in the state; while the National Democratic Committee afterwards printed and circulated in pamphlet the enormous number of two million copies during the campaign. No speech ever delivered in this country had a greater circulation, unless, possibly, it be that of Sumner on the "Barbarism of Slavery." He continued on the stump till the close of the canvass, and was universally accorded the credit of very effective service. After the election, when the result became doubtful, he visited New Orleans, at the request of Mr. Hewitt, for the purpose of watching the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board, and securing, if possible, a fair count of the vote. He remained there nearly a month, and on his return, at the request of the Indiana Democratic state central committee, prepared an elaborate speech, in which he overhauled the action of Mr. Sherman and his associates, in pettifoggery their cause and evading an honest search after the truth; exposed the knavery of the Returning Board in its organization, and in hiding its performances under the mantle of darkness; pointed out the autocratic power of the state Republican officials, and painted the rule of lawlessness and crime which had afflicted the people for years; and triumphantly met the charge of Democratic intimidation by fact, argument, and ridicule. He closed this remarkable speech by quoting and adopting these words from another: "Whosoever hath the gift of tongue, let him use it; whosoever can wield the pen of the ready writer, let him dip it in the ink-horn; whosoever hath a sword, let him gird it on, for the crisis demands our highest exertions, physical and moral." The address was delivered at Indianapolis on the eighth day of January, 1877, before one of the largest gatherings ever held in the state. During the year 1877 Mr. Julian remained at home and gave his entire attention to private affairs. Since that time he has written a number of leading articles for our principal periodicals, chiefly on political and reformatory topics, which have attracted a good deal of attention, and considerably added to his reputation as a thinker and writer. His mind is as vigorous

as ever, and gives promise of his continued activity and usefulness. His private life has always been above reproach. While he is no trimmer, but one of the most positive of men, he possesses a kind heart, strong social qualities, and a faculty of attaching himself to good men of all creeds and opinions. He has great tenacity of purpose; has strong convictions, and a disposition to battle for them to the end. He possesses strong domestic traits, and no home is happier than his. His first wife died in 1860, and three years later he was married to his present wife, a daughter of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, and a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Julian removed from his old home, in Wayne County, to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, where he now spends most of his time, in the companionship of his family and his books.

JULIAN, JOHN FINLEY, lawyer, of Indianapolis, was born at Centreville, Wayne County, Indiana. He is a son of Judge Jacob Burnet Julian and Martha (Bryan) Julian, both natives of the same county, and identified, as were their parents, who settled there in 1806, with the interests of Eastern Indiana. The Julians are descendants of a French Huguenot family. The earliest one of whom any trace has been preserved is Pierre St. Julien, who was engaged in the struggle between James and King William, and who fought under the latter at the battle of the Boyne. Even after the ascendancy of the latter life was not pleasant for Protestants in Ireland, and some of the family removed to the Carolinas in the early part of the last century; and when the West became open to settlement, they went thither. His paternal grandmother was descended from the Hoovers and Waymiers, both of German ancestry. On his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Henry Bryan, an accomplished gentleman and scholar, was a government surveyor, being of the Bryans of Belfast, Ireland; and the father of his grandmother, William Crawford, was from the same place. Mr. Crawford was a soldier in our Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was one of the first settlers of the Indiana Territory. John Finley Julian was educated at the Town Academy, afterwards the Whitewater College, in Centreville, under the immediate care of Miss Mary Thorpe and Doctor Cyrus Nutt, both of whom have passed away, but have left a fragrant name behind them. At a later period he attended Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, during the presidency of the celebrated Horace Mann. Here he took a classical course. He had by this time imbibed a strong love of reading, and has since been a great buyer and devourer of books. He

is also fond of newspapers, and was at one time a correspondent and newspaper reporter of the press. On leaving school, his first step was to enter his father's law office, where he applied himself assiduously to learn, not only the reasons and the precedents in jurisprudence, but the practice of the courts. For the latter purpose his father's place offered excellent advantages, as he had at the time a large and varied business. Mr. Julian was admitted to the bar in 1862, and, with the exception of a couple of years during the war, when he was in the military service for a brief period, and also in the office of the quartermaster-general, and in the General Land Office, Washington, he has been constantly in practice ever since. He remained in Centreville until January, 1873, when he removed to Irvington, a suburb of Indianapolis, then just established, where he dwelt until 1879, then going to Indianapolis, where he now resides, carrying on the practice of law with Judge Jacob B. Julian. He was closely identified with the progress of improvements at Irvington, and was one of the proprietors of Spring Garden, a beautiful suburban addition to the city of Indianapolis. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since August, 1867. He is not a member of any Church, but attends services at various places. Until seventeen years of age he went to the Methodist Church and Sunday-school. He voted at the last election for Tilden and Hendricks, whom he regards as the *de jure* President and Vice-president of the United States. He was married, October 31, 1878, to Mary Ingels, a lady every way worthy of his choice, the daughter of the late Colonel Joseph Ingels, the well-known inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements, whose "Hoosier grain drill" is to be seen all over the country. She is a graduate of the North-western Christian University, of the class of 1876. Mr. Julian is of fine appearance and majestic bearing, being fully six feet in height, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds. He has rather a military carriage, and stands very erect. He is of fair complexion, with light hair and clear blue eyes. His studious habits and careful business traits will undoubtedly pave the way for future distinction.

KNEFLER, GENERAL FRED., of Indianapolis, is a native of the kingdom of Hungary, where he was born April 12, 1834. His parents were Nathan and Helen Knefler. He received an ordinary education in his native land, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, and settled in Indianapolis. His first employment in Indianapolis was as an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, after which he was employed as deputy by W. B. Beach, clerk of the Supreme Court. In this office he began the study of

law, and afterwards in the office of the late Hugh O'Neal, and in 1856 was admitted to the bar. He was for several years a clerk in the office of John C. New, then clerk of Marion County. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the army, and was elected to a lieutenancy in the 11th Indiana Regiment, and subsequently promoted to captain. In 1862 he was appointed colonel of the 79th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was afterwards promoted, for meritorious service, to brigadier-general by brevet, continuing in the service until after the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865. After the Rebellion ended, General Knefler formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. John Hanna, under the firm name of Hanna & Knefler, which continues up to the present time. The firm of Hanna & Knefler are widely known, and do a very extensive business in their profession. In 1877 General Knefler was appointed United States pension agent at Indianapolis, and still fills that position, with the highest satisfaction to all who do business with the office. He is an active member of the Republican party, and, while not a candidate for official position himself, has a lively interest in the intricate details of local, state, and national politics. He is popular with all classes of citizens. During the railroad troubles of 1877 General Knefler took a very prominent part in assisting to adjust the difficulty, and his counsel did much towards preventing bloodshed, as he enjoyed the confidence both of the workmen and of the business community. In 1859 General Knefler married Miss Zerelda Collings, a native of Kentucky. They have three children. Few men in Indianapolis are better known than General Knefler, and none are more highly esteemed. His characteristic reticence prevents a more extensive sketch.

KOERNER, CHARLES C., of Indianapolis, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, August 10, 1848. He is of German lineage, his father having been born at Nuremberg, Bavaria, in 1819, coming to America with his parents at an early age, that he might escape the rigors of the service in the national army. His mother, Anna, came from Munich. Her father served under Napoleon; in his long and disastrous Russian campaign, the sad story of which the inscriptions of Coblenz speak, many a brave soldier died. In the fierce siege of Moscow, and in many another battle, none stood more firmly than he; and by his posterity and kindred of distant date will his fidelity and manhood be ever held in grateful remembrance. For his efficient services he was awarded the iron cross, a badge of honor most difficult of attainment. He was one of Cincinnati's pioneers. Many years ago he went there, and, with assistance, started the Moerlein Brewery; he

ADDRESS

BY

H. AUSTIN ADAMS

Delivered at the Funeral of

EDWIN HALE LAMME

April 3rd, 1920.

Friends:

I am here to carry out the dying request of our dear old friend. He wished no music, no services, no ceremonies; and imagine my astonishment when I learned that he wished me to come and speak.

I loved Judge Lamme. I love simplicity. I love truth. Above all things I love intellectual honesty. And these, it seems to me, were the characteristics of our friend—as simple as a child, and yet, how full a life! If you had sat, as I have, for hours and listened to his reminiscences running back to the Civil War, you would know how full his life was of adventure, of human experience.

I am not going to presume even to allude to his achievements in his chosen profession. They are known to us all. Nor am I here to pronounce a fulsome panegyric—I am quite sure he would have asked some one else if he had wanted that—but to try to carry out the precious privilege, this sacred duty coming to me so unexpectedly; so I must do what I can to fathom his last wish.

The one most close to him has told me since he fell asleep how often he used to say that I alone, here in San Diego, understood fully the faith that was in him. It must be, therefore, that he wished me to speak of that faith which enabled him to live so bravely and so fully and so contentedly to face the final mystery. This faith some years since, would have called for an apology—an apology he would not have asked me to make, for he knew I never speak unless it is my privilege to be true to the highest thing in me, Reason.

It were an insult to an intellect like that of Edwin Lamme to try to explain away his philosophy of life, for with that humility which is the mark of highest intellectual truth he stood with simple reverence before the mystery of life and said, "I do not know." We do not know whence we come; we do not know whither we go; and yet in spite of my obscurity and my humility there is no one on this earth can tell you more about it than I can. Were we to summon the ex-

ponents of all the religions to a conclave here and stand beside this bier and listen reverently to all they had to say—yes, the whole College of Cardinals with their most ancient form of Christianity—the ablest representatives of all the “two and seventy jarring sects” of Protestantism—the profoundest Pundits of the Oriental faiths—or some emaciated Yogi from the Himalayas, after living eighty or an hundred years in focussed contemplation of life’s mysteries—if we should ask them for an explanation they could tell you only what I can tell you, and that is nothing, absolutely nothing.

In times not very far away the man who had the courage to try to live his life with this humble faith, with this response, this heroic “Yea” to the universe, would have needed an apologist. But since the intellectual strides of the last century, to confess oneself an Agnostic is at the same time to claim a position among the aristocracy of intellect and the nobility of character—to range oneself with minds and men like John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer and Fred-eric Harrison, and practically all the world-geniuses in science and in art and literature. And to mention one or two here in America—I have not time to mention more—John Burroughs, this man whose love of God’s wonders in Nature is as tender and as romantic as a man’s love for his wife, or a child’s love for its mother—this venerable genius whose winsome personality charmed us so recently here in San Diego—John Burroughs is an Agnostic. Nor is it only philosophers or “dreamers” whose creed is “I don’t know.” Edison is surely practical enough; and he is an Agnostic. In fact, nine men out of ten are agnostic, although only one in a thousand may have the courage to admit it.

Now, then, this faith that buoyed our friend through all the tragedy and stress of life, which helped him to meet its responsibilities, its disappointments and its failures, just what is this faith? To me it is as beautiful as nature. A child is born. The mists of the universe suddenly lift and a new consciousness awakes. It beholds the stars, the flowers, the sunset; it sees floating from other eyes messages which only the winged words of a poet can do justice to; it grows, the tendrils of affection catching and clinging here and there. Whence came this Thing? Out of nothingness. And then it fades away and disappears as mysteriously as it came. Both as to its coming and its going, agnosticism says “I do not know.” If you object to this as barren, cold, offering no hope, we ask what sense of comforting certitude can come from mere guesswork pictures of some imaginary Heaven? Bring any guess you like—submit the details of your guesswork “Other World”, made despite the impenetrable curtain which God has chosen to hang before us—and it will meet with criticism, re-

jection, scornful repudiation, by all the other guessers, the Right Reverends and the Wrong.

The hope—not the faith—of the Agnostic gives promise that he alone can not be disappointed, for just as when under the stars he said “I do not know,” so too when he confronts the final mystery of death he says, “I do not know”. So was it with the soul of Edwin Lamme that came mysteriously seventy-five years ago, and that we grew to know and love and now has left us, never to come again. We do not KNOW. But what is there in this confession to rob us of hope? Suppose your dream of the orthodox Heaven comes true? He is there to enjoy it. Suppose the mystic Nirvana of the Hindu is the solution? The “dew drop slips into the shining sea” and personality is swallowed up in God. In other words, simply because he would not do dishonor to his reason is not to rob him of any truth the universe may contain, nor to rob us, it seems to me, of any hope for him or for ourselves hereafter. Because his dream differed from that of orthodox believers, what right has orthodoxy to scoff at or even to pity him? Did his philosophy react deleteriously upon his character? You never knew him if you think that. A man of honor, a man of gentleness, a man of truth, a man of purity of purpose.

I wish that I could fathom more deeply his object in asking me to speak today. The last long talk I had with him was when I took back to him a book he had loaned me—those wonderful essays of Leslie Stephen's. We had discussed the book many times, and as I had not read it for fifteen or twenty years, I borrowed Judge Lamme's copy and when I returned it we threshed it out. If you would understand the faith of Edwin Lamme, go to the library and get the essays of the late Sir Leslie Stephen, the great English Agnostic, and in it you will find the key to the interpretation not only of his life-philosophy, but that of our friend as well. It will also throw light upon the tragedy of the ever increasing multitudes who, drifting from the no longer tenable positions of dogmatic limitations of God and of life, are floating around, “caught by every wind of doctrine,” and trying with ouija boards and heaven only knows what other futile vagaries to stretch their hands beyond the eternal mysteries.

Oh, how much braver and saner, how much safer and more wholesome is the position of him who reverently says “I do not know!”—one who does not cringe in fear of eternal punishment, nor do the honest and the noble thing for eternal rewards, but from instinctive rightness of mind. From the web and woof of the character exudes this rightness of mind which accepts the challenge to the battle of life and faces it out to the bitter end, not with abject apologies for one's mistakes, but with that heroic “Yea!” that comprehensive, catholic,

all-embracing philosophy which has an explanation satisfactory and complete for all the inconsistencies and contradictions of this torment we call life by simply confessing "I don't know why I'm here nor whence I came; but I am here! I don't know if after death I shall have any conscious existence; I don't know, if I am conscious, where or how I shall live on; but I'll be there if I am there."

Of course one feels the hunger, yes, the incompleteness of this earthly life. One feels that in an abstract universe there ought to be not only one more opportunity, but an infinite extension of opportunity, because my capacity for joy has not been filled, and the mistakes I have made have marred this little life. But oh, to stand as Edwin Lamme stood, up to the very gate of death and say, as I say now for him, "My head is bloody, but not bowed!" The highest thing that God had given him was intellect, and he was true to that divine mistress.

I know if I were still a clergyman I would end now with a prayer, with hymns, with the reading of holy scripture; but I am not a clergyman. I am simply a man, growing rapidly old, a man whose tragedy of life is like your own, a man whose faith also is like your own—I mean the quintessential thought down at the bottom of the heart—a man who knows just what you know about the mystery of life—NOTHING! So I may not add sentiment to what I here have spoken. But she who best knew our friend, and who will miss him most, wanted me to tell you of his belief. It was not "godless"; it was the largest view of God, for any definition of the unknowable is not only an absurdity, but it cuts off immense areas of truth. We Agnostics gather up these overflowings from orthodoxy and meet life on our own two feet as men, not bending beneath the labels of sectarian dogmas, but taking man for man and woman for woman precisely as we find them. Nature, we know, has its own niche for every mind. This charity one might wish the churches to emulate. It alone unravels the tangle of life; and this it was that this simple, noble, sympathetic man learned early in life;—these were his religious "views". And "by their fruits ye shall know them."

*Died in San Diego, California on
April 1st 1920.*

*"Green be the turf above thee
Friend of my better days."*

*There is no turf above him. His ashes, as he desired,
were consigned to the Pacific Ocean.*

it was, also, who first planted those splendid vineyards around Cincinnati—a friend and co-worker of Nicholas Longworth. Charles Koerner's father's father was the contractor who laid out the streets of North Cincinnati. From Waynesville, Ohio, the family removed to Lebanon, Ohio; to Newtown, Ohio; Cincinnati, and thence to Harveysburg, Ohio, where his father yet lives, upon a hard-earned competency, in quiet retirement. While in Cincinnati he had been a merchant, but, in accordance with the mutable character of things, had failed, whereby Charles had been thrown upon his own resources for education and support while scarcely beyond his merest boyhood. His education was commenced at Newtown, Ohio, where he attended the common schools, and at Harveysburg, where he studied at an academy. Subsequently, he graduated at the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, where he demonstrated his ability by completing a course of five years in three. He at once entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College of that city, where he attained a degree of proficiency far above the ordinary. It was his father's design that he should study medicine, and he was to attend lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, but, having taken a preliminary course of six months, he abandoned the project. His own inclinations always were toward mercantile pursuits, hence, when his business education had been completed, he engaged himself to various establishments as accountant. Having thus spent a season in his native state, he came to Indianapolis. He had given evidence of no little tact and executive ability, and in his coming, he had it in mind to establish a business college equal to the best of that kind in the country. When he arrived here he found two institutions already in existence, similar to the one he was intending to establish. But, by dint of hard work and close application, the new college was begun in 1868. Of the others, one was soon forced to discontinue, while in 1872 the other and Mr. Koerner's school were consolidated, under the name of Southard & Koerner, now being known as the Indianapolis Bryant & Stratton Business College. In 1876 Mr. Southard disposed of his interest to his partner, who now became sole proprietor of the new school, and who afterward associated with him Mr. Goodier, a member of the firm at present. Mr. Koerner is considered a skillful accountant, and to him are brought many exceptionally difficult cases. He is a member of the Koerner Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which latter organization he became a member in 1871. He has had all the advantages to be derived from extensive travel, as he is in the habit of combining business with pleasure in visiting, during six or eight weeks of each year, the various points of interest in the United States, thus adding to his fund of knowledge and enlarging his scope of observation. He is a man of slight build, dark complexion, pleasing ex-

pression, and rapid in speech and motion. He is a very agreeable companion and a thorough gentleman. Of his institution we give the following testimonial, signed by every member of the Indiana Senate and House of Representatives:

"We have examined the course of study, as used by the Indianapolis Bryant & Stratton Business College. We can recommend the college as an institution where young men can be thoroughly prepared for 'mercantile life.'"

"We would further recommend young men to attend the Indianapolis Business College, a home institution, the only reliable business college in the state of Indiana, and having no superior, in our opinion, in the West."

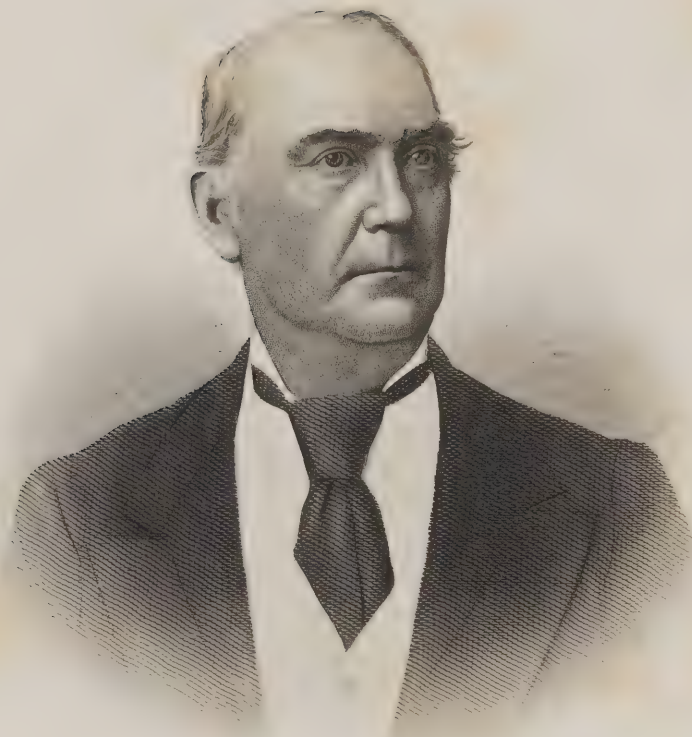
He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as were his parents. In his political views he is very liberal. In February, 1872, he was married to Miss Antonia Lietz, whose father, a resident of Indianapolis, was a portrait painter. To Mr. and Mrs. Koerner have been born two sons. Some idea of the influence exerted by an institution such as that represented by Mr. Koerner may be obtained from a knowledge of the fact that not less than thirteen thousand young men have gone forth from under his instruction to take their places in the business world. The lives of such men as are the proprietors of this flourishing institution of commercial learning—men who are almost entirely self-taught and possessing untiring energy and will-power—wield a large influence in molding the character of our most successful business men, and are always eminently worthy of emulation.

LAMME, EDWIN HALE, attorney-at-law, Indianapolis, was born in Clarke County, Ohio, March 26, 1845. Both his parents, William A. and Anne E. Lamme, were natives of the same county. His father was a farmer, and the subject of this sketch had in his early days the usual experience of farmers' sons, assisting in the work on the farm in the summer months and attending the common schools the rest of the year. His early education was supplemented by a course of study at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He commenced the reading of law at Springfield, Ohio, in the office of Hon. T. J. Pringle, a distinguished lawyer of that state, and now a member of the Ohio Senate. He afterward entered the Law School of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he completed his legal course. In 1870 he came to Indianapolis, and was admitted to the Indiana bar June 25th of that year. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Lamme enlisted in the 110th Ohio Volunteers in the spring of 1862, and with his regiment was attached to the Army of the Potomac, participating

in all its campaigns until Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, in 1865. After his admission to the bar he immediately began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, where he has since continued to reside and do business. On the 10th of May, 1876, he was married to Miss Emma A., daughter of Judge Addison L. Roache, of Indianapolis. In January, 1877, he formed a law partnership with Judge Roache, under the firm name of Roache & Lamme, and this connection still continues. The firm is one of the best known in the state of Indiana and commands an extensive practice. A sketch of Judge Roache's career will be found in this work. Personally, Mr. Lamme is known as a painstaking, industrious, and able lawyer, whose energy and activity ably second the riper experience of the senior member of the firm. Always a Republican in politics, and never seeking office for himself, he carries into the councils of his party the weight of a well balanced judgment and a keen insight into the political status. Possessed of robust health and an active temperament, popular among his fellow members of the bar and in society, happy in his domestic relations, a bright and honorable future, commensurate with his past record, is in store for him.

LANDERS, FRANKLIN, of Indianapolis, is among the most notable of the self-made men of Indiana. He is a native of the state, having been born in Morgan County, March 22, 1825. His father, the late William Landers, was one of the pioneers of Central Indiana, having located in Morgan County, some twelve miles from Indianapolis, in 1820. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm. He followed the plow in the spring and summer, assisted in gathering the crops in the autumn, and in the winter attended the country school. When he reached his majority he became a teacher. During the winter months he imparted to the youths of his neighborhood something of the knowledge he had gained himself, and the remainder of the year he worked as a farm hand for hire. In this manner he accumulated a few hundred dollars, which he invested in merchandise, and, in connection with his brother Washington, opened a country store at Waverly, a town situated near where he was born. For four years the Landers Brothers sold goods to their neighbors. At the end of this time Washington retired from the firm. The remaining partner continued the business for a while, and then bought a section of land and laid out the town of Brooklyn. He removed his stock from Waverly to Brooklyn, and for several years conducted a profitable business there. But selling goods was not his only employment, for he was largely engaged in farming and stock-raising. His store made him money, his farm added to his estate,

and his stock dealings were profitable, and before he reached middle life he was one of the wealthiest men in his county. He did not hug his money to his breast like a miser, nor use it solely for the gratification of his tastes and desires, but he employed it in paying laborers for their work, in building school-houses and churches, like a philanthropist and a Christian. He established no less than five Churches of different denominations upon his lands, and then contributed largely to their support. During the late war he was noted for his benevolence to soldiers and their families. He was active in procuring substitutes for such of his neighbors as were drafted and were unable to leave their homes, and he gave liberally of his means to render comfortable the wives and children of those who shouldered the musket and marched to the tented field. In 1860 Mr. Landers was nominated by the Democracy of his district for the state Senate. His competitor was Hon. Samuel P. Oyler, of Johnson County, whom he defeated by a majority of three hundred and seventy-four votes. In the Senate he occupied a leading position, and this will be considered no mean compliment when it is remembered that among his associates were Martin M. Ray and John R. Cravens, men well known in the political history of Indiana. It was while he was in the Senate that the country was convulsed by the great Civil War. He favored all legitimate measures that were introduced to uphold the authority of the Federal government and suppress the Rebellion, but he opposed all propositions to override the civil law and render insecure the liberty of the citizen. He believed military law proper and right in districts and states where the civil law was overthrown; but he opposed its establishment in Indiana, where the courts were open for redress of grievances, and where no rebellion against the authority of the Federal government existed. In 1864 Mr. Landers removed to Indianapolis, and in connection with several other gentlemen established a wholesale dry-goods house. He has continued in the dry-goods business to the present time, being now a member of the well-known firm of Hibben, Pattison & Co. Several years ago he commenced the killing and packing of hogs, and he is at this time the head of the pork and commission house of Landers & Co. With the care of these great establishments on his hands, he still finds time to manage and conduct his farms. From these he annually sends to market hundreds of mules, hundreds of cattle, and thousands of hogs. Thus, with his dry-goods house, his pork-house, and his farms, it would seem that he has enough to do, but these large interests do not employ all his time. A portion of it is devoted to the study of finance and political economy, and it is questionable if there is in Indiana a man so well versed in these abstruse subjects as he is. In 1864 Mr. Landers was on



Franklin Landers

the Democratic electoral ticket, and canvassed his district for McClellan. In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the capital district, and, although his party was in a minority of over two thousand, he was elected. His opponent was General John Coburn, a man of much popularity and large experience in public affairs, but Mr. Landers, after making a thorough canvass, defeated him by a large majority. In Congress Mr. Landers took high rank. There never has been a man in Congress from Indiana, with probably the exception of the late Judge Hughes, who became so prominent in so short a time. He was noted for the persistency with which he advocated the making of the greenback a full legal tender for all public dues, and for the remonetization of silver. He has given the money question much thought, and his speeches, both in Congress and upon the hustings, are among the ablest disquisitions upon the financial problem ever made in this country. His course in Congress was such as to draw to his support the National or Greenback party, and when that organization was in state convention, in the winter of 1875-76, it nominated him for Governor. Soon after this the Democratic State Convention met, and the name of Mr. Landers was submitted to it for the gubernatorial nomination. His friends and those of Mr. Holman, who was also a candidate, became so warmly enlisted for their respective favorites that it was feared the party could not harmonize on either of them, so they were both withdrawn, and Mr. Williams nominated without opposition. Mr. Landers did not desire a re-election to Congress in 1876. His private interests had suffered by his absence from home, and he made up his mind to accept no public office that would take him from them. But his political friends demanded that he again make the race. They met in convention at Greencastle, and unanimously nominated him. He could not withstand the pressure thus brought to bear, so he accepted the honor and made the race. Although he was defeated, he ran over eight hundred votes ahead of his party's ticket. It was conceded at the time that Mr. Landers's candidacy for Congress in 1876 added one thousand votes to the Democratic state ticket, thus aiding materially the election of Governor Williams and the carrying of Indiana for Tilden and Hendricks. And here it may be proper to say that Mr. Landers never made a race for office without exceeding his party's strength. No better evidence than this can be offered of his popularity as a man and his ability as a canvasser. Mr. Landers has been twice married. His first wife's maiden name was Mary Shuffleberger. She died in 1864, and in 1865 he married Mrs. Martha Conduitt, who is now living. He has two children living by his first wife, and four by his present one. Mr. Landers is six feet one inch high, and weighs about two hundred pounds. His face is smoothly shaven, and his complexion

is florid. He has dark auburn hair and hazel eyes. He is in robust health, and is both physically and mentally a strong man. His past success in life gives assurance of something yet to come; and, if "coming events cast their shadows before," he is destined at an early day to occupy a more elevated position than any he has yet attained. On the ninth day of June, 1880, he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, and since that time has been actively engaged in the work. He is making a very efficient canvass, with the best of prospects for success.

LOCKRIDGE, JOHN EWING, A. M., M. D., of Indianapolis, a distinguished scholar and physician, was born near Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, on the 24th of May, 1830. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and the character of that race is still plainly shown in him. The life of a physician and scholar, although filled with sacrifices and drudgeries, furnishes no startling incidents for the pen of a biographer. The lives of Sir William Hunter and Sir Astley Cooper, the most noted surgeons that Great Britain has yet produced, and those of other illustrious men of letters and science, show the correctness of this hypothesis. Doctor Lockridge received a thorough English, classical, and mathematical education in the "Old Dominion," Virginia, and was noted for his close and persevering application, as well as for his faculty of clearly retaining what he had learned. After completing his course as a pupil, he was for two years a professor of ancient and modern literature and mathematics; and at the same time "burned the midnight oil" in acquiring a knowledge of medicine, for which he possessed a strong predilection. His study of it and its collateral sciences was pursued under the tutorage of the late Doctor William R. Blair, one of the most cultured and noted of Virginia's eminent physicians. He attended his first lectures at the Medical College of Virginia, at Richmond, during the session of 1856-7, after which he immediately entered upon practice with his distinguished preceptor. The latter soon afterwards suddenly died, leaving an extensive and remunerative business in the hands of the young Æsculapian, in addition to his own patients; hence, Doctor Lockridge was unable to attend, at this period, another course of medical lectures, but he continued his studies and scientific investigations with a zeal and thoroughness that far overbalanced the loss, while at the same time he was acquiring a ripe and invaluable practical experience. He determined, however, after some six or seven years, to attend the medical lectures of 1862 and 1863 within the walls of his cherished Alma Mater, and arranged for the required

period of absence. In the month of March, 1863, he graduated from this institution—the Virginia Medical College—with honors, and the coveted prize of fifty dollars, which had been offered for “the best thesis on diphtheria,” though it was contested for by an unusually large number of students, many of whom were subsequently distinguished in the profession. Such were the literary excellence and medical soundness of the Doctor’s essay, that not only the faculty, but even the disappointed students, eulogized the performance and congratulated its author. This essay placed Doctor Lockridge at once in the foremost ranks of the most profound thinkers and scholarly writers in the medical profession in America, and professorships in several of our medical colleges having a national and European reputation were tendered him, all of which, however, he declined, so imbued was he with a love for practice. Doctor Lockridge is a brilliant and profound writer on medical subjects, and at times finds occasion to wield a sharp, pungent, and piquant pen in other departments of literature, always adding embellishment to whatever he touches. For several years he was associate editor of the *Georgia Medical Companion and Southern Medical Record*, published at Atlanta. He was, whilst in Virginia, a member of the Augusta County Academy of Medicine and of the Virginia Medical Society, and was appointed by the latter as delegate to the American Medical Society, which met at Detroit, Michigan, in 1874. For a decade or more he has contributed to several Western and Southern medical journals. These articles have covered a wide range of subjects, though surgery and obstetrics have received the larger share of attention. He is numbered among the most valued contributors to the *American Practitioner*, of Indianapolis, considered the ablest medical journal in the West. Doctor Lockridge is a man of calm courage, and always handles the surgeon’s knife with a steady nerve and an intrepid coolness that enables him to go through the most difficult operations without discomposure and with delicate accuracy—a matter of no little consequence to the patient. In addition to an extensive practice in Indianapolis, in which city he has resided since 1876, his first and only change of residence, his duties comprise those of physician of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Indiana, an institution containing more than four hundred inmates, who, not being able to express themselves with the certainty of people not deprived of their vocal organs, require the closest attention in sickness, with most unerring accuracy of diagnosis. Doctor Lockridge was married, the 19th of August, 1854, to Miss Lydia Margarita Coyner, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of Captain Addison Hyde Coyner, of Augusta County, Virginia. In his early manhood Mr. Coyner was a merchant, but after becoming the possessor of the old homestead, by inheritance,

he closed his mercantile career and became a planter, continuing as such on the same place until 1856, when he moved to Illinois, where he died the same year. In Mrs. Lockridge, as well as in her husband, we see illustrated the inheritance and transmission, through different generations, of some one trait or prominent peculiarity. Her maternal grandfather, Rev. John Brown, D. D., was a man of fine literary attainments, a distinguished author in the German language, and known far and wide for his deep piety and great moral worth. His literary mantle has fallen gracefully upon Doctor Lockridge’s estimable wife. Her writings are favorably known to the many readers of the periodicals to which she has contributed, and, before this sketch is read, it is the writer’s prediction that she will be still more widely known, as one who “writes whereof she knows, and testifies to what she has seen,” in the South during the bloody conflict between the states. Her paternal grandfather was of German descent, and was one of the earliest settlers of the Shenandoah Valley. Her grandmother on the same side was of Scotch-Irish descent, was a Rhea, and a near relative of Governor Rhea, of North Carolina. With the blood of such an ancestry coursing through her veins, with her rare literary accomplishments, her name will yet be enrolled, if she lives, among those who constitute the galaxy of brilliant American female authors. She was educated by an accomplished and cultured French governess. The Doctor is a modest and unassuming Virginia gentleman, with easy deportment and quiet demeanor. He is not given to argument, yet when stirred up into action is a ready and formidable antagonist with either tongue or pen, though preferring the latter weapon. We predict for him a brilliant career in his new Western home as a scholar, a writer, a physician and surgeon, and a useful and influential citizen, of whom the people of his adopted city and state will be proud. Like his ancestors, he is a strict though liberal Presbyterian.

LOFTIN, SAMPLE, M. D., treasurer of Marion County, Indiana, was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, June 19, 1823. His parents, Joseph and Mary (West) Loftin, moved to Indiana in 1827, and settled in Marion County, about nine miles north of Indianapolis, near Augusta, in Pike Township. Here, in the unbroken wilderness, his father entered eighty acres of land, and built a log-cabin to shelter his little family, and here he toiled to bring the soil to a state of productiveness. He lived to see large additions made to his original entry, the log-cabin replaced by a comfortable homestead, and waving corn-fields and green pastures taking the place of the primeval forest, where, with the faithful partner of his early privations, he



Samuel Lothrop M.D.

spent his last days on earth, surrounded by a loving family. When Joseph Loftin felled the first tree on the farm which is still held by his children, the city of Indianapolis boasted of but one brick dwelling, and railroads were still in the future in Indiana. It was amid such surroundings that the early life of Doctor Loftin was passed. He was the oldest of a family of four sons and three daughters, and upon him, after the father, naturally devolved much of the responsibility of bearing a hand for the support of the family. His early education was obtained in the old-fashioned log-cabin school-house, with its rough benches and primitive surroundings, and this was supplemented by study at home, after the day's labor was ended. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of medicine with Doctors Sanders and Parry, of Indianapolis, afterwards attended two full courses of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and graduated thence in the spring of 1849. Major Jonathan W. Gordon was a member of the same graduating class, as was also a brother of the famous freethinker, Robert G. Ingersoll. He immediately began practice in Augusta, Marion County, and continued in the profession for twenty-one years. His career was crowned with success, his business extending over a large extent of country. In addition to the practice of medicine, Doctor Loftin was also extensively engaged in farming operations. He bought one thousand acres of land in Hamilton County, and for several years operated it as a grain and stock farm, with much success. He also operated a large farm of six hundred acres in Illinois, and was for a part of the time engaged in pork-packing, and the general stock trade. The financial crisis came on, and Doctor Loftin, with many others, was compelled to suffer, and had to seriously restrict his operations; but, while suffering financial loss himself, in no instance during his whole career was any one called upon to suffer loss through him. Doctor Loftin was literally born a Democrat, and has remained true to his convictions during his whole life-time. He has never been a bitter partisan, and, although always active in the councils of his party, had never sought office for himself. In speaking of his political principles, he says that he believes that no party is perfect, but that the Democratic is the very best he knows of, and more in the true interests of the country than any other; and as long as its position on the great questions before the country remains the same, so long it shall have his voice and vote. A combination of circumstances compelled Doctor Loftin to change his determination never to seek the suffrages of his party for official position, and in 1878 he was elected county treasurer of Marion by the party with which he had worked and voted so long. He took his seat as treasurer September 4, 1879. About two months after his inauguration nearly a thousand dollars in cash were

purloined from the treasurer's office by a sneak-thief, which was promptly refunded to the treasury by Doctor Loftin. For a time there were sanguine expectations of the detection of the culprit, but subsequently all trace was lost, and the treasurer, faithful to his trust, remains the only loser. Although but a short time in office, Doctor Loftin has already proved himself a zealous custodian of the funds committed to his care, which aggregate immense sums in the course of a year. Doctor Loftin was married in 1848 to Miss Margaret Jane Pattison, a native of Rush County. Mrs. Loftin is still living. They have had a family of nine children, of whom six survive. There is only one son, who is now in the treasurer's office, with his father. Doctor Loftin is a fine type of the rugged, unassuming, thoroughly conscientious business and professional man to be found only in the West. Honesty is his creed, to do right his religion, and he has made an unblemished record for unswerving integrity of character and purpose. While it is impossible for a man in his position to please every body, his official conduct has been eminently satisfactory to people of all shades of political opinion. He has enlarged his already wide circle of friends, and has made no enemies.

LOVE, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a prominent lawyer of Shelbyville, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, March 31, 1831. His parents, Samuel and Lucy (Chisler) Love, were among the pioneers of this state, having removed from Kentucky at an early day and settled in Shelby County, where his father died in 1843. Mr. Love's early days were spent, as was usual with the children of the first settlers, in attending the district schools during the winter months and working on his father's farm during the summer. When nearly grown he spent a short time at the Shelbyville Seminary, where he made the study of geometry and algebra a specialty, as a preparation for surveying and civil engineering. He has always taken a deep interest in subjects of a scientific nature, particularly those which involve the principles of mathematics. It may be well to mention here the fact that the Love family are all ardent mathematicians, and especially his brother F. M. Love, who is one of the best in that part of the country, a knowledge principally self-acquired. In his youth Mr. Love was remarkably fond of reading, and eagerly perused every thing of a useful nature which he could procure. In this way he spent nearly all of his leisure time, rarely indulging in the common amusements or in the enjoyments of society. From his eighteenth to his twenty-third year he taught school about half the time. In the spring of 1854 he started on horseback from Indianapolis to the state of Illinois,

purchasing Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries before he began his journey. With these text-books in one end of the saddle-bags and a surveyor's compass and chain in the other, he improved every moment of leisure on his way. He spent the remainder of that year and the following (1855) in surveying those parts of the state which were then in the early stages of settlement. When quite young Mr. Love had determined to become a lawyer, and, during all these years, he engaged in teaching and surveying only as a means of support while preparing for the profession of his choice. In the latter part of 1857 he removed to the state of Missouri, and, in the spring of 1858 began the study of law as his sole occupation, in Perryville. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1859, under license issued by Judge John H. Stone. In 1859 and 1860 he attended Cumberland Law University, Tennessee, where he received the degree of B. L. After leaving this institution he began practice in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, but remained there only two months. He then removed to Murphysborough, Illinois, where he opened an office and practiced until the spring of 1861. The breaking out of the late Rebellion having somewhat affected the prospects for business in the line of his profession at that point, Mr. Love removed to Shelbyville, the county seat of his native county, where he has since continued in active practice. He is not a member of any Church, but is a regular attendant upon religious services, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school. He was married, in Boone County, Kentucky, November 8, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, who died July 14 of the following year. He married his present wife, Martha J., daughter of Anderson Winterwood, July 3, 1865. He has no children. All local enterprises have found in Mr. Love a liberal supporter, as do also all charitable and benevolent works. Being kind, affable, and genial, he has gathered about him many warm friends, who look upon him as a leading spirit. As a lawyer, he ranks among the foremost at the Shelby County bar, and has few superiors in Eastern Indiana as a counselor or advocate. His whole time is given to his profession, and he is an indefatigable student and worker. He is never daunted by danger or difficulty, and is always ready to lighten the gloomiest experience by a sally of wit or a pleasant remark.

LOVE, GENERAL JOHN, Indianapolis, was born January 9, 1820, in Culpepper County, Virginia, and is of distinguished parentage. A noble ancestry is not always a patent of merit; but when, as in this case, a man proves himself worthy of his lineage, it may justly be reckoned to his credit. The father of General Love, Richard H. Love, was of Welsh

descent, and belonged to a family of influence and note in Fairfax County, Virginia. His brother was a resident of Tennessee, of like social and state prominence, and was honored with the confidence and esteem of General Jackson. On his mother's side of the house, General Love is doubly descended from the illustrious family of Lee, his maternal great-grandfathers having been Philip Ludwell Lee, of Stratford, England, and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. The latter was a devoted patriot of the Revolution, and enjoyed the distinction of having moved the Declaration of Independence in Congress. His name and that of his brother, Francis Lightfoot Lee, are affixed to that immortal document. Their portraits are conspicuous for manliness and intellectual vigor in the noble array of patriots which adorns the rotunda of the National Capitol. The name of Richard Henry Lee illuminates every page of Revolutionary history. For a number of years before the war, he served as Representative of Westmoreland County in the Virginia Legislature. He was a delegate to the First Colonial Congress. In that capacity he was chairman of the three different committees assigned to the important duty of drafting addresses to the King, to the people of Great Britain, and to the people of the American colonies. During the second session of Congress he framed a farewell address to the people of Great Britain which elicited praise from such able and distinguished men as Chatham and Mackintosh. He was elected president of Congress, a position during the war equivalent to that of President of the United States. After the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, he was chosen a member of the Virginia Legislature. Subsequently, he was obliged to resign a seat in the state Senate on account of ill-health, to the expressed regret of his constituents and the members of the General Assembly. Nothing could be imagined more genial and improving than the atmosphere of Richard Henry Lee's home, where were assembled habitually the brightest luminaries of the age, Washington, Monroe, Madison, and Jefferson; and the sentiments they expressed in regard to national affairs, even in their ordinary conversation, made an indelible impression upon the mind of at least one favored member of the family. That was the gifted young granddaughter of the host, Eliza Matilda Lee, who became the wife of Richard H. Love, and subsequently at whose home were entertained President Madison and his family, when driven from Washington by the burning of the capital, and who was the mother of General John Love. In addition to rare home culture, she enjoyed the advantages of the most delightful Washington society of that date. She was present at the first reception given by the President of the United States, and was conspicuous for her beauty of person and gracious manner. In later years she was noted for her



John Love

domestic virtues, filling well the part of wife, mother, neighbor, and friend. It was given her to live a much greater number of days than the allotted threescore years and ten; and there came a time, when comparatively free from family care, that her mind was refreshed with memories of her youth. She then employed her leisure in writing personal recollections of the great men and events of that period. As she was endowed by nature with a fine intellect, was proficient in many accomplishments of education, and had kept up with the progress of the century, her reminiscences, if put into book form, would furnish an invaluable addition to American literature. Like her father, the distinguishing trait of Mrs. Love's character was patriotism. So fixed and zealous was her devotion to the Union, founded in great part by her ancestors, that during the War of the Rebellion she commanded the respect of the Southern people with whom her lot was cast. When she heard of the final surrender, she remarked: "I rejoice that the cause of my country is triumphant; but I am sad to think so much courage was displayed to accomplish that in the failure of which I must rejoice." Mrs. Love may be said to have devoted her sons to the service of her country. The two eldest, Ludwell and Thomas, died in infancy, but Richard entered the United States navy, and rendered uninterrupted service until his death, in 1855; and John was educated at West Point, and served in the Mexican and late war. One of Mrs. Love's two daughters married Major Lewis Armistead, of the United States army, and the other was united to an Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. William Johnson, of Lebanon, Missouri. The army record of General Love's military history is as follows: He was a cadet from September 1, 1837, to July 1, 1841, then graduating, and being appointed brevet second lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons. He served at the Cavalry School for Practice at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1841-42, and was made second lieutenant February 21, 1842. He was assigned to frontier duty at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1842; Fort Scott, Kansas, in 1842-43; and he took part in the march to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1843, and was stationed in the Pawnee country in 1844. He was at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1844, and was engaged in the expedition to the South Pass, Rocky Mountains, in 1845. From 1845 to 1847 he was on recruiting service, and during the last year was also on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth. He was promoted to be first lieutenant June 30, 1846. In the war with Mexico he was engaged in the assault of Santa Cruz de los Rosales, March 16, 1848; and served as quartermaster of the 1st Dragoons from March 12, 1849, to December, 1850. He was breveted captain March 16, 1848, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Santa Cruz. He was stationed on frontier duty at Fort Leavenworth,

Kansas, in 1849, and was in garrison at Jefferson Barracks in 1849-51. He was in the recruiting service in 1851-52, but resigned February 1, 1853, and came to Indianapolis in 1852, where he has resided ever since. He also served in the War of the Rebellion, as chief of staff to Brigadier-general Morris, commanding in the campaign of Western Virginia. He was major staff brigadier inspector of Indiana volunteers from April 27 to July 29, 1861. He was engaged at the rebel evacuation of Laurel Hill, July 11, 1861, and the combat of Carrick's Ford, July 13, 1861. He was in command of the camp of instruction for Indiana volunteers at Indianapolis, Indiana, from August 1 to September 10, 1861, and of a division in defense of Cincinnati in September, 1862. He resigned January 1, 1863, but subsequently commanded a force in pursuit, through Indiana, of the John Morgan raiders, repulsing them at Vernon July 11, 1863. With such training as General Love received from his parents and relatives little need be said of the superior qualities of mind and heart which won the respect of his preceptors and the affection of his class-mates at West Point. He was, July 1, 1841, fourteenth in a class of fifty-two, the largest which had ever graduated up to that date. Although eligible to an appointment in the Scientific Corps of the army, a love of adventure, indomitable courage, and disregard for personal comfort, led General Love to select the Dragoons. If continuous service in the saddle for months at a time, in constant danger of death from wild Indians, and subsisting upon buffalo meat on the plains, can be counted for aught, his desire was fully gratified. In 1843, as lieutenant in Philip St. George Cooke's command, General Love was at the disarming of the Texan Rangers under Colonel Snively, who had been commissioned by President Houston (then President of the Republic of Texas) to capture the Mexican Santa Fe traders. Cooke was under orders from the government to protect the overland traders to New Mexico on the valuable track from St. Louis and the West, and, coming upon Snively's forces about four hundred miles west of the Missouri line, demanded their arms, which, after much hesitation, were surrendered. In the spring of 1845, General Love was a lieutenant under the command of Colonel Kearney, detailed to protect overland emigration to Oregon. The emigrants escorted to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, he returned to Fort Leavenworth in August of the same year, having marched twenty-five hundred miles in ninety-nine days, with cavalry, subsisting wholly upon the grass of the prairie and mountains. In the year 1846 Lieutenant Love was in Sumner's company, Army of the North-west, which, commanded by General S. W. Kearney, captured New Mexico. Being ordered to the United States in the autumn, he recruited his company, which—under his command,

and seventy-five strong—returned to New Mexico in the summer of 1847, in charge of a large amount of specie for the payment of the army. When four hundred miles west of Fort Leavenworth, with a number of emigrant and provision trains under his protection, he was attacked by overwhelming numbers of Indians, outlaws, and adventurers, who aimed to secure the treasure in charge. Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian agent for the Upper Platte and Arkansas, who had been courtously included in the escort of General Love, gives a graphic account of this event. After dwelling upon the perils of a road infested by Indians, and subject to the still more dangerous attacks of white desperadoes and outlaws banded with the Indians, he says that at Pawnee Fork Lieutenant Love's command, accompanied by the Indian agency, came up with two large government trains loaded with commissary stores, together with a few traders traveling with them for protection. They had been detained at this point by high water, and on the other side of the stream was encamped an empty return train from Santa Fe, bound for Fort Leavenworth. The Indians, failing to overpower the outward bound train, dashed across the stream, and drove off or killed nearly all the cattle belonging to the return train. Lieutenant Love took command of the forces, and, having successfully effected a crossing, encamped for the night on the opposite side of the river. One of the companies disregarded his instructions to encamp close by, under cover of the main camp, much to his uneasiness, and his fears were well grounded. If the Indians themselves had chosen the ground they could not have made a more favorable selection for a formidable attack or defense, and the next morning, as soon as the cattle were turned out of the corral to graze, the Indians made a charge, and succeeded in driving them off. The further design of the Indians to surprise the main camp was prevented by the young lieutenant in command, who, as was his custom, was out at break of day with a spy-glass in hand, reconnoitering the country. He immediately ordered his men to arms, and the Indians were repulsed, with the loss principally to the insubordinate company before mentioned. The prudence and intrepidity of Lieutenant Love no doubt saved his command, to say nothing of the large amount of government stores and treasure. In these days of disastrous Indian warfare a profitable lesson could be learned from the military records of that date. The progress of civilization has been so rapid in the last few decades that the heroism and military skill which paved the way for that civilization are not justly appreciated. Nor is there, in the absorbing interest attached to the Rebellion, enough account taken of the brilliant achievements of the Mexican War. General (then Lieutenant) Love was the hero of a forced march unequalled

in the history of artillery campaigns. Upon the heels of that march, without rest, he led an attack at the battle of Santa Cruz that commanded the admiration of his superior officers, and entitled him to the brevet rank of captain for gallant and meritorious conduct. The order from Major Beall, to push forward with his battery to headquarters, met Lieutenant Love on the 12th of March, 1848, at the Hot Springs, one hundred and fifty miles from Chihuahua. He immediately left the baggage wagons, took two days' rations, and on the morning of the 16th, at five o'clock, arrived before the fortified city of Santa Cruz, accomplishing the whole distance—two hundred and ten miles—in four nights and three days and a half. This through the enemy's country, at the imminent risk of capture or death. At half-past nine his battery was in position about five hundred yards from the main plaza, and a brisk fire was opened on the city. It was warmly returned by the enemy's batteries throwing solid shot, grape, and shell, notwithstanding which Lieutenant Love continued firing until he silenced every gun that bore upon him, and cleared the house-tops of infantry. At this point of time he was ordered to the cemetery, to silence a nine-pounder gun placed in an embrasure in one of the principal streets leading to the main plaza. Upon the church and a large building near by a strong force of infantry was stationed. Love's battery, which consisted of three twenty-four-pounder howitzers and three six-pounder guns, was exposed to an incessant fire of canister, grape, and round-shot, but it did signal service, clearing the church and house-tops of troops, and continuing the attack until the brave commander was ordered to fall back on the camp, which was threatened by nine hundred lancers. At three o'clock in the afternoon Lieutenant Love was again ordered to take position at the cemetery, with instructions to keep the house-tops clear of infantry. He was informed that the city would be charged by three different columns, acting as infantry, and that his first shot would be the signal of attack. This announcement fired his brave heart with an ardor which was quickly communicated to his men, and they resumed their former position without flinching, under the sharp fire of three of the enemy's guns. Upon the firing of the signal shot by Love's battery, the three columns of infantry responded with a shout, and charged at double-quick in grand and beautiful style. The scene which followed has not its counterpart in the annals of war. The church-top was crowded with the enemy's infantry, as was, also, a two-story house in the direction of Colonel Rall's column, upon which both kept up an incessant fire. Three shots from Love's six-pounder and three from his five-pounder cleared the house, but it was not until two shells of the twenty-four-pounder howitzer burst on the top of the church that it was abandoned. On the bursting of the second shell the Mexicans could

be seen scattering in every direction; some even jumped from the top of the church. Two well-directed shots from one of the howitzers cleared a house lined with infantry in the direction of Colonel Lane's column. In this way an incessant fire was kept up on every enemy that could be seen and every gun that could be reached. All the guns were silenced but the nine-pounder, which continued to pour forth grape and solid shot. By almost a miracle none of Lieutenant Love's battery were killed and only seven were wounded, although the grape fell like rain among the men, striking the cannon, limbers, and caissons. The firing was continued until it was too dark to distinguish the enemy, and then the battery was held in position until news came of the city's surrender. General Love's part in the taking of Santa Cruz, or rather the foregoing statement of it, would be incomplete without the following testimonial of Sterling Price, Brigadier-general United States army, commanding:

"The distinguished conduct of Lieutenant Love, in the highly efficient manner in which his batteries were served, in the rapidity of movement which characterized his conduct when ordered to reinforce me—traveling night and day, going into battery four hours after his arrival—and his unceasing efforts during the entire day in working his battery, deserve especial notice, and I can not refrain from expressing the strongest recommendation for that honorable gratitude from his country which the brave soldier acquires by his exploits."

Lieutenant Love was breveted captain for honorable and meritorious services in this battle. It is not strange that, after the thrilling scenes and events of the Mexican War, even frontier service lost its charm to General Love, and within a few years he resigned. He engaged at once in the active enterprise of railroad building, selecting Indianapolis for his home. For this business he was well fitted by taste and education, and his labors were successful. At the opening of the Rebellion, General Love promptly took the side of the government and the section in which his lot was cast, and rendered efficient service in the campaign in Western Virginia, as chief of staff under General Morris. When that campaign closed he was assigned to the important duty of commanding the Indiana Legion. This was being at the head, in fact, of a military school, and instructing the soldiers who, in protecting the state from border raids, no less than in the field of battle, covered the name of Indiana with glory. He was commander of a division in defense of Cincinnati, and afterwards of a body of troops which protected the state against the rebel General Morgan. After the war was over General Love's ability and address led to the position of representative abroad of the Gatling Gun Company, of which he was a member. To his diplomatic skill is the company chiefly indebted for the general introduc-

tion of the famous and most efficient engine of modern warfare. Subsequently, he disposed of his interest, and has since been largely engaged in land claims. The most recent recognition of General Love's high character as a man and scholar was in his appointment as state-house commissioner, by his excellency Governor Williams. He is in every respect admirably well qualified for the position. In 1849, on the 10th of October, General Love married Miss Mary F., the accomplished daughter of the late Hon. Oliver H. Smith, a distinguished and honored citizen of Indiana, who died on the 19th of March, 1859, in the city of his adoption—Indianapolis. He was a member of the United States Senate in 1840, and in 1858 he wrote and published a highly interesting and instructive work, entitled, "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches; or, Reminiscences by Hon. O. H. Smith." No man was more largely identified with the early railroad system than Mr. Smith. He built the Bellefontaine road almost alone, and was the author and originator of the system of union depots. General Love is a Mason, and was the first president of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indianapolis; has held most of the offices in said society. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and has taken every degree in both rites. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, has been an Episcopalian since 1853. He received his literary education at Nashville, Tennessee, at Columbia College, and was sent by General Jackson to West Point in 1837. Previous to his entrance at Columbia College he attended the public schools at Nashville. He was a great friend of, and highly esteemed by, General Jackson. Mrs. Love received her education at Mrs. Riland's, an institute at Cincinnati of national reputation, one of the most rigidly thorough English and classical female seminaries in the United States at that time. In appearance General Love is strikingly like his great-grandfather, Richard Henry Lee, as his lineaments are portrayed in painting. There is the same cast of features, the same massive head, and the same expression of decision, intelligence, and benignity of character. He who runs may read in each and both faces the story of lives well spent and filled with lofty aims.

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LOVE, JOHN W., of the Indiana school of art, of Indianapolis. No one deserves more consideration from a free and enlightened people than he who adds to the value of their intellectual treasures, or who enables them to find new beauties and pleasures in what they already have, nor should any one be commended more highly than he who adds a luster to our native state by providing the means of a new enjoyment of a pure and lasting kind. Such a man was John W. Love, who was born at Napoleon, Indiana, August

10, 1850. He was the son of William and Mary Love. He first attended the public schools of Indianapolis, whither his parents had moved while he was but eight years of age, continuing until he was fifteen, when he left the high school, and at once, in 1865, entered the North-western Christian University, where he took a scientific course, graduating at the age of seventeen. From his merest boyhood he was a lover of art, and to such an extent that he was fully persuaded that there he would find his adequate sphere. In 1869, at the age of nineteen, he practically commenced his professional studies with Henry Mosler, of Cincinnati. After having been with him one summer, teacher and pupil together went to New York. There he divided his time between the studio of Mr. Mosler and the National Academy of Design, in which institution he had but shortly before obtained a membership. He soon left Mr. Mosler, and spent a year and a half at the academy, devoting almost the whole of that time to drawing from antique models and life. In 1872, June 8, he started for Europe, arriving in Paris about the last of June or the first of July. He planned entering the government school of art in that city, to obtain admission to which a student is required to pass a thorough examination in all the necessary preliminary branches—in anatomy, perspective, antique art history, and is required to make a competitive drawing from a life model. On account of the rigidity of the rule considerable time is ordinarily demanded by this review, but so persistently did Mr. Love apply himself that in three days he was allowed to enter the school—the *Beaux-arts*—in the atelier of J. L. Gérôme. The heads of this institution are all men of note and great proficiency in their profession. The places offer but meager emolument, yet are sought for by the best talent of the country, so high is the standard of the academy. They have a faculty of three painters, three or four sculptors, and as many architects; and each year they send abroad, to Italy, or elsewhere, a painter, a sculptor, and an architect, from among the native students, the candidates to be chosen by comparative excellence in their respective departments. For four years he studied there ten months in the year, spending his short summer vacations in the country, two of which were occupied in visits to Brittany, Department of Finisterre, at Pont-Aven. Here is the residence of Robert Wiley, celebrated as an artist from his taking a medal in a French *salon*, and ranking well with the French figure painters; in him Mr. Love found a valued friend. At the time of his visit to France he knew but little of the language; and preferring a systematic knowledge to the ability to copy, he procured an instructor, who lived with him and gave him daily instruction. In July of 1876 he turned his face toward his native land, sailing from Liverpool, England; on his journey west-

ward he stopped a short time at New York and at Philadelphia, and, on coming to Indianapolis, opened a studio at No. 37 West Washington Street, in Bradshaw's Block. During the latter part of the one year that he was here, he made the acquaintance of Mr. James F. Gookins, director of the Academy of Design, of Chicago, and with him discussed the feasibility of establishing a school of art in Indianapolis, on the plan of a stock company; there should be ten thousand dollars of stock, with fifty-dollar memberships. But the people were slow to recognize the advantages of the project; and to have carried it out, were it practicable, would have required too long a time. However, the matter received some encouragement; in their soliciting they secured perhaps forty members; but the work went on slowly, and they resolved to make the attempt upon their own responsibility, which they did. At the opening there were on display a collection of pictures of the best American artists, with many by well-known Europeans; also a very large collection of bric-a-brac and ceramics. It was in every respect a success, and bespoke for the undertaking a successful career. Then there was organized an Art Union, soliciting membership at ten dollars each per individual, each certificate entitling the holder and his family to free admission to the exhibitions and the holders to a sketch, by either Mr. Gookins or Mr. Love. This proved successful, over two hundred certificates of membership having been sold, and while it could not do otherwise than assist in developing the æsthetic tastes of the people, at the same time it was a means whereby periodical exhibitions were established by the school, one being given every three months. None of the students now in attendance had ever had any instruction in drawing previous to their entrance upon this school, and by many of them astonishing progress has been made, so that a number partly support themselves by portrait painting. Such is, in brief, the history of the Indiana School of Art, established in 1877, October 15. The best instructions are secured. Mr. Mersman, of Cincinnati, who studied at Munich, Bavaria, until lately has taught the art of sculpture. One of the students fills the place now. Mr. Love's object was to make this a state institution, one recognized and fostered by the Legislature, which each year should send to Europe a student to remain perhaps five years, on the express condition that he should return to the state for a specified time. In this manner Indiana would become an art center; a gallery and library would each offer its advantages, nor would it cost above seven thousand dollars per annum. Such an institution, devoted to the fostering of art and taste, would be highly profitable in a commercial point of view as well. It multiplies and improves the industries of the land. The founders of the school have received no aid from any professional artists in Indian-



Very truly yours
Daniel Macaulay.

apolis, with the exception of Mr. T. C. Steele. Mr. Love did not live to see the success of his enterprise. He died June 24, 1880.

MACAULEY, GENERAL DANIEL, of Indianapolis, was born in New York City, September 8, 1839. He is of Irish parentage, his father, John Macauley, being a native of Belfast, Ireland. The General is one of a family of four, every member of which has been prominently before the public. His older brother, Barney, who was also born in New York City, is a prominent member of the theatrical profession, now starring in the "Messenger from Jarvis Section." An only sister, now Mrs. Charles R. Pope (Pope's Theater, St. Louis), is four years younger, and was born in Cincinnati. His younger brother, Captain John T. Macauley, born in Newport, Kentucky, is now manager of Macauley's Theater, Louisville, Kentucky. After the various removals of the family, as above indicated, they settled finally in Buffalo, New York, when Daniel was about eight years old. Here his father died, August 9, 1849, leaving his family unprovided for. Daniel and Barney at once left school, and went to work to assist their widowed mother in the maintenance of the family. Both learned the book-binding trade; but, having a decided talent for the stage, at the age of seventeen Daniel found himself before the footlights, having adopted the profession two years after Barney had made his debut. He remained on the stage (working at his trade at intervals) until 1859, when, becoming dissatisfied with theatrical life, he came West, with the intention of working at book-binding. He reached Indianapolis, and obtained employment in the old *Sentinel* building, on Washington Street, with Bingham & Doughty, and here he remained until the firing on Fort Sumter. The foundation of Mr. Macauley's military life had been laid while a boy at Buffalo, where he had been a member of Company C, 74th New York State Militia, under a splendid officer (General W. F. Rogers). His tastes naturally inclined him to a military career, and previous to the outbreak of the Rebellion, with a West Point officer, Captain Frank A. Shoup (afterwards a very prominent rebel officer, and the author of "Southern Tactics"), he had organized and managed a very fine militia company, known as the "Independent Zouaves." When Sumter was fired on, his anti-slavery enthusiasm was aroused, and he laid down his tools and joined a party to be sworn into service. He became a member of Company E, 11th Indiana Volunteers, and while yet in camp was made first sergeant, and then first lieutenant, then regimental adjutant, in which position he was mustered into the United States service with the regi-

ment. As first lieutenant (Captain Rugg being sick), he reported to General Lew. Wallace, adjutant-general of the state, and received from his hand the first marching order written in the state under the three months' call. The document is still in the General's possession, and is highly prized by him. It was written by Clerk (afterwards General) Fred. Knefler, at General Wallace's dictation, and was signed by the latter as adjutant-general. It directed him to report to Camp Morton, where he found three other companies, one of which (Gordon's Artillery Company) disbanded. The other two had probably marched out on verbal notice or "at will." His younger brother, John, was then living at Buffalo, with his mother and sister, but, at the solicitation of the embryo general, they removed to Indianapolis; and John, then fifteen years of age, donned the uniform of a drummer, and joined his brother's company. They served out their three months' service in West Virginia, seeing some campaigning, and a little active service. Returning home, they at once recruited for the three years' service, and left in September, 1861, for St. Louis; thence the regiment was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, under General Grant. He served through the operations up the Tennessee River, at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Memphis, Arkansas, Vicksburg (siege and fall), Louisiana, and the Teche country, his active service culminating in the glorious campaign under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. The three years term for which he had originally enlisted expired while he was in Louisiana, but with his brother he had re-enlisted for three years more. He was promoted to the rank of major immediately after the battle of Shiloh, and soon afterward was made lieutenant-colonel. He reached the colonelcy in March, 1863, and was twice breveted brigadier-general; once in 1864, and again in 1865. He was in command of his regiment when major and lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the brigade while colonel. During the Shenandoah Valley campaign he at one period commanded a division (Nineteenth Corps), but was the greater part of the time in command of a brigade in that historic valley. At Champion Hills, Mississippi, during the Vicksburg campaign, General Macauley was severely wounded in the left thigh; and at Cedar Creek, Virginia, he was dangerously shot by a bullet in the right hip, in which the missile still remains. At the time of President Lincoln's assassination General Macauley was in command of the defenses of Baltimore, which included Forts McHenry, Marshall, Federal Hill, and Carroll. He was also in command of the skirmish line, an entire brigade, during the whole of the famous night pursuit after the engagement at Fisher Hill, Virginia. He takes all a soldier's pride in his gallant regiment, the 11th Indiana, which, to quote his own words, "was never beaten, either at work,

play, march, drill, or fight." After being mustered out, at the close of the war, he served a brief time as colonel of the 9th Regiment, Hancock's corps, stationed at Indianapolis, and resumed civil life after four years and eleven months' continuous service as a soldier. A resumption of his old business of bookbinding, in company with John I. Parsons, resulted disastrously, on account of an unforeseen depression in business. In April, 1867, General Macauley was elected mayor of Indianapolis, when only twenty-six years of age. He was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1871. His administration of the city government was commended alike by citizens of all classes and parties, and he displayed in its management executive ability of the highest order, while his popularity became almost proverbial. At the conclusion of his third term as mayor of the city he organized and completed, with James O. Woodruff, what is known as "Woodruff Place," in Indianapolis; but the impending financial crisis deprived them of any fruits of the enterprise, which was intended to combine all the beauties of a public park with the elegant surroundings of a private residence, and even in its unfinished condition is one of the brightest ornaments of Indianapolis. During the year 1876 Mr. Macauley was manager of the Academy of Music, in Indianapolis; but the stringency of the times, the building of another theater, and the burning down of the Academy, brought his managerial enterprise to a close. During the great railroad strike of 1877 General Macauley was appointed, by the Governor and committee of safety, commander of the city; and by his moderation and prudence averted much trouble, and rendered efficient and timely service to the cause of public order. In June, 1878, he was appointed to the general management of the Indianapolis Waterworks Company, in which position he remains to the present time, in the full tide of reasonable success. March 26, 1863, General Macauley married Mary M. Ames, daughter of Rev. A. S. Ames, of Indianapolis. They lost one little daughter, eighteen months old, in 1865. They have surviving one child, a son, born in 1866, in Soldiers' Home (in camp), at Indianapolis; a fine specimen of American boyhood, bright and scholarly beyond his years. There is not, perhaps, in the city of Indianapolis, a man more generally popular than General Macauley. He possesses talents of a very pronounced order, is a vocalist, musician, and dramatic artist of no mean pretensions, and is of a most social, genial, and cheerful disposition, fond of society, and entering into every thing with a keen relish for the good things of life. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, military company, Knights of Pythias, president of the "Choral Union" and of the "Haydn" musical societies. He is nearly six feet high, weighs one hundred and eighty-three pounds; and if buoyancy of spirits and cheerfulness of disposition, coupled with the best

of health and hosts of friends, can secure long life and happiness, there is a full measure of both in store for "Dan Macauley."

MAJOR, ALFRED, attorney-at-law and vice-president of the First National Bank of Shelbyville, was born at Quarndon, Derbyshire, England, May 8, 1828. America is indebted to the English people for her existence, and is still receiving benefits from her in the intelligent men and women which she contributes to our population. Some of these, like the subject of this memoir, learn our history and imbibe the spirit of our institutions before coming here, and therefore blend at once with our best people, and become a healthful element in our national life. His parents were Stephen and Harriett (Bigsby) Major, the father of Irish and the mother of English nativity. He was educated at King William's College, Isle of Man. He began to read law on shipboard, while coming to this country, so determined was he to qualify himself for an honorable career in that new land to which he was going, where talent and a resolute spirit are unfettered. In 1846 he settled in Shelbyville, and resumed the study of law, under the instruction of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, a name now known in every household. In 1851, Mr. Major was admitted to the bar and commenced practice. Superior to many of his associates in literary and scientific culture, and well endowed with natural gifts, he entered upon his duties under most encouraging auspices. Success, professional and pecuniary, attended him, and at length he engaged in banking as one of the firm of Elliott & Major. In 1865 the First National Bank of Shelbyville was organized, and he became its vice-president. An able attorney in every branch of the profession, and an excellent financier and a man of integrity, Mr. Major exerts a marked influence throughout the county. He is the wealthiest man within its borders, and his possessions have been gained by his own exertions. The store of knowledge which study and experience have furnished him has been increased by foreign travel. He has crossed the ocean from America to Europe four times, visiting the British Isles and the Continent. He has two brothers and two sisters in England, and he is the only one of the family in this country. But, despite these ties of kindred, and that innate love of one's native land that nothing can eradicate, he is truly an American, and America will doubtless remain his home. Mr. Major is a member of the Episcopalian Church. He has been married twice. His first wife was Jane Lowry, to whom he was wedded, at Rushville, Indiana, in 1851. They had four children, now living. November 28, 1878, he married, as his second wife, Miss Helen Thompson, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

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MANSON, GENERAL MAHLON D. The life and character of General Mahlon D. Manson may be studied with profit by the young, contemplated with satisfaction by the patriotic, and referred to with pride by his kindred and friends. His name is honorably mentioned on many pages of the history of his country during the eventful period of the War of the Rebellion. In the political affairs of Indiana he has taken prominent and important parts. In private life he has sustained an unsullied reputation, and has deservedly received and constantly retained the confidence and good will of his fellow-men. He is descended from an honorable and patriotic ancestry. His paternal grandfather, David Manson, an immigrant from Ireland, served his adopted country as a soldier of the American Revolution; and his father, David Manson, born in Little York, Pennsylvania, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was present at the surrender of Hull at Detroit. He was a farmer and a surveyor of lands. He married Sarah Cornwall, of Rockbridge County, Virginia, whose parents were English. Her family sympathized with the cause of American independence, and several members of it participated in its achievement, as soldiers of Washington's army. The subject of this biography, the issue of this marriage, was born on the 20th of February, 1820, near Piqua, Miami County, Ohio. His Christian name was given him as a mark of regard for Governor Mahlon Dickerson, of New Jersey, Secretary of War under General Jackson's administration. At the age of three years he suffered the great misfortune of the loss of his father, who died leaving to his widow and infant son the inheritance of an untarnished name, but with inadequate means of support. With a sturdy manliness unusual to such tender years, the subject of this sketch began while a mere child to assist his mother in the burden of their maintenance. To this excellent wife and mother may be ascribed the success of his life and its great usefulness. She had the happy privilege of living to see him grow to a noble manhood, and died, full of years and honor, in the year 1858, the evening of her life being spent in peaceful quietude beneath her son's roof. The education which he had from teachers was such as he received in the primitive log school-house, with its unglazed windows and rough benches; and even of the meager opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge thus afforded he was deprived, by the pressure of poverty, at the early age of eight or nine, when he hired himself to a neighboring farmer to do such work as so young a lad could perform, his stipulated remuneration being seventy-five cents per month. His education, however, did not cease, but by his application to study, without the aid of teachers, with such books as he could obtain, he so utilized his intervals of freedom from manual labor that upon attaining man-

hood he had acquired those habits of patient application and prompt and self-reliant action which have distinguished him in the many responsible situations of his life. Some years of his boyhood having been spent in mechanical pursuits, he became a druggist's clerk, and soon afterwards set up for himself in that business. In October, 1842, he removed to Indiana, of which state he has ever since been a citizen. In the early period of his residence here, he taught school at Crawfordsville, and other places in Montgomery County. He now devoted himself to the study of medicine, and attended a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and a partial second course at New Orleans, Louisiana. He, however, did not engage extensively in the practice of his profession, but continued as an apothecary at Crawfordsville. Upon the commencement of the War with Mexico, the latent military spirit of his ancestors asserted itself, and he promptly entered the service, as captain of Company I of the 5th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, with which he participated in the campaign of General Scott, and marched from Vera Cruz to the capital, where for a time he was placed in command of the detached guards in the City of Mexico. Upon his return to Crawfordsville, at the close of the war, he resumed his business of druggist. In 1851 he was elected to represent Montgomery County in the General Assembly, and served as a member of the House during the important session of 1851-52, in which the laws of the state were revised, and adapted to the new Constitution of 1850. He now became, and still continues to be, an influential adviser in the councils of the Democratic party. In 1856 he served as a delegate in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and assisted in the nomination of James Buchanan for President and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-president. In 1860 he was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas, believing that only his election to the presidency and the application of his political doctrines could avert the threatening storm of civil war. When, in April, 1861, that storm broke furiously upon the nation at Fort Sumter, and he saw the inauguration of the insane attempt to destroy the nation for whose independent establishment and for whose honor his forefathers had nobly imperiled their lives and fortunes, his patriotic indignation was at once aroused, and, as might have been predicted from his antecedents, he quickly placed himself in the ranks of the defenders of the Union. He was at the time in the East, whither he had gone for the purchase of goods. Hastening home, he took an active part in sending forward to Indianapolis the first company from Montgomery County, under General Lew. Wallace. Two days afterward, at the solicitation of some of his old soldiers of the Mexican War, he raised, in five hours, a company, with

which he marched to Indianapolis. The first tents deserving the name pitched in Camp Morton were brought thither by this company, having been hastily made on Sunday. Of the men thus brought into camp two companies of the 10th Indiana Regiment were formed. Of one of these, Company G, Mr. Manson was made captain, his commission dating from the 17th of April, 1861. Upon the organization of the regiment, ten days later, he was commissioned major, and on the 10th of May he was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, in place of Colonel J. J. Reynolds, commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. The interval in camp having been industriously occupied in organizing, drilling, and equipping, Colonel Manson in June, upon the order of General McClellan, proceeded with his regiment to Parkersburg, Virginia. The 10th Indiana, having been assigned to the brigade of General Rosecrans, marched, by the way of Clarksburg and Buckhannon, to the valley of Roaring Creek, at the foot of Rich Mountain. Early on the morning of the 11th of July, Colonel Manson, though the junior colonel, was placed with his regiment in the advance, and, with General Rosecrans, marched nine miles by a narrow bridle-path around the rebel fortifications, striking General Pegram's command in the rear. In the battle of Rich Mountain, which followed, the 10th Indiana formed the first line, and led the brigade in the charge upon the works of the enemy, which resulted in the total rout of the rebels and the capture of two pieces of artillery. General Manson still holds the receipt for one of the guns thus taken. July 24 they were ordered to return to Indianapolis, their three months' term of enlistment having expired. By direction of Governor Morton, Colonel Manson, under the same commission, proceeded to reorganize the 10th Indiana for three years or during the war. The rendezvous was at Lafayette, where in a short time the required number of men were enlisted. It was ordered to Kentucky, and left Indianapolis for Louisville September 22, being one of the first regiments that crossed the Ohio. Here they were assigned to General Anderson's command, and a few days later were ordered to Bardstown, Kentucky, where they established the first camp of Union soldiers at that place. At this encampment Colonel Manson applied himself assiduously for one month to the instruction of his men, when they were ordered to Lebanon, Kentucky, where they were assigned to Thomas's division of the Army of the Ohio, with Colonel Manson as brigade commander. They remained in the vicinity of Lebanon until the 25th of December, when they advanced to meet the Confederates under Zollicoffer. On the 19th of January, 1862, Colonel Manson and his brigade participated in the battle of Mill Spring. At daylight the Union forces were attacked in their camp. Colonel Manson's regiment was in the advance, and in

this, its first engagement after its reorganization, achieved an enviable reputation for gallantry, at one time saving the day by its firm resistance to a desperate charge. From the battle-field the Union forces returned to Louisville, where the patriotic ladies of that city presented a beautiful flag to the 10th Indiana, as a mark of their high appreciation of the service the regiment had rendered to Kentucky and the Union, which was received by Colonel Manson on behalf of the regiment. From Louisville the 10th Indiana marched to the Tennessee River, arriving on the battle-field of Shiloh two days after the battle. They next participated in the siege and investment of Corinth, and the march which followed its evacuation. On the 24th of March, 1862, Colonel Manson was appointed brigadier-general of United States volunteers by President Lincoln, without any solicitation whatever on his part. His appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. He was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, of the Army of the Ohio, under General William Nelson. With his brigade and division he entered Corinth on the 29th of May, and thence marched to Jacinto and Iuka, Mississippi, and Tusculum, Alabama, and thence to Murfreesboro, Tennessee—a distance of one hundred and five miles—in five days. Thence they marched to McMinnville, Cany Fork of the Cumberland, Sparta, and back to McMinnville. Here, by order of General Buell, General Manson, with Generals Nelson, Craft, and Jackson, were detached, and proceeded to Kentucky to take charge of the new troops then pouring in from Indiana and Ohio. After considerable difficulty, and barely escaping capture by the enemy's cavalry, they reached Nashville the next morning. Thence, escorted by the 10th Indiana, they proceeded to Franklin, Tennessee, and from there by rail to Louisville. By order of General Horatio Wright, they proceeded to Lexington, where they arrived August 24, six days previous to the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. For the purpose of correcting a false statement which appeared in the newspapers of Cincinnati soon after that engagement, to the effect that General Manson fought that battle contrary to the orders of General Nelson, and for the purpose of promoting the truth of history, a somewhat detailed statement of the circumstances of the battle, condensed from a published letter of General Manson, dated March 28, 1878, and addressed to Hon. R. J. White, is here given: On the afternoon of the day following their arrival at Lexington, General Nelson and General Manson left Lexington for Richmond. Arriving at Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky River, they overtook General Cassius M. Clay's brigade, and, at the request of Generals Nelson and Clay, General Manson took command of this brigade, to enable General Clay to go to his home, he not having visited his family since his recent return from Europe. On the morning of

the 25th, General Manson moved forward from Clay's Ferry toward Richmond, and, arriving there late in the afternoon, reported to General Nelson, who had preceded him. General Nelson sent a staff officer with him to Colonel Rhodes's farm, about two miles south of town, where there were some troops already encamped. On the morning of the 27th, Nelson assigned Manson to the command of the First Brigade, consisting of the 55th, 69th, 71st, and 16th Indiana Regiments, and some artillery under Lieutenant Lamphier, of Michigan. General Manson proceeded at once to get his men out for drill, in which he found them very deficient, they being for the most part raw recruits. That afternoon he sent to General Nelson a written request for permission to seek a new encampment, stating that water was scarce where they were, and the men had not had an opportunity to wash their clothing since they had left Indiana, and that the camp was commanded by the hills to the southward. To this General Nelson made no answer. About sunrise on the 28th, Nelson's orderly came to Manson with a verbal order for him to report at Nelson's headquarters at Richmond, which he did at once. On arriving he was informed that General Nelson, in company with Hon. Garrett Davis, had just departed for Lexington or Lancaster. He had not informed his adjutant to which of these places he was going. General Manson then inquired of Captain Kendrick, Nelson's adjutant-general, what orders General Nelson had left for him, and was answered that he had left none, only that Manson should not leave the position then occupied by him until Nelson's return. On the forenoon of the 29th, General Manson received a communication from Colonel Reuben Munday, and also one from Colonel Leonidas Metcalfe, informing him that the enemy had appeared and was then crossing Big Hill in considerable force, supposed to be four or five thousand strong. He at once sent one copy of these communications to Lexington, and another to Lancaster, to General Nelson, not knowing at which place he might be found, and at the same time directed Colonels Munday and Metcalfe to fall back and carefully observe the road, so that the enemy might not flank Richmond on either side; and he also sent out Lieutenant-colonel Wolf, of the 16th Indiana, with four companies, to strengthen the picket already in front. About two o'clock Colonel Metcalfe arrived with a portion of his command at General Manson's camp, stating that he had been driven from every position he had occupied, and that the Confederates were advancing in great force. General Manson immediately caused the long-roll to be beaten, formed his troops, and with them moved out upon the high hills in front of his camp, and formed a line of battle near White's house. The enemy soon appeared in considerable force, but after a sharp skirmish retired, losing a few prisoners, some horses, and a few pieces of

artillery. While this skirmish was progressing, he sent Rev. Mr. McCray, of Bloomington, Indiana, to Lexington, to give General Nelson, if he should there be found, a personal account of what was taking place. After the skirmish, General Manson moved his forces forward a short distance, to Rogersville, and there bivouacked. The enemy bivouacked a short distance southward in the woods. Soon after sunrise, on the 30th, General Manson formed his line of battle in the woods, near a small brick church. The enemy soon afterwards advanced upon this line, and was met and checked in most gallant style by the brave Indians, who maintained their line unbroken for nearly four hours, and until completely flanked on the east. At the same time their right gave way in great confusion. General Manson rode back a short distance, and, meeting the 18th Kentucky advancing, deployed them into line, and with them checked the advance of the enemy for about twenty minutes. He was thus enabled to form a second line on the high ground north of Roger's house; and from that point he moved to the ground he had occupied in the skirmish on the evening of the 29th. Here he awaited the advance of the enemy. While thus waiting a messenger arrived with a written communication from General Nelson, dated at Lexington, August 30, directing General Manson that, if the enemy should appear in force, he should retire by the Lancaster road. This was delivered to General Manson in the presence of some of his staff and Doctor Irwin, the medical director of General Nelson's staff, since surgeon in charge of West Point Academy. It was then 12.30 P. M., and the Lancaster road had been in possession of the enemy for more than five hours. This was the only order that General Manson received from General Nelson directing him to retire from the position to which he had heretofore assigned him. The following is an extract from General Manson's official report, dated at Indianapolis, September 10, 1862, and directed and delivered to General Nelson:

"The enemy now began advancing in great force through the open fields, in line of battle, and, while they were thus advancing, a courier rode upon the field and delivered to me your written order, dated at Lexington, August 30, directing me to retire by the Lancaster road if the enemy should advance in force. It was then 12.30 o'clock P. M., and in less than five minutes from the time I received your order the battle raged with great fierceness along the whole line."

General Manson held this position for more than an hour, when, his right giving way in great confusion, he was a second time driven back. He commenced to form his men in the woods, on Rhodes's farm, for the purpose of a general retreat, to recross the Kentucky River that night. While he was thus engaged, General Nelson rode upon the field and assumed command, and by his direction the troops were marched to a place

near Richmond, and a line of battle was there formed, extending through the cemetery. Here they waited more than an hour and a half for the enemy. When at length the Confederates again appeared, their advance could not be checked, because of the demoralized state of the twice beaten raw troops opposed to them, who now retreated through Richmond in great confusion. General Manson organized a rear-guard for the protection of the scattered army from the pursuing cavalry. By direction of General Nelson he assumed command of this rear-guard, and with it covered the retreat till they arrived near the toll-gate on the Lexington road, when the retreating columns in front halted. After waiting here more than an hour, he turned over the command of the rear-guard to Major Morrison, of the 66th Indiana, and went to the front to ascertain the cause of the halt. He there found a small number of the enemy's cavalry formed across the road, checking the retreat; and he here for the first time learned that General Nelson had left the field. He endeavored to form an advance-guard, but did not succeed till the color-sergeant of the 18th Kentucky, an old man, who had the flag of his regiment under his arm, the staff having been shot away, gave the flag to him, saying, "I have fought all day with you, and if you will protect the flag of the 18th I'll still fight on." This gallant old soldier gave courage and enthusiasm to his comrades, and an advance-guard was soon organized, which drove the enemy's cavalry from the line of retreat. The column again moved forward, General Manson making a desperate effort to cross the Kentucky River with the remainder of the command. When they had arrived near to Fox-town, they found the enemy in great force, concealed in a corn-field, from which they fired upon Manson's advance, killing seventeen and wounding twenty-five. Colonel Wolf, of the 16th Indiana, was killed here. General Manson ordered the remainder of the advance-guard to lie down, and make no further resistance. Soon afterwards he and his command were made prisoners. Four days later he was paroled by General E. Kirby Smith, commander of the enemy's force, and started immediately for Cincinnati. Here he learned from Hon. Richard Smith, editor of the *Gazette*, that General Nelson had authorized the publication of the statement that the battle of Richmond had been fought contrary to his positive orders. At the request of General Manson, a correction was published in the *Gazette*, *Enquirer*, and *Commercial*. General Manson also had an interview with General Nelson, who was then in Cincinnati, at the request of the latter, who, in explanation of the published statement, said that he had thought that his order, written at Lexington on the morning of the day of the battle, had been received by General Manson; but on being reminded that Lexington is thirty-one miles from the battle-field, and that

the order was conveyed by a courier on horseback, he admitted his mistake in supposing that his order had reached General Manson in time to retreat. In addition to the efforts made by General Manson, already stated, to communicate to General Nelson before the battle the facts in regard to the situation, he also, on the day of the engagement, sent Colonel Goodloe as a special messenger toward Lexington, expecting that he would meet General Nelson with reinforcements, and instructing him to inform Nelson of the situation, and request him to hasten to the field. The greater portion of the Union forces in this sanguinary engagement had been in service less than two weeks, and had had very little instruction or exercise in drill. The Confederates had the advantage of greatly superior numbers; but they were met with such valor and received such punishment that the hitherto uninterrupted progress of the invasion of Kirby Smith received such a check that sufficient time was gained to place Cincinnati in a condition of defense, and the principal object of Smith's campaign was thwarted. General Boyle, writing to President Lincoln from Louisville, September 1, 1862, said, of the Indianians engaged at Richmond, that "they fought with the courage and gallantry of veterans." The loss in killed and wounded in the Indiana troops was nearly one thousand, General Manson being one of the wounded. Two thousand officers and men, including General Manson, were captured and paroled. He remained on parole but a few weeks, when, having been exchanged, he was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and placed in charge of the United States forces at Bowling Green and on the Barren and Green Rivers. This command he held at the time of the battle of Stone River, January 1, 1863. He was relieved by General Juday, and assigned to the post of Louisville for a few weeks, and then to the command of a division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, stationed at Lebanon, Kentucky, whence they marched to Glasgow, and thence to Tompkinsville, where they met a portion of Morgan's forces, between whom and General Manson's command there was a lively skirmish for several days on the banks of the Cumberland River. From this place they marched through to Mumfordsville, where they took railroad transportation to Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, and Jeffersonville, Indiana. Here he was prevented, by the orders of his superior officers, from intercepting General John Morgan, on his raid through Indiana, at Memphis and Vienna, on the Indianapolis and Jeffersonville Railroad. From Jeffersonville he proceeded with his command, by sixteen steamboats, up the Ohio, to prevent Morgan's recrossing the river. At Grassy Plats he came up with a body of Morgan's men, of whom he captured a portion, with forty-six horses. He moved up the river, parallel with Morgan, to Madison, Vevay, Rising Sun, Lawrence-

burg, and Cincinnati, and thence to Maysville, Kentucky, and Portsmouth, Ohio, where the water was found to be too low to proceed further with the steamboats. At Portsmouth, with a portion of his men, he went by rail about fifty miles into the interior of Ohio, to intercept Morgan's forces. He, however, had already crossed the railroad at the point at which he hoped to intercept them. He now returned to Cincinnati, where he remained some days, receiving the prisoners from Buffington Island, together with General Morgan. While here, by order of General Burnside, he made a descriptive list of General John H. Morgan and ninety-two of his subordinate officers, all of whom were sent to Johnson's Island, whence, by order of the Secretary of War, they were removed to the Ohio State Penitentiary, at Columbus. Preparations were now made for a campaign in Eastern Tennessee. General Manson, with his command, marched from Glasgow, Kentucky, by way of Montgomery, to Lee's Ferry, on Clinch River, and thence to London and Knoxville. Here he was placed in command of the Twenty-third Army Corps, with forty thousand men on its rolls, relieving General Hartsook, by order of General Burnside. He was engaged in most of the skirmishes here, during October, 1863, and was in the siege of Knoxville, which lasted twenty days; superintended the construction of the fortifications on Mayberry and Temperance Hills, and built the pontoon bridge across the Holston, and all the fortifications on the south side of that river. When the siege was terminated, by the advance of General Sherman's forces, December 5, 1863, General Manson, with a portion of the Twenty-third Army Corps, followed Longstreet to Rutledge, when, the Confederates having made a stand, he, by order of his superior officers, fell back to Blaine's Cross Roads, skirmishing with the enemy most of the way. Here he was reinforced by General Gordon Granger, of the Fourth Army Corps, General Phil. Sheridan commanding a division of that corps, and others. A line of battle was formed and maintained several days, but no general engagement ensued. On the 25th of December he crossed the Holston, and took up a position at Strawberry Plains, near the junction of the French Broad and Holston. In January, 1864, his troops were engaged by the enemy at Mossy Creek and other places in that vicinity. In February he was relieved of the command of the Twenty-third Army Corps by General Jacob D. Cox, who outranked him in the army, and he was assigned a division in that corps. With this command he marched to Bull Creek Gap, near Blaine's Cross Roads. On the 22d of April, by order of General Sherman, he proceeded to destroy the bridge over the Wataugua River, Virginia, and the railway and Lick Creek trestle at Jonesville, whence by rail he joined General Sherman's army, May 1, at Red Clay,

Georgia. Thence his command marched to Doctor Lee's house, Varnell's Station, and Buzzard's Roost, skirmishing every day. They now made a forced march, passing through Snake Creek Gap, skirmishing with the enemy in Hickory Flats, and on the 14th of May, moved toward the Confederate works at Resaca. A line of battle was formed, Generals Hascall and Juday being on the right, General Riley on the left, in the woods, and General Manson in the center, in the open field. The order to charge being given, his command moved through the open ground for a mile, exposed to the enemy's artillery. The loss was very heavy. Generals Manson and Riley carried their portion of the works, and held them for more than three hours against greatly superior numbers. His ammunition being almost exhausted, and his men famished for want of water, General Hascall, by order of General Sherman, moved in his forces to relieve General Manson. To show General Hascall how he might best avoid the enemy's fire, General Manson sprang upon the works, when he was struck by a piece of shell upon the right shoulder, and his right arm was thereby forever disabled. He was carried off the field insensible. Yet in a few days he resumed command. He was present at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, but not actively engaged. He now found himself so greatly disabled by his wound that he was compelled to ask to be relieved of his command in the advancing army. He was assigned to take charge of the post at Knoxville, but the inflammation of his wound increased to such an extent that he was again forced to relinquish this position. He accompanied General Thomas on his retreat through Tennessee, and was in the hospital at Nashville at the time of the battle of Franklin. From this hospital he was removed to St. Joseph's Infirmary at Louisville, where he remained eighty-five days, lying a portion of the time at the point of death, suffering great torture from his wound. Here he had an operation performed upon his shoulder, and becoming satisfied that he would not again be fit for active duty, and being unwilling to stand in the way of the promotion of worthy men in the field, he, on the 21st of December, 1864, resigned his commission as a brigadier-general of volunteers. His resignation was accepted by the President, and with it the military career of General Manson ended. During that career he was never known to complain of any position to which he was assigned, but, without any consideration of his own convenience or pleasure, and without regard to danger, toil, or exposure, executed with alacrity and to the satisfaction of his superiors every order ever given him. He was distinguished for clearness of discrimination, accuracy of judgment, and promptness of action. He was never surprised when it was his duty to be informed; no emergency found him unprepared, and no danger caused him to hesitate. He

gained, and always enjoyed in an exceptionally great measure, the affection of his subordinates. He was respected by his equals and superiors and loved by his men. He never directly or indirectly asked for any promotion. He was elected as captain, major, and colonel by the men, and commissioned upon their recommendation. He was made a brigadier-general without his own seeking by Abraham Lincoln, whose memory he greatly reveres, believing him to have been one of the purest and best of those who have occupied the office of chief magistrate of the nation. General Manson, without his knowledge or consent, was nominated by the Democratic party of Indiana, in 1864, as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant-governor, on the ticket headed by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald as the candidate for Governor. Although he ran ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. In 1866 he was nominated by acclamation by the Democratic state convention for the office of Secretary of State. In 1868 he was nominated again by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Indiana, his competitor being Hon. Godlove S. Orth. His district being strongly Republican, he was again beaten, though he ran far beyond his ticket, and was defeated by only four hundred votes. In 1870 he was again the Democratic candidate for Congress in the same district, having for his competitor General Lew. Wallace. After a very animated joint canvass he was elected by a majority of nearly four hundred votes, though the Republican state ticket received a large majority in that district. Upon this election he served as a member of the Forty-second Congress. As a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions he performed a great amount of labor, rendering great service to his disabled comrades by doing perhaps more than any other man to secure the increase of the pensions for the disabled. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for the presidency. He was again a candidate for Congress that year, and was defeated by Judge Cason, by a majority of one hundred and ninety-seven votes, though President Grant in that district had over two thousand majority. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1875 was made chairman, in which capacity he served during the great campaign of 1876, having full control of the interests of the Democratic party in Indiana. He did as much or more than any other man to secure the triumph which his party enjoyed in that campaign in this state. He represented the state at large in the national convention at St. Louis, and strongly supported the candidacy of Thomas A. Hendricks for the nomination for President, having charge of his headquarters at St. Louis. He was one of the number who went to New Orleans after the election to represent Mr. Tilden. As chairman of the Democratic state central committee, he called the convention of the

8th of January, 1877, to consider the duty of the party in the impending political crisis, moderation being recommended by the committee. In 1878 he was elected upon the Democratic ticket to the office of Auditor of State by a majority of over fourteen thousand, and he is now performing the duties of that office with great ability and to the entire satisfaction of the people of the state. General Manson is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having united with Warren Lodge, Piqua, Ohio, in 1841. He has taken all the degrees, including the Knights Templar and Scottish Rite, to the thirty-second. He was master of Montgomery Lodge, Crawfordsville, Indiana, for sixteen years; and all the offices in the Grand Lodge of the state have been filled by him, including that of Deputy Grand Master for two years; and he would have been elected to the office of Grand Master in 1861 if he had not gone into the army. He has been a trustee of the city schools of Crawfordsville, holding the office of treasurer of the board. He has also been a member of the board of trustees of Purdue University, of which body he was for a number of years the president, a position he resigned upon his entering on the duties of Auditor of State. General Manson has traveled extensively, having been in nearly all the states of the Union, and also in Mexico and Canada. He was reared a Methodist, but now entertains the faith of the Universalists. He was married, on the 26th of May, 1850, to Miss Caroline Mitchell, of Crawfordsville. Six children, three boys and three girls, have been born to them, the oldest of whom, a daughter, is now dead. Of these children their parents have great reason to be proud. Their lives reflect much credit upon their father and mother, and indicate the excellent example which has ever been presented in their happy home. Since the war General Manson has spent several years in agricultural pursuits. He has always dignified labor by industriously engaging in it himself. General Manson is a man of commanding presence, tall and of large body, and until disabled by his wound he was a man of strong constitution and great capacity for endurance. His manner is frank and engaging, and he has the invaluable faculty, springing from kindness of heart and goodness of motive, of making all men, whether high or low, feel at home in his presence. Because of these qualities, doubtless, added to his untarnished and unimpeachable record, he in all his candidacies for office has received many votes and much moral support from his political opponents. He is not fastidious in small things, but is noted for the broadness and liberality of his views upon all subjects. He is an eloquent and persuasive orator, commanding the attention, convincing the reason, arousing the enthusiasm, and awakening the zeal of his hearers. A brave and gallant soldier, a prudent and conscientious statesman, a public-spirited and patriotic citizen, a faithful and self-deny-

ing friend, an honest man of business, and a true man in all the relations of life, it is not surprising that he holds a high place in the esteem and affection of the people of his state. He rose from poverty and obscurity to a justly deserved eminence, and the bright light which beats upon his life discloses no flaw in his character. Not by accident or the aid of others, but by honest toil and constant perseverance, through the smoke and blood of battle, he has attained success in life—military glory, political and social popularity, and the love and honor of his fellow-men. Such men as he make all their fellow-men their debtors.

MARMON, DANIEL W., secretary of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, Indianapolis, was born in Logan County, Ohio, October 10, 1844. His father, James W. Marmon, was a practicing physician in Logan County, where he resided until 1846, when he moved to Richmond, Indiana, dying there of cholera in 1849. His wife, Hannah Moffitt, the mother of Daniel W., was the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Wayne County, Indiana; her grandfather Cox originally entered much of the land where the city of Richmond now stands. She followed her husband to the grave about a month after his death, leaving Daniel bereft of both parents at the early age of five years. The name Marmon is undoubtedly of French origin, being a corruption of Marmont; the maternal branch of the family was of North Carolina extraction, and originally Scotch. Mr. Marmon was brought up by an uncle, and attended the common schools until he was seventeen years of age, when he entered Earlham College, then under the superintendency of Walter T. Carpenter, and graduated from that institution in 1865. His natural inclinations were for mechanics, and he found some opportunity for the cultivation of his tastes in that direction in the shop of the uncle mentioned above, who was proprietor of a wood-working establishment, in which young Marmon spent much of his time. In February, 1866, but a short time after leaving college, at the solicitation of his friend, Mr. Nordyke, he bought an interest in the firm of E. & A. H. Nordyke, which, in the spring of 1871, was incorporated as the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Mr. Marmon's special province became the designing and construction of machinery, in which branch he soon became remarkably proficient. This had been Mr. Nordyke's department before Mr. Marmon's connection with the company, which now consists of Messrs. Nordyke, Marmon, and Hollowell. The name and productions of the company are well and favorably known, not only in the United States, but in the old world as well, where their mills and mill machinery

have been extensively introduced. The establishment stands in the front rank of the industries not only of Indianapolis, but of the state of Indiana, and of the whole West. A brief account of its operation and importance will be found under sketches of the other members of the company. In addition to the many and varied appliances for the production of their millstones and ponderous mill machinery, they have in the establishment all the paraphernalia for the editing, publishing, and printing of a large sixteen-page paper, *The Millstone*, an illustrated monthly journal, devoted to milling and mechanical interests, and having for its special object the advancement of practical knowledge in these departments. It was among the pioneer newspapers of its class, and has an extensive circulation in all parts of the American continent. It has been published by the company since November, 1875. A too close attention to business impaired Mr. Marmon's health somewhat, and in 1878 he resolved to travel in order to recuperate. After a couple of years spent in traveling in Alabama, Tennessee, Oregon, and California, he found his health fully restored, and again settled down to business in Indianapolis. In August, 1870, Mr. Marmon married Miss Elizabeth M. Carpenter, the daughter of his old superintendent at Earlham College. They have a family of three children: Walter C., aged eight; Howard C., aged four; and Carrie, now two years old. Mr. Marmon and family are members of the society of Friends, and politically he is a Republican. Few enterprises of such magnitude are in the hands of men so young, but what is lacking in years is made up in actual business experience, industry, and strict attention to every detail of the business, while the financial credit and reputation of the concern is of the highest kind. Personally, Mr. Marmon is a most genial and agreeable gentleman, popular with his associates and employés. He has a quick, active temperament, and has the air of a thorough business man.

MANSUR, ISAIAH, banker and real estate operator, of Indianapolis, was born near the old town of Salisbury, Wayne County, Indiana, April 14, 1824. His father, Jeremy Mansur, was a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Jane (Carr) Mansur, was born in Virginia, but both became identified with the Hoosier State at a very early day. They emigrated to Indiana in 1816 and settled in the county of Wayne, where the subject of this sketch was born. His father combined the occupation of ax-maker with that of farmer, and for years was known through the county as a workman of the highest order. When Isaiah was a little more than a year old, or in 1825, his parents moved from the old settlement in Wayne County

to Richmond, Indiana. Here his father opened a small retail dry-goods and grocery store, and by industry and perseverance and geniality of disposition succeeded in building up a highly successful trade, gradually accumulating a reasonable competency. He continued in trade at Richmond until 1847, when he removed to Indianapolis and engaged in pork-packing, continuing in that business and also being occupied in farming until his death, which occurred in 1874. His wife still lives in Indianapolis, at the ripe old age of eighty-six, retaining her mental faculties unimpaired. From this brief and imperfect outline of his father's life, some idea can be gathered of the surroundings and early training of Mr. Mansur. He breathed an atmosphere of industry and energy which left an impress upon his character and which has remained through his whole life. His early education was obtained in the public schools and at the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he finished his studies in 1845. While pursuing his studies at Oxford he was a room-mate and class-mate of the late Senator O. P. Morton, and between the two sprang up a friendship that lasted through the life of Mr. Morton. It was largely through Mr. Mansur's assistance that Mr. Morton was enabled to get through college at Oxford, as the latter had little means and no wealthy relatives to aid him. After leaving Oxford Mr. Mansur engaged with his father in the pork-packing business for one season, working at day labor for wages; but, concluding to make the law his profession, he entered the office of Hon. John S. Newman, where he was again associated in his studies with the future Senator Morton. He read law with Judge Newman for about eighteen months, when his father's failing health compelled his return home to take charge of his business, which had now assumed large proportions. He gave his entire attention to his business of pork-packing—then, as now, one of the prominent industries of Indianapolis—for nine years, until, in 1862, he projected and established the Citizens' National Bank of Indianapolis, of which he was made president. He continued in that capacity until 1868, when his connection with that bank ceased, and he immediately afterward opened his present private banking house, of which he is still the sole proprietor and manager. During the stirring times of the late war Mr. Mansur was appointed commissary-general of the state of Indiana, by his friend and former companion, Governor Morton, and rendered faithful and valuable services to the cause of the Union, feeding the soldiers in camp at Indianapolis on his own credit when there was not a dollar in the state treasury for this purpose. He had always been a zealous supporter of Mr. Morton, whom he urged to make his first race for Lieutenant-governor, and their intimate personal friendship was only closed by the Senator's death. Mr. Mansur has always been a consistent member of the Republican party, although he

can scarcely be included among politicians, as he has never been desirous of holding office, giving his entire time and attention to the details of his business, which, in addition to his bank, includes the management of a large amount of real estate, of which he is the owner. He is also the proprietor of three valuable farms in the neighborhood of Indianapolis. Mr. Mansur was married to his present amiable wife, who was Miss Amelia Brown, on June 25th, 1862. Mrs. Mansur is a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They have two children, Joseph and Cella Mansur. Mr. Mansur is a gentleman of strict business principles; persistent energy and untiring application have been a part of his stock in trade that has never depreciated. His industry is proverbial, and in all his transactions he is guided by a standard which makes his word as good as his bond. He is widely known as a shrewd, careful, enterprising, and successful man of business. Long after he has passed away his name will be remembered as among the men whose enterprise has made itself felt in shaping the business destiny of Indianapolis. Three sisters survive: Mary, widow of Doctor Charles Parry, formerly of Philadelphia; Clarissa, wife of James C. Ferguson, of Indianapolis; Sarah J., wife of William S. Reid, pork-packer, of Richmond, Indiana; William Mansur, capitalist, of Indianapolis; and Franklin, who died about 1873. He was also a pork-packer.

 ARSH, EPHRAIM, clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, was born on a farm in Brown Township, Hancock County, June 2, 1845. He is a son of Jonas and Catharine Marsh, honest, reputable people, who enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends. His father is of Quaker origin, and removed to Hancock County in December, 1837. By close application to his studies, Ephraim soon acquired a fair English education, and at the age of twenty he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where, in the class of 1870, he graduated with high honors. During his collegiate course he spent one year at Washington City, as clerk in the third auditor's office of the Treasury Department, receiving his appointment through the recommendation of ex-Governor Hendricks and Judge D. S. Gooding. After graduating at Asbury, he was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, under Mr. H. A. Swope. While serving in this capacity he also applied himself assiduously to the study of law. In the autumn of 1874 he was elected clerk of the Hancock Circuit Court, and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Marsh is a member of the following secret orders: Knights of Pythias, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen, joining the same in the following order: February 29,



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1872, Knights of Pythias; 1873, Free and Accepted Masons; 1874, Independent Order of Odd-fellows; 1878, Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has been Master for two years in the Free and Accepted Masons, and Past Chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. He is also a Thirty-second Indiana Consistory S. P. R., and a member of Keystone Chapter of the Masons of Indianapolis, and Raper Commandery. He married, February 9, 1871, Miss Matilda J. Brewer, daughter of Garrett Brewer, of Franklin. Mr. Marsh is a courteous gentleman. He is a steadfast Democrat. His hospitable bearing has made him many warm friends, who speak of him in terms of the profoundest respect. As an officer, he is efficient and attentive, and has the utmost confidence of his constituents. He intends to make the profession of law his life calling, and is bending every energy to the acquisition of legal knowledge.

ETCALF, CHARLES N., M. D., was born in Herkimer County, New York, April 25, 1846. His early life was spent on a farm, where he engaged in the multifarious duties incident to such a career. He was a lover of hilarity and amusement, and joined with great vigor in the gay and athletic sports to which his situation gave him access. To this life of freedom in the pure air and blessed sunlight the Doctor is largely indebted for his vigorous physical powers as well as strong mental endowments. His education in boyhood was furnished by the country schools of his locality. However, he made good use of the means at hand, and was noted for his success in the acquisition of knowledge. By the time he was eleven years old he was deprived of parents. Thus early in life he was left to his own counsel, and to make his own way in this cold world without the kind and sympathetic words of a mother or the advice and counsel of a father. But he was not discouraged or daunted. He had set his mark high, and pushed steadily and persistently on to his coveted goal, namely, the study and practice of medicine. He had made up his mind in his boyhood days to practice the healing art as soon as he became a man. When of sufficient age he entered Fairfield Academy, at Fairfield, New York, and began a literary course of study, from which he graduated in due course of time. He next turned his attention to the study of the healing art, entering the Medical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. Here he graduated with high honors, and removed directly to Eaton Rapids, in the same state, beginning the practice of his profession. From the very outset Doctor Metcalf showed himself to be peculiarly endowed for his chosen profession, and in consequence he attained a success seldom met with in young physicians. He remained in this place for three

years, when he removed to Indianapolis, his present home. He was married to Miss M. C. Montgomery, of Eaton Rapids, in 1877, securing a wife of rare mental capacity. Doctor Metcalf's standing in his profession, in that city, is of a high order. He is a member of the regular school, and applies himself with marked zeal to the utmost detail in his profession. He is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows and Free and Accepted Masons. He was nominated by the Democracy of Marion County for coroner in 1878, but, the county being largely Republican, he was, of course, defeated. His bearing is courteous and affable, and he numbers his friends by the score. He is a man of generous impulses and great sympathy for the lowly and down-trodden, and therefore takes great pleasure in alleviating pain and distress. This fact alone makes him attentive to his patients, and urges him to do all in his power in their behalf. He has large perceptive powers, and is certainly very proficient in the diagnosis of disease, which is so important in the practice of medicine. Although a young man, Doctor Metcalf has a large and increasing practice, and the present foretells a prosperous future for him as a professional and business man. He deserves success, and will get it, for he has fought many a hard battle with adversity, raising himself from humble obscurity to a position of prominence.

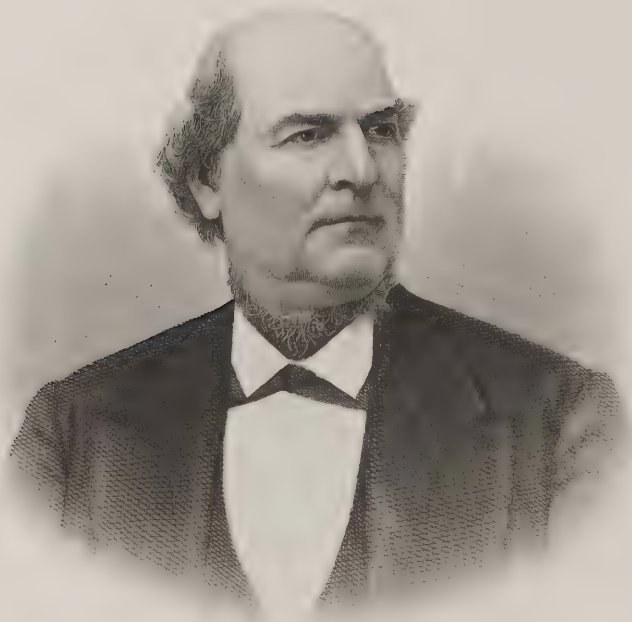
ARTIN, AUGUSTUS N., reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, was born on the twenty-third day of March, 1847, on his father's farm, near Whitestown, Butler County, Pennsylvania. He was the oldest child of John and Eveline W. Martin. His parents were born in Butler County, Pennsylvania. Robert Martin and his wife, the grand-parents in the paternal line, were from the north of Ireland, emigrated to the United States in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and were the parents of five sons and two daughters—John, the father of Augustus N., being the fourth child. John Martin married Eveline White, whose ancestry, the Whites and Sullivans, were inhabitants of the colonies before the Revolutionary War, some of the males serving as soldiers in General Washington's army. John Martin was auditor of his native county, it being the only office ever sought for or held by him. All of the ancestors above named were Presbyterians in religion. Augustus N. Martin, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools; in the Witherspoon Institute, an academy of learning at Butler, Pennsylvania; and in Eastman's College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. On the third day of July, 1863, when but little past sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, 58th Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, serving with them until discharged with

the regiment, having assisted in capturing General John Morgan and his command, near Salineville, Ohio. Again, on the twenty-third day of February, 1865, before attaining the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Company E, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, which was then in the command of General George H. Thomas, and served until discharged, on the thirtieth day of August, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He taught three terms in the common schools, using the proceeds of his labor to continue his education. He left his father's house, to "paddle his own canoe," on the twenty-third day of March, 1868, being the day on which he attained his majority, and working on the farm and in a saw-mill and teaching school by turns, as he wended his way westward through Ohio, he reached Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the eighteenth day of June, 1869. Thence he found his way to Ossian, Wells County, Indiana, and during that summer and fall occupied himself at labor on the farm and railroad until the third day of November, 1869, when he commenced the study of law with the firm of Messrs. Todd & Shinn, in Bluffton, Wells County, Indiana. In 1871 he entered on the practice of the profession, in which he continued with great success, and without intermission, except during the winter of 1874-75, until the twelfth day of December, 1876, when he removed to Indianapolis. Mr. Martin was elected a member of the General Assembly in 1874, by the district composed of the counties of Adams and Wells, and was one of the most industrious members of that body, being chairman of the House Committee on Corporations, and being second on the Committees on the Judiciary and Organization of Courts. Hon. David Turpie, speaker of the House,

recognized in Mr. Martin one of the most reliable and efficient members on the Democratic side of the House. On the nineteenth day of April, 1876, Mr. Martin was nominated by the Democratic state convention, after a sharp contest, for the position of Supreme Court reporter, which he now holds, and, together with the rest of the Democratic ticket, headed by Hon. James D. Williams, was elected in October, 1876. He ran largely ahead of his ticket in his own county of Wells, and stood among the foremost on the total vote in the state. On the twelfth day of January, 1877, he entered on the discharge of the duties, succeeding Colonel James B. Black, who had held the office for eight years. This office had been filled by such able men as Colonel Black, General Benjamin Harrison, Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Hon. Albert G. Porter, Major Gordon Tanner, and Judge Isaac Blackford. Mr. Martin has so discharged his duties as to merit and retain the good will and respect of the Supreme Bench, and of the bench and bar generally throughout the state. He was renominated by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention held at Indianapolis, June 9, 1880. He has all his life been, and now is, a close student. He was married, on the 18th of November, 1872, to Rachel J., youngest daughter of Nelson Kellogg, Esq., of Bluffton, Indiana. Homer A. Martin, their only child, died at Bluffton on the third day of April, 1875. In personal appearance, Mr. Martin is prepossessing, dignified, and courteous, over six feet in height, of slender build, and has the clear complexion, gray eyes, and glossy, black, curling hair so often seen in those of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Martin is yet young, and the future undoubtedly has in store for him the success due to earnest and honest endeavor.

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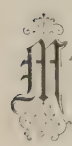
CDONALD, JOSEPH EWING, was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1819. His father, John McDonald, was of Scotch extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a farmer. He was a man of sterling worth, determined, industrious, and self-sacrificing. He died when the subject of this sketch was still in infancy, thus depriving him of his main support and counsel, and casting on him for the future many burdens and responsibilities. His mother, Eleanor (Piatt) McDonald, was a Pennsylvanian. Her ancestors were French Huguenots, who located first in New Jersey and afterwards settled permanently in Ohio. She was a woman of a superior order of intellect, her standards all high, her influence always elevating. Her highest ambition was a mother's—to educate her children and make each a worthy and useful member of society. She was a woman of refined tastes, a pleasant writer, and, for the amusement and advancement of her children, wrote many sketches and scraps of song. She and her husband were both earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church. Several years after the death of John McDonald she was married to John Kerr, at Fairfield Township, Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Kerr was a native of Ireland, a frugal, industrious farmer, always out of debt, a just and courteous neighbor, a firm but kind parent, and the father of seven children, four sons and three daughters. He moved with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, in the fall of 1826, entered land and opened a farm. He was a member of the Old-school Presbyterian Church. He died in 1856, at the residence of the subject of this narrative, in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana. Joseph was seven years of age when, in 1826, his parents located in Montgomery County, then an almost unbroken forest. He remained on the farm until the age of twelve, excepting two years spent at Crawfordsville attending school. Such spare time as he could command from

his labors on the farm was occupied in pursuing a course of study, which aided much in laying the foundation for the eventful future in store for him. At an early age he conceived a strong love for the law, and when ten years old he had determined upon making that profession his life work, at the cost of any personal hardship or sacrifice. In his twelfth year the ambitious aspirant for future honors at the bar became an apprentice at the saddler's trade at Lafayette, Indiana. In that capacity he served five years and nine months, except three months spent in attending school. For fidelity to their interests his employers released him from the last three months of his apprenticeship, which time he spent in prosecuting his studies. Following the resolution made before going to learn a trade, he still pursued his studies with vigor at such times as he could snatch from work or rest. He had already become quite proficient in the English branches and rudiments of learning. His favorite study was history, in which he became well versed, and which he retained and quoted with readiness and accuracy. During his apprenticeship he had access to the extensive and well selected library of Doctor Israel T. Canby, who was then receiver of the public moneys of the land office at Crawfordsville, Indiana. This opportunity was well improved, and he was prepared when leaving there, in 1838, to enter upon advanced fields of knowledge. At the age of eighteen years he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and began the study of the higher branches of learning with success, supporting himself mainly by plying his trade at such times as it was possible to do so. He continued his studies at college till the spring of 1840, except for a short period in the spring of 1839, when he acted with the engineer corps of the state of Indiana, who were then surveying the bed for the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1840 he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and remained six months, returning to Crawfordsville, where he remained the rest of

the year and taught school one term. In the spring of 1841 he went to Williamsport, Indiana, taking a position as clerk in the store of James McDonald, his brother, where he resided for one year. In the spring of 1842 he began the study of law at Lafayette, Indiana, with Zebulon Beard, one of the first lawyers in the state, as his preceptor. He advanced with rapid strides in his chosen profession, his quick and firm grasp of its principles being remarkable. He was admitted to practice, upon examination before the Supreme Court of Indiana, consisting of Judges Blackford, Dewey, and Sullivan, in the spring of 1843. He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney before he received his license to practice, and was elected to that position at the August election following, over Robert Jones, a Whig and a prominent member of the Lafayette bar. This was the first election of that class of officers by the people, they having formerly been chosen by the Legislature. On the 25th of December, 1844, he was married to Nancy Ruth Buell, at Williamsport, Indiana. She was the daughter of Doctor Buell, a practicing physician and surgeon, and a woman of lovely character, devoted to her family, and conspicuous for her quiet and thorough benevolence. The issue of this union was Ezekiel M., Malcolm A., Frank B., and Annie M. McDonald, afterwards Mrs. Caldwell, who died June 2, 1877. He was re-elected prosecuting attorney over Robert Evans, a prominent lawyer and politician, in August, 1845, serving in all a period of four years. In the fall of 1847 he moved to Crawfordsville and entered on the practice of the law, where he lived until 1859. He was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, from the old Eighth District, in August, 1849, and served one term. In 1856 he was elected attorney-general of Indiana, being the first chosen to this office by the people, and was re-elected in 1858, serving in all four years. He was not a candidate for a third term. In the spring of 1859 he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Addison L. Roache, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1864 Mr. McDonald was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic State Convention, and made a joint canvass with Oliver P. Morton, the Republican nominee. At the election he received six thousand more votes for Governor than the Democratic state ticket did in 1862, when the entire Democratic state ticket, together with a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, was elected. Mr. Morton was elected, however, by nearly twenty thousand votes. In 1868 E. M. McDonald became the law partner of his father, and the next year Addison L. Roache retired from the firm. E. M. McDonald died January 1, 1873. Frank B. McDonald, his youngest son, has since become the law partner of Mr. McDonald. Senator McDonald's wife died on September 7, 1872. On the 15th of Sep-

tember, 1874, he married Araminta W. Vance, of Crawfordsville, who died February 2, 1875. Throughout his entire life he has strictly adhered to his resolution to follow the law, and make a success of his profession. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have been tried in the state since his admission to the bar. Among the early cases which created excitement throughout the state was *The State versus Sidney Owens*. The defendant was charged with murder by poison. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Gregory, of Lafayette, and Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, aided by a strong public prejudice. The case was successfully defended, much to the surprise of the entire bar. He was of counsel for the defendants in the celebrated case of the *United States versus Bowles, Milligan, and Horsey*, tried for conspiracy and treason, by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hung. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where several important constitutional questions arose as to the relation of the general government to the states, the war power of the government, and the rights of the citizen. The defendants were released by the Supreme Court. He was of counsel for defendants in the noted case of *Beebe versus the State*, in which the Supreme Court decided that the enactment which was known as the Maine Liquor Law was unconstitutional. He was also in the widely known case of *The State versus Abrams*, charged with complicity in the horrible "Cold Springs" murder, tried in the Marion County Criminal Court. He was one of the attorneys for the parties who assailed the constitutionality of what was known as the Baxter Liquor Law. In the Supreme Court of the state and the Federal Court he has taken an active part in many important cases; one of the most important being the case of *The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company versus The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company*, in which were involved a net-work of railroad interests and large sums of money, depending upon the validity and construction of a ninety-nine years' lease. He made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana, before the Electoral Commission appointed to determine the result of the presidential election of 1876. Mr. McDonald thinks that the creation of this commission was the exercise of a doubtful power in a case of apparent necessity. Joseph Ewing McDonald was elected to the United States Senate for six years, to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, and took his seat March 5, 1875. He is chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and the second member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and ranks as one of the best lawyers of that body. He is, and has always been, a firm, consistent Democrat, of the Jeffersonian school, as personified in the political life of Andrew Jackson. He believes the true idea of

American Democracy is to preserve, unimpaired, all the rights reserved to the states respectively and to the people without infringing upon any of the powers delegated to the general government by the Constitution; and that constitutional government is of the first importance and a necessity to the perpetuity of the American Union. He believes in the virtue of the people, and in their ability and purpose to maintain their institutions inviolate against the assaults of designing men. He was a member of the Senate committee which visited New Orleans to investigate the count of the vote of Louisiana in the contest of 1876. He was also on the Teller-Wallace committee to investigate frauds in elections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1868, and of the Democratic state central committee during the campaigns of 1868 and 1874. As an orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, he is cool, logical, and forcible; as a citizen, he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, regardless of political creeds. He has traveled extensively in his own country, and is thoroughly acquainted with its institutions and people. In religion he is a Christian, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is regarded by all parties as a statesman of acknowledged merit. His views are broad and comprehensive on all questions of public interest; not a man of expedients, but stating his views clearly and boldly, leaving the result to the candid judgment of the people. The opinions of his most bitter opponents are never treated with disdain. Few men have enjoyed the uniform confidence of their fellow-citizens to the extent that he has. His steadfastness of purpose, his honest desire of accomplishing what was best for the people, have given him a home in their hearts and won for him the greatest honors they had to bestow. Their confidence has never been betrayed or sacrificed for personal aggrandizement. The writer of this brief sketch has had evidence of this constantly forced upon him, during an intimate knowledge of the subject for many years. It must, in truth, be said that his marked characteristic is his uniform sincerity, which inspires universal confidence. Confucius recognized the worth of such a man when he said: "Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things." Carlyle wrote of one with such virtues: "I should say sincerity, a great genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic."

ASON, JAMES L., lawyer, Greenfield, Hancock County, was born near Brownsville, Union County, Indiana, April 3, 1834. His father, Robert Mason was a native of Scotland, emigrating to this country, and settling on a farm in Union County, the same year his son, James L., was born.

The latter received his preliminary education in the common schools of his locality, which he attended at intervals until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he pursued his studies for a time, but finally went to Bloomington, Indiana, and began a literary course of study in the state university, where he had the reputation of a careful and industrious student. When he had progressed through the junior year he quitted the university for a time, and, returning to Brownsville, his native town, taught two terms of school in that place, serving by election at the same time in the capacity of county surveyor for Union County. He studied law with Hon. John S. Reid, of Connersville, Indiana, for a time, and then, returning to Bloomington, re-entered the university, and studied for one term in the law department. He subsequently taught at Abington, Wayne County, Indiana, and afterward removed to Greenfield, Hancock County, where he was principal of the public schools up to 1857. During all this time he had assiduously pursued his legal course, and at the close of his engagement he entered the office of Hon. Thomas D. Walpole, a noted lawyer of Greenfield, where he prosecuted his reading with vigor, soon after beginning the practice of his chosen profession, in which he distinguished himself as an apt and accurate student and skillful barrister. His connection with the legal business of the county and its surroundings enlarged his sphere of acquaintance, and made him many warm and influential friends, and in 1862 he was elected joint Representative of Hancock and Shelby Counties in the state Legislature, over his opponent, George W. Hatfield, a very popular gentleman, by seven hundred and fifty votes, where he served with honor and dignity, and to the complete satisfaction of his constituency, as was evidenced by his subsequent election to the state Senate in 1864, over Hon. Eden H. Davis, a prominent attorney at Shelbyville, by eight hundred votes. Here he still further distinguished himself as a legislator, serving on the judiciary and other important committees of that body with rare ability. Nor did he during this time neglect the home interests of his adopted county, but in many ways contributed to its advancement and prosperity. He took great interest in its agricultural advancement, and was one of four public-spirited men who canvassed the county and secured the organization of the Hancock Agricultural Society. Mr. Mason is an honored member of the Masonic Fraternity, having joined that order in 1853, and for a long time served as secretary of his lodge. He is of Presbyterian proclivities, but belongs to no Church organization, though he is always found in his pew on Sundays. He has given liberal aid and encouragement to Churches, schools, and all worthy enterprises of his adopted home. Mr. Mason has always been a steadfast

Democrat, and an efficient worker for the interests of his party. In 1866, in the congressional convention composed of the counties of Hancock, Shelby, Marion, Johnson, and Morgan, he received the unanimous indorsement of his county for Congress, but declined the honor thus tendered. August 12, 1861, he was married to Miss Emma R. Millikan, daughter of Samuel R. Millikan, of Washington, Ohio, but suffered her loss by death in six weeks thereafter. On the twelfth day of December, 1867, he was married to Miss Rebecca Julian, daughter of Judge Jacob B. Julian, of Indianapolis, but was again bereft of his companion, October 22, 1877. Mr. Mason's career has been one of prominence and probity. He has been eminently successful in all the branches of his profession, and has a large and increasing law practice. His manly exertions have met with a merited reward, both in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and in financial success. He is the owner of some two thousand acres of land, and is one of the wealthiest men in the county. He is a man of fine social qualities and gentlemanly deportment, and it may be said of him, what can be said of few, that those who know him best are his most enthusiastic admirers and his firmest friends.

ICHENER, LOUIS THEODORE, lawyer, of Shelbyville, was born near Connersville, Indiana, December 21, 1848. His father, William Michener, was of German Quaker descent, and his mother, Mary A., of English. He has, therefore, in his veins the blood of the two hardest European races, the effect of which is plainly indicated in his physical and mental energy. His educational training was limited to the common schools of his county, except one year at the college at Brookville, Indiana, although in early youth he had developed an unusual fondness for reading, so that he was really educated far in advance of his classmates. Leaving school he spent one year in the store of Leonard & Brother, at Connersville. Although assured by friends that he possessed more than ordinary capacity for mercantile business, he felt compelled to go into the field of his chosen profession. Accordingly, he began the study of law in March, 1870, with the late James C. McIntosh, at Connersville. He studied until May, 1871, when he began practice in Brookville, Indiana. He removed to Winfield, Cowley County, Kansas, in 1873, where he practiced his profession successfully until August, 1874, when he returned to this state to form a partnership with Thomas B. Adams. The firm began in Shelbyville on the 1st of October, 1874, and has been unusually successful in every branch of business. It is recognized as the first one at the Shelby County bar. On the 26th of April, 1870, Mr. Michener became a member of the Independ-

ent Order of Odd-fellows, and is now Noble Grand of Shelby Lodge, No. 39. In July, 1871, he was appointed deputy district attorney for Franklin County, and had entire charge of the criminal business of that county in the Common Pleas Court until the abolition of the court in 1873, during which period he administered the duties of the office with great vigor and success. Republican in politics, he is ever found ready to uphold and expound the doctrines of his party. In the campaigns of 1872 and 1876 he made an active canvass in behalf of the Republicans. Being entirely devoted to his profession, he has not desired any political reward. He, in common with his family, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Hon. Thomas B. Adams, at Brookville, Indiana, May 30, 1872. Mr. Michener is six feet one inch in height, and his symmetrical physique is such as to command attention every-where. His open and manly countenance is attractive, and marks him as a man of more than ordinary ability. In personal character Mr. Michener is suave, affable, vivacious, and ingenuous, and is universally recognized as one of the best members of society. Being a young man, the greater part of his career, begun so auspiciously, lies before him, but, with such qualifications as he possesses, it can not be other than successful.

ITCHELL, WILLIAM, editor and publisher of the Hancock Democrat, Greenfield, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 15, 1823. His father, John F. Mitchell, was born at Washington, Kentucky, in 1791, in a fort built by Simon Kenton and Daniel Boone, and was married to Enfield Ralls, in 1820, by Elder John Smith. William was educated at Maysville, Kentucky, in the rudimentary branches of knowledge. He had a natural inclination toward the printer's trade, and learned it thoroughly in early life, after which he traveled in various parts of the United States in pursuit of that calling. Occasionally, when tired of travel, he would stop at some place to publish a paper for a time, and then again renew his rambles. During this time he acquired a vast amount of general information, which has been of great service to him in the labors of his after life. In 1849 he located in Cincinnati, and in 1852 he married Celesty Long, an orphan girl, without a living relative, and who yet presides over his comfortable and well-appointed home. This union resulted in a large family of children, fifteen in all, six of whom are dead and nine living. In politics, Mr. Mitchell was originally a Whig, but on the demise of that party became a Democrat, to which organization he still adheres, doing earnest and efficient work for its interests through his paper. In

1855 he removed to Lafayette, and in the spring of 1856 came from that place to Greenfield, where he has ever since resided. In 1860 he began the publication of the *Hancock Democrat*, which has grown with the population and prosperity of the county. Mr. Mitchell is not only a skillful printer, but a man of excellent taste in all that pertains to his business, and, with laudable ambition to excel, has acquired one of the largest and best appointed printing establishments in the state outside of a large city; and, having all the advantages which steam and improved machinery can give, his work is equal to that of any office in Indiana. As an editorial writer, he is terse and vigorous, driving to the point without circumlocution and without fear, and his opponents have long since learned to respect, and his political friends to admire, the caustic efforts of his pen. He has been an earnest advocate of all public improvements, and a never-failing friend of the schools, with which he has been connected, in one official capacity or another, for many years. He is now secretary of the school board of the city of Greenfield. Socially, he is a genial gentleman; in business, he is upright, and he enjoys, as a man, the fullest confidence of his neighbors and associates.

ITCHELL, JAMES L., of Indianapolis, lawyer, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, September 29, 1834. His parents were P. L. D. and Mary A. Mitchell. His father's father, the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, was chaplain in the army of the War of 1812. His mother's father, Colonel John Ketchum, was one of the earliest settlers in Indiana, was wounded by the Indians, and took many Indian scalps in retaliation therefor. The parents of J. L. Mitchell removed to Monroe County, Indiana, when he was seven or eight years old. James L. Mitchell was brought up on a farm, working during the summer and attending the country school in the winter. He subsequently entered the Indiana State University, and graduated therefrom in 1858, after a five years' term, and afterwards attended the law school in the same institution. He adopted the profession of law, was admitted to the bar, located at Indianapolis, December 29, 1859, and has been engaged in the practice ever since at the same place, excepting when in the public service. When the late war began he was commissioned, on July 16, 1862, adjutant of the 70th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, served in the Department of the Cumberland under General George H. Thomas, and was with General Sherman's army in the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. After the taking of Atlanta, he was, at the request of General Lovell H. Rousseau, assigned to duty on his staff, where he served until the close of the war. Major Mitchell was elected mayor of Indianapolis, May 6, 1873, over Cap-

tain W. D. Wiles, by a majority of seven hundred and seventy-eight votes, his nomination having been unsought, and tendered to him while absent from the city on business. He served as mayor two years. When in college Major Mitchell was a member of the Philomathian Society of that institution, and was its anniversary speaker in 1858. He delivered the address to the Alumni of the university in 1861, and is now a member of the Phi Delta Theta Society. In religious matters, Major Mitchell is of the Old-school Presbyterian denomination. He is not a politician, but a "Douglas war Democrat;" his son (twelve years old) is also a Democrat, but his wife is a Republican. Major Mitchell was married, October 4, 1864, to Clara E. Carter, who was a niece of Hon. George G. Dunn, formerly member of Congress from Indiana, and one of the finest orators and ablest lawyers of his day. Major Mitchell has only one child, James L. Mitchell, junior, born September 9, 1868, who is very promising; no worse than all smart boys will be, and has many of his mother's good qualities. The subject of this sketch is above the medium height, and is of stout build, weighing two hundred pounds. His physique is striking. He possesses an animated, open countenance, and a florid complexion. He is hale and hearty, and is withal a gentleman of marked *personnel*. He has the reputation of having ably and faithfully filled the military and civil offices of trust to which he has been called. Happy in the enjoyment of abundant means, an interesting family, and the unqualified esteem of all who have the honor of his acquaintance, he wisely takes that enjoyment of life that should attend the tried patriot, soldier, and civilian.

ILLER, JAMES, captain, and assistant adjutant-general of Indiana, was born in Cheviot, Hamilton County, Ohio, February 9, 1839, where he attended school until his seventeenth year, at which time he was sent by his parents, who were in easy circumstances, to Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio. Three years later he graduated, and soon after went to New Orleans, where he accepted a situation as salesman, traveling through Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, selling goods and collecting for the house with which he was connected, until the breaking out of the war, in 1861, when, with some difficulty, he made his way to the North, arriving at Cincinnati on the first day of September of that year. Ten days after he enlisted in Company M, 5th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, with which regiment he continued three years, participating in all the engagements, beginning with Pittsburgh Landing, in which that gallant regiment engaged, and being mustered out on the 29th of De-

ember, 1864. In 1867 the Captain moved to Indiana, where he taught school in various places until 1873, when he came to Indianapolis. Captain Miller is a most efficient assistant to Adjutant-general Russ, and the ease and facility with which the business of this office is dispatched, are largely owing to his painstaking attention to detail. The Captain is married, his wife, Lillian L. Millard, of Greensburg, Indiana, being a handsome and agreeable lady.

MINICH, JAMES A., physician and surgeon, Indianapolis, Indiana, was born near Carlisle, Sullivan County, Indiana, March 30, 1831. He is a son of Anthony and Elizabeth Minich, who emigrated from Tennessee at an early day, and were therefore pioneers of Indiana. His father was a farmer and stock-raiser, and took much pride in his calling. Young Minich was early in life taught the use of the woodman's ax, hoe, and mattock, and soon became familiar with the hardships of pioneer farm life, attended with all the inconveniences of sparse settlements. Under these circumstances, he attended the schools of his locality, having evinced a strong desire for intellectual culture. But scarcely had his school days begun when death claimed his father, and he was left an orphan, with the support of a widowed mother largely in his charge. With this new responsibility added to his already formidable difficulties, his life became one of unceasing care and constant application to the multifarious duties devolving upon him. But he proved himself equal to the emergency, and soon became master of the situation, working while it was daylight, and preparing lessons by lamplight. Thus his intellectual acquirements steadily increased, in spite of the meager facilities of the common schools, till 1850, when he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, where he took an irregular scientific course, which qualified him for teaching, and for three or four years subsequently he so employed his time. At the suggestion of Doctor Hinkle, who was his bosom friend, and whom he met at this time, he began the study of medicine with Doctor Hinkle, and continued in it for three years, when he entered the University of New York, where he graduated in 1856. Immediately thereafter he located at Worthington, Indiana, for the practice of his profession. From the beginning of this Doctor Minich evinced great skill and proficiency in surgery, and in consequence was called to places at some distance from his home, where such skill was required. Without the aid of the new appliances now common in surgery, the Doctor performed some difficult and hazardous operations, and did it with such success that he soon became the pride of his fellow-physicians. One operation, of

peculiar interest, ought to be mentioned here. It was the removal of a urinary calculus, which is supposed to be the largest on record, weighing twelve ounces and three drachms. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church when eleven years old, and up to this day continues steadfastly in the faith. He is an honored and respected member of the Free and Accepted Masons, having joined the order in 1862. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha Allison, daughter of J. M. H. Allison, his present intellectual and estimable lady. Although eminently fitted to fill offices of trust and honor, he preferred the retirement of private life to the cares of the public servant, and for fifteen years quietly continued his professional practice at the place of beginning. After that period, however, and in 1870, he was so strongly importuned by the Democratic party to become a candidate for Representative of his county (Greene) that he finally, and with great reluctance, accepted the nomination, although the district was Republican. The result of his canvass was complimentary in the highest degree, for he overcame the usual majority of two hundred and fifty, and was himself elected to the Forty-seventh General Assembly by a majority of one hundred and seventy-nine. This demonstrates in the strongest terms that his personal popularity was of the very highest. His course in the Legislature was of the most exemplary character. He was noted for great fairness and strict attention to his duties. Always at his post, with courteous bearing and an air of self-possession, he won the respect and confidence of members of all parties and creeds. As chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions, he acquitted himself with many new honors. His report from this committee was ordered printed in pamphlet form for free distribution, and shows great sagacity and foresight. It was probably the means of perpetuating the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, an institution which then came near being abolished, but which is now the pride of the state. When a member of the Legislature, Doctor Minich met Doctors Allen and Johnson, of the National Surgical Institute, who had heard of his great skill as a surgeon, and arranged for his labors in that institute, so that soon after returning home he removed with his family to Indianapolis, where he has since lived, part of his time employed there in the principal office, and part of the time in charge of a branch institute at Atlanta. It is scarcely necessary to remark that Doctor Minich now has a national reputation as a surgeon. His situation clearly demonstrates this proposition. He is a large, portly gentleman, of kindly and courteous bearing, and enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all who know him. He and his interesting family are the admired of a host of the *élite* of the city. Although a social gentleman, and frequently in society and in company with his



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friends, he has carefully avoided the contaminations and evil influences of a city; for it is truthfully said—how greatly to his credit all may judge—that Doctor Minich never swore an oath nor drank a draught of liquor.

MOORE, COLONEL JOSEPH, of Indianapolis, was born in Daviess County, Indiana, March 5, 1829. His father was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Allison, the daughter of a farmer living near Maysville, Kentucky. The family about 1820 came to the wilds of the West, and of this parentage is Colonel Moore. In those early days, when Indiana was yet young, few were the facilities for obtaining a common school education, while high schools and colleges were yet to come. The excellent system of public instruction of the state is the aggregate result of years of toil and careful management. Joseph's education was not elaborate. The greater part of the time he was under instruction was while he was in attendance upon the public schools of Vincennes. For two years, however, he studied at an academy in Newburg, Warrick County, an institution under Presbyterian control, but after this he gave himself to mercantile pursuits, into which channel he readily drifted by reason of a peculiar fitness for its duties. He continued in business until the beginning of the Rebellion. At their country's call for help there were many who walked bravely up to the very threshold of death, and extended a strong and willing hand to aid her in maintaining a place among the nations of the earth. With those who came with firmest step, and were readiest to sacrifice all for the land they loved, was Mr. Moore, and of a record like his might any man be justly proud. In 1861 he organized the 58th Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, at Princeton, Gibson County, and entered the army as its captain. He and his band crossed to Kentucky, and served under Generals Buell, Rosecrans, and Thomas, in their various campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia. At his starting he was tendered a major's commission, which he declined to accept, but, after having "crossed the line," he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and participated in every hard-fought battle in which his division was engaged. He came home; but in the winter of 1863 and 1864 he re-enlisted, now taking charge of the engineering trains under General Thomas; and he did efficient service. He bridged all the armies from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and that of Georgia through from Atlanta to the sea, in the route spanning the Savannah River and several swamps, and doubtless constructing not less than five miles of corduroy road. When he returned to his home he was much afflicted with rheumatism. Having made a satisfactory disposition of his property

in Gibson County, he removed farther westward—to Macon, Missouri—but finding his ailment not only not benefited, but steadily growing worse, he returned in 1871. While he was a resident of Macon, the people of that place showed their hearty appreciation of Colonel Moore, as a citizen and a soldier, by electing him to the office of mayor. Mr. Moore is a man of very retiring disposition. He seldom asks favors of the public, or seeks preferment. He was married, on the twenty-seventh day of August, 1853, to Miss Arminda C. Knowles, of Gibson County. She is a most amiable Christian woman, born May 19, 1834. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church, uniting therewith in 1868. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom, all girls, are still living. True to a father's instinct, his most ardent desire is that his children may become well educated. In personal appearance Colonel Moore is slight of build, dark, and wearing an expression only too plainly showing ill-health and the cares of half a century. For eight years past he has been connected with a line of fire insurance companies, as one of the firm of Beardsley & Moore. In his political faith he is decidedly Republican, being from the very origin of that party its firm and steadfast supporter.

MORTON, OLIVER PERRY, was born in the village of Saulsbury, Wayne County, Indiana, August 4, 1823. His name is not only as familiar as household words to the people of Indiana, not only inseparably connected with the eventful history of the state, but one also which embellishes the brightest pages of a nation's annals. No other man has ever been more renowned and honored in Indiana, and, of all those born within her borders, none have contributed so largely to the honor and dignity of the state. The family name was originally Throckmorton, and was so written by the grandfather, who emigrated from England about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and settled in New Jersey. James T. Morton, father of Oliver P., was a native of New Jersey, and a man of sterling worth, sound sense, good judgment, and strict integrity. While yet a young man he emigrated to the West, and finally located in Wayne County, Indiana, where he married the mother of Oliver P., whose maiden name was Sarah Miller. She died while Oliver was quite young, so that he scarcely knew what it was to have a mother's love. His father at one time engaged in the building of the old Hamilton and Cincinnati Canal, but his contracts proved unsuccessful, and he returned to work at his trade, which was that of a shoemaker. Thus it will be seen that Governor Morton had none of the aids given by wealth and high social position in early life; and one of the grandest lessons

to be drawn from his career is that humble birth and adverse circumstances tend rather to develop strength of character, and lead to great achievements, than to prevent the bestowal of such honors. Oliver P. Morton was named after Oliver H. Perry, the naval hero. Of his early life but little is known. After the death of his mother the years of his boyhood were spent with his grand-parents, in Ohio, and with two widowed aunts, who resided in Centerville, Wayne County. His father's moderate circumstances allowed him but little opportunity for early education, and it is not known that at this period of his life he gave evidence of any future greatness. At the age of fourteen he was placed by his aunts in the Wayne County Seminary, and Professor S. H. Hoshour thus speaks of him: "He was a timid and rather verdant-looking youth, whose mental manifestations at that time were not equal to those of some of his schoolmates; but his steady demeanor and persistent application to his studies gave him a respectable position in his classes." But, if Oliver was not the most showy boy in his class, he had a depth of character whose force was yet to be developed, and place him above his fellows, and cause him to be ranked among the great men of his time. He remained at this school little more than a year, and was then put to work with his elder half-brother, W. S. T. Morton, to learn the hatter's trade. During the four years which were spent in learning this business his spare hours were devoted to reading, and the information thus acquired created so great a thirst for knowledge that he left his trade in 1843 and entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Here he remained two years, his vigorous mind eagerly grasping, absorbing, and appropriating knowledge. He was then characterized as a diligent, earnest student; modest, but not timid; plain, but not verdant; and more anxious to acquire than to display learning. At this institution he achieved the reputation of being the best debater in college, here developing those powers of analysis and argument which were to make him celebrated in after life. Upon leaving college, after two years of hard study and hard fare (for he boarded himself part of the time in his own room), he immediately began the study of law, in the office of Hon. John S. Newman, of Indianapolis, then residing in Centerville. Morton was then nearly twenty-two years of age. About this time, or on the 15th of May, 1845, he was married to Miss Lucinda Burbank, daughter of Isaac Burbank, of Centerville. This gentle lady exercised a most gracious influence over his subsequent life and fortunes. She was a devoted wife and mother, as well as a wise counselor, sympathetic friend, and intelligent companion. To the study of law Oliver P. Morton brought the same directness of purpose and energetic effort which had now become recognized traits of his character, and he grappled with the knotty problems

of the law as one who felt his power to master them. His preceptor says: "He was laborious in his studies, temperate in his habits, and genial in manners; a very thorough reader, and possessed in a remarkable degree the power of thinking at all times and in every place." He was admitted to the bar in 1847, and found himself at the outset of his career brought in professional contact with some of the ablest and most cultivated men who have graced the profession in Indiana. It was a good school for the young lawyer, and put him to the effort of bringing out all there was in him. At the bar he soon became known through Eastern Indiana, and the number of his friends and legal cases were rapidly increased. He possessed the faculty of selecting the salient points of a case, and getting at the heart of a legal question. His mind was massive and logical, and he could apply great legal principles to given cases, discard non-essentials, and reach decisive points. Only five years after his admission to the bar he was appointed by the Governor Circuit Judge. He was then but twenty-nine years of age. This appointment was a high mark of distinction, and a flattering recognition of Mr. Morton's personal and professional merit. During the summer of 1852 he held court at the capital of the state several days, and strongly impressed the bar by his mastery of legal principles and the clearness and force of his decisions. He was an able associate and formidable competitor, polite and gentlemanly in his intercourse with his professional brethren. Hon. T. A. Hendricks says of him: "He possessed every qualification for eminence in our profession." Being naturally of a controversial cast of mind, he preferred active professional combat to judicial servitude. He always mastered every thing he undertook, and could not be deterred by false pride from going back to gather knowledge in which he imagined himself to be deficient. This is proved by citing the fact that, after five years of professional practice and a highly creditable service on the bench, Mr. Morton, before resuming legal practice, took a six months' course in the law school of Cincinnati, probably the only instance of the kind on record. After this period of close application he returned to the practice of his profession with an assiduity and zeal that won success and reward. During the next few years he laid the foundation for the moderate fortune which he amassed. Between 1852 and 1860 nearly all his time and energy were given to the law. Events were now shaping themselves which were destined to change the whole course of his life and in a most remarkable manner develop the latent force of his character. The political career of Oliver P. Morton has been of such a brilliant character that his great achievements in the field of the statesman, his wonderful power as a political organizer, have won for him a recognition of his ability from the strongest op-

ponents, and faith in his prowess and the lasting fealty and admiration of thousands of friends, as he rose from eminence to eminence until he reached the highest point among statesmen. A brief sketch of the life of a man whose career has been so marked can but comprise a few points, a few rough notes, which, written out, might fill a volume. Until his thirty-first year Mr. Morton was a Democrat, but was opposed to the extension of slavery, and upon the formation of the Republican party he allied himself with that organization, being a Republican in principle before the name was adopted. In 1856 he was one of the three delegates sent from Indiana to the Pittsburgh Convention, and was recognized as one of the strong men of the new party. In May, 1856, the Republicans of Indiana nominated Mr. Morton by acclamation for Governor. He accepted the nomination with a full consciousness that there was little or no chance for his election. His opponent was Ashbel P. Willard, a most able man and brilliant speaker. He made an active canvass of the entire state, and wherever he went made a dignified and lasting impression. His manner was forcible, his style of speaking earnest and convincing. He never appealed to men's passions, but always to their intellect and reason, and whether in attack or defense proved himself a ready and powerful debater. From this campaign of 1856, unsuccessful though it was, dated Mr. Morton's popularity with Republicans, and from this time forth he was the recognized leader of the party in Indiana. During the next four years most of his time was devoted to law, although, as opportunity offered, he labored energetically for the success of the party. In 1860 he was nominated for Lieutenant-governor, with Hon. Henry S. Lane for Governor, with the distinct understanding that, if the party was successful, Mr. Lane should go to the United States Senate and Mr. Morton become Governor. As in 1856, he entered into a spirited campaign. His speeches commanded the attention of thinkers, and wherever he went he was enthusiastically received. The result of the campaign was a Republican success that placed Mr. Lane in the United States Senate, and Mr. Morton in the gubernatorial chair of Indiana at the early age of thirty-seven years. Perhaps had it not been for the war the strength of his character might never have been so fully developed, but, even without the events which connected him with the war, he would have excelled as a statesman. From the day of his inauguration Mr. Morton gave evidence of possessing extraordinary executive ability. It has been said that "great emergencies make great men." This is only partly true. They do often call forth the greatness that is in men, but they can not make great men out of small materials. The early months of his administration were occupied by the mapping out of measures looking to civil reform and retrenchment.

Governor Morton was one of the first to foresee the coming storm of battle, and was most active in preparing to meet it. He was no friend to half-way measures. His voice was for the Constitution and the Union, and, if need be, for war to preserve them. Perceiving the danger of a dilatory policy, he visited Washington soon after the inauguration of President Lincoln, to advise vigorous action and to give assurance of Indiana's support in such a policy. During this period events followed each other in rapid succession, culminating in the attack on Fort Sumter. On the morning of the day of the President's proclamation calling for troops, and before it was received in Indianapolis, Governor Morton had telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln, tendering, on behalf of the state, ten thousand men for the defense of the nation. Thus was Indiana, through her loyal Governor, the first state to proffer troops, as she was also one of the first to put her soldiers in the field, and in less than seven days after the call the services of more than twelve thousand men had been tendered. Thus at the very threshold of the conflict he showed an appreciation of its probable magnitude, and an energy in preparing for it, not evinced by the Governor of any Northern State. So all the time he either anticipated every call for troops, or had matters in such a state of preparation that no time was lost in responding. Under these various calls Indiana gave to the United States 208,367 volunteers. This record of Indiana, which he was so instrumental in framing, reflects imperishable honor on the name of Oliver P. Morton, who was henceforth known throughout the nation as the "Great War Governor." During the entire period of the war he performed an incredible amount of work, counseling with the President, encouraging the people, organizing regiments, hurrying troops to the field, negotiating loans, organizing sanitary commissions, forwarding stores, performing the work of a dozen men, and inspiring all with enthusiasm born of his own earnestness. It were impossible in these pages to follow with the pen the events of his life, or note all the important official acts and personal efforts that are so inwrought with the history of the war, and earned for him the title of which he was so proud, "the soldier's friend." The history of the soldier's relief system, organized and inspired by him, and the noble results in response to his call, would fill a volume much larger than this. His labors for the relief of the soldiers and their dependent and needy families were held up as matters for emulation by the Governors of other states. The result of these efforts, seconded by the people, was that during the war over six hundred thousand dollars of money and supplies were collected and conveyed to Indiana soldiers, in camp, in field, in hospital, or in prison. The failure of the next Legislature to pass the necessary appropriation bills to carry on the state government placed the

Governor in a trying emergency, to which he proved himself equal. Instead of calling a special session of the same Legislature, which might end in a like result, he organized a Bureau of Finance, and devised a new system of state government, and appealed to the people, private bankers, and to various counties, to furnish funds to carry on the state government; the response was prompt and liberal, many counties making appropriations of from two to twenty thousand dollars each. Private citizens advanced large sums, and one railroad company loaned fifteen thousand dollars.¹ Governor Morton then went to Washington, and, on his representation of the case, the general government advanced him, as a disbursing officer, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus, through his personal energy and efforts, funds were raised to carry on the state government, keep all state institutions open, and defray civil and military expenses. There is no similar case on record of a Governor of a state raising funds by his personal efforts to support and carry on the state government for nearly two years, without appropriations by the Legislature, and without assistance from the state officers. But, vast as his labors were during the war, he still had time to devote to civil affairs and the development of the material interests of the state. In his messages and other official papers he sought to add to her honor, uphold her integrity and credit, and foster her best interests, her agricultural and mineral resources, her extensive system of railways, and her general advantages. He caused to be prepared a very exhaustive document setting forth the attractions of the state, entitled, "Indiana as a Home for Emigrants," very large editions of which, in English and German, were circulated in this country and Europe. Upon his recommendation and plans a home for disabled soldiers and a home for soldiers' orphans were successfully established. Taking a deep interest in the cause of popular education, he aided the foundation of a state normal school, an agricultural college, a reform school, and other institutes. Thus he administered the domestic affairs of the state, and gave to Indiana a much higher rank in the sisterhood of states than she had heretofore attained, and converted the name of Hoosier from a term of ridicule to one of credit and honor. On the 22d of February, 1864, he was unanimously nominated for re-election. In accepting the nomination he made one of the ablest speeches of his life, reviewing his whole administration as Governor. His opponent for the governorship was Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. A joint canvass was arranged for, and the opening debate took place at Laporte. The crowd in attendance was estimated at twenty thousand. Fully realizing the importance of the interests involved, he rose to the requirement of the occasion. The result was a decided victory for Morton, and from that hour his success was pre-

dicted. After a thorough and exhaustive campaign, he was re-elected Governor by a majority of over twenty thousand votes. He was now in his forty-second year, and in the prime of physical and mental strength. Experience had proved him equal to every emergency, and success had given him confidence almost irresistible in itself. No man felt the death of President Lincoln more keenly than Governor Morton, his trusted friend, counselor, and co-laborer. He convened the citizens of Indianapolis in the state-house square, and, with others, accompanied the President's remains to their final resting place. At his request it was decided to have them rest for a day at Indianapolis, where many thousands of citizens and soldiers had the sad pleasure of viewing them. During the winter of 1865, Governor Morton was, perhaps, the most ubiquitous man in the United States: at Washington, in counsel with the President; then at the front, surveying the battle-field; moving in person through the hospitals; ascertaining the wants of sick and wounded; supervising the operations of numerous agents; then, at home, directing the sanitary movements, appointing and sending extra surgeons to the field; projecting new plans for relief of dependent women and children; and attending to all the details of his official duties, exerting every power of mind and body. While the strain lasted no injurious effects were visible, but the period was approaching when he was to pay the penalty for this tremendous overwork. During the summer of 1865 he was troubled and alarmed by a feeling of physical apathy which seemed unaccountable. Perhaps, if nature's protest and warning had at that time been heeded, the impending shock might have been averted. One morning he awoke with both limbs paralyzed in the lower extremities. His paralysis was clearly due to overwork and mental exertion during the war. After a few months he was advised to visit Europe, and place himself in the hands of the eminent physician of Paris who had cured Charles Sumner. It was deemed best to anticipate the regular meeting of the Legislature, and that body was convened, in extra session, in November. Governor Morton's message was able and comprehensive, touching on every matter of state policy and making important recommendations. The scene in the Hall of Representatives, on the occasion of his formal leave-taking, was impressive and affecting. At this moment party strifes were forgotten. Resolutions complimenting the Governor in the highest terms were drawn up by Hon. Joseph E. McDonald and Hon. Samuel Buskirk, both political opponents, and were adopted by the General Assembly without a dissenting voice. The hatchet of political warfare was buried, and a heart-felt sorrow pervaded the souls of all present. The wisdom of his counsel, the importance of his services, the magnitude of his heart were now fully realized; and his talents, patriot-

ism, and labors were fully appreciated. Four months spent in traveling and medical treatment in Europe gave him but little relief; yet upon his return he at once showed intense interest in public affairs, and opened the campaign at Indianapolis, in June, 1866. He spoke sitting, but powerfully and eloquently; the address, in printed form, making a strong campaign document. The following Legislature, being largely Republican, unanimously elected him to the United States Senate, and he was from that date, March 4, 1867, the recipient of the fullest political confidence of the older Republican Senators. Mr. Morton was, on the expiration of his term, again chosen to the United States Senate, serving in that body until his death. Upon his first entrance he was accorded three important positions: chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and on Military Affairs. He filled various other positions, and was at all times one of the most active members of the body, and during his term of service was prominently identified with a greater number of important measures than any other Senator perhaps in the entire history of the government. His first speech in the Senate, upon the subject of political rights or reconstruction in the South, was universally conceded to be a masterly production, and it placed Senator Morton at once in the foremost rank of debaters in the Senate. Then was accorded him the highest admiration of his friends and the respect of his enemies. The next day after its delivery General Rawlins read the speech to General Grant, who remarked in a decisive tone: "That settles it; that one speech, if not another word is said, insures a Republican victory next fall." The National Executive Committee had published, and distributed as a campaign document, no less than two million copies of this memorable address. To no one person is the credit of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment so largely due as to Senator Morton, and its final ratification was mainly owing to Senator Morton's persistence of purpose and boldness of action. It stands a perpetual monument to his memory. As a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, he was influential in shaping the action of the government in regard to the Alabama claims, and in bringing about a treaty with Great Britain under which they were finally settled. In October, 1870, President Grant tendered him the English mission, for the express purpose of securing his services in the settlement of this difficult and delicate question. No higher tribute could have been paid to his ability and patriotism. He, however, deemed it best, upon mature consideration, to decline the proffered honor, upon which he received from the President a letter, saying that, while he deemed the course taken by Senator Morton a wise one, he regretted that the country could not

have his valuable services at the English Court at that important juncture. This was but one of many marks of confidence which he received from President Grant, who regarded him as pre-eminently the Republican leader of the Senate, and the main pillar of his administration. Senator Morton's speech in favor of abolishing the electoral college, and electing the President and Vice-president by direct vote of the people, seems almost a prophecy, considering the fact that it was delivered in 1873; and the great crisis of 1876 proved the reality of his apprehensions. By his later speeches he succeeded in thoroughly arousing the public mind to the necessity of a change in this behalf. So that it may now be considered merely a question of time. Senator Morton's campaign speeches may fairly be ranked among his services to the country, for his labors in this respect were not confined to Indiana, and his printed addresses form a rich mine from which for a long time Republican speakers may draw their most effective arguments. Senator Morton was truly eloquent. This gift was born of earnestness, conviction, and the necessity of impressing these convictions on others, not by graceful gesture, not by rounding a period, nor by polishing a phrase, but by swaying and convincing men. This is the true power of great speakers. There can be no more fitting comparison, no parallel so similar in outline and effect to that of the great William Pitt (Chatham), who was taken into the House of Commons on a litter, to lift his voice against the oppression of the American colonies, than are the scenes in the career of Senator Morton, disabled, carried in a chair to and from the Senate chamber; physical inertia gave rise to greater mental activity, and sitting, almost enchained to earth, his voice rang out in the Senate chamber, or from the public rostrum, thrilling and swaying his hearers. His last public appearance in Indiana was on Decoration Day, 1876, when he delivered an address at Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, in honor of the memory of the soldiers buried there, a notable incident. In connection with his official duty as a member of the Committee on Elections, in 1877 he visited Oregon. The investigation lasted eighteen days. During this time he worked incessantly, but, in addition to this labor, he prepared an elaborate political speech to be used in Ohio. Leaving Oregon, accompanied by his devoted wife and youngest son, he reached San Francisco early in August. Toward midnight of the 7th of the same month he was again attacked by paralysis, the entire left side of his body yielding to its terrible thralldom. Notwithstanding his alarming condition, he insisted on starting for Indiana, as though he desired to reach home to die. At Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, he was met by his devoted friend and brother-in-law, Colonel W. R. Holloway; and at Peoria, Illinois, by Doctor W. C. Thompson, his long-time physician. Reaching Rich-

mond, Indiana, he remained a few days, and was visited here by President Hayes on the 13th of October. The meeting was described as simple and affecting. The great war Governor and distinguished statesman lay upon his bed emaciated and helpless, his once massive features pinched with pain, the flashing eye grown dim with suffering. The President pressed the Senator's extended hand, then, stooping, kissed him on the forehead. In this brief interview the President expressed, as he said, the sympathy of the country, as well as his own. October 15 he arrived at Indianapolis. The vital force was giving way, and it was apparent that the end was approaching. And yet, with wonderful tenacity, his mind clung to the realities of life, and grappled with subjects of public interest. A few moments before his death, which occurred November 1, 1877, he said to Doctor Thompson, who was holding his hand, "I am dying; I am worn out." These were his last words, and before the vesper hour his soul had passed away. The news of his death caused profound sensation throughout the country, and was considered a national calamity, causing sorrow deep and wide-spread. The President issued a special order, directing the flags on public buildings to be placed at half-mast, and the government departments to be closed, on the day of the funeral. He also sent a telegram to Colonel Holloway, expressive of his personal bereavement and sympathy. The Vice-president sent a similar message. The Cabinet met, and gave expression to their deep sense of the nation's loss. The Senate and House of Representatives did likewise, and appointed committees to attend the funeral. The city councils of Indianapolis and Cincinnati passed memorial resolutions. Citizens' meetings were held in all the large towns of the state, and appropriate action taken by military companies and social organizations. The legal fraternity held meetings, and determined to attend the funeral. Special trains were run on numerous railroads, and the solemn procession which passed through the Court-house during Sunday and part of Monday had seemingly no end. Cabinet officers, United States Senators, Representatives, and prominent members of the judiciary from several states, military officials, citizens, and soldiers, were in attendance. Thus were his remains borne to their last resting-place, followed by the largest cortege ever seen in Indiana. The surviving family of Senator Morton consists of a wife and three sons; and it is meet that the descendants of so distinguished a man receive special mention in these pages. John M. Morton, eldest son of Oliver P. Morton, is now twenty-eight. He was educated at Earlham College and the North-western Christian University. In 1872 he became connected with the Alaska Commercial Company, which has the contract for killing the seals in the Alaska islands, remaining there until 1879, when he was ap-

pointed United States consul to Honolulu. In August, 1880, he was made surveyor of the port of San Francisco. In 1875 he married the daughter of S. P. Brown, Esq., a prominent citizen of Washington, and has two children. Walter S. Morton is twenty-one years old, and was educated at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pennsylvania, and in 1877 received the honors of his class, and delivered the valedictory. He adopted the profession of civil engineer, and was employed for a year on the Eads Jetties, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, but is now engaged with a surveying party on the Upper Mississippi, with a view of carrying out the improvements authorized by Congress. Oliver P. Morton, twenty years of age, is now attending Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, where his mother remains with him during the school term. Two infant daughters, May and Lulu, died in early youth, their remains having been recently removed to the burial-place of their father. The wonderful power of this great man, and the impress left by his life and character, are most appropriately summed up in the beautiful and powerful eulogy, written and pronounced by Indiana's poet-daughter, Emily Thornton Charles, upon Indiana's greatest son, with which tribute we close this brief sketch:

"Bear the great hero to the silent tomb.
'Life's fitful fever's ended.' Lay him gently down
To rest eternal The lips whose lightest words
Were as a signal of command are stilled;
The eyes whose fearless glance has thrilled
The multitude are closed in death;
The giant mind, which, like a mighty general,
Did send forth troops of thoughts,
With action armed, forestalling action,
Hath ceased to act.
The modern Hercules, whose massive strength
Has moved the Western World;
Whose voice hath swayed its people,
And whose finger-point has led the way to victory,
Lies powerless; like grand machine, worn out.
His mantle fold about him; none else can wear it.
His sword lay by his side; there's none can wield it now.
Who fought a nation's battles bravely,
Shorn of strength, lies at his Maker's feet.
A chieftain's dead!
A 'Cæsar's fallen!'"

NEFF, JOHN ENOS, Indianapolis, Secretary of State, was born in Winchester, Indiana, October 26, 1846. His father was John Neff, of German descent, who came to this state from Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Harriet N. Holmes. She was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a native of Pennsylvania. The son was educated at the high school of his native town and at the State University at Bloomington. Upon thoroughly completing his studies he read law in the office of General Thomas M. Browne, at the end of

which time he commenced practice at Winchester, meeting with flattering success for a young man "in his own country." During the War of the Rebellion he served with the "hundred-day men" in the 134th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In 1872 his Democratic fellow-citizens brought him into the political arena by a nomination for Congress, in opposition to J. P. C. Shanks, the Republican candidate. The district was largely Republican, General Shanks, the Republican candidate, having received a majority of over one thousand at the previous election. The canvass was a warmly contested one. Mr. Neff took the stump, and soon developed an extraordinary talent as a speaker, acquiring a reputation for eloquence in his addresses that gave him a wide reputation throughout the state and beyond. The vote at the election was so close that both parties claimed the majority, Mr. Neff's friends declaring him clearly elected; but, after a contest in the House of Representatives, then largely Republican, Mr. Shanks held the seat. Recognizing Mr. Neff's fitness for the responsible station, the Democrats nominated and elected him to the office of Secretary of State in 1874, re-elected him in 1876, and he is holding the office at the date of this writing. In the first canvass the Republicans pitted against him their champion debater, Mr. Curry. They met in joint discussion, the popular verdict resulting in the triumphant success of Mr. Neff. At both elections Mr. Neff led his ticket, receiving in 1876 a larger majority than Governor Williams. This gentleman is by the gift of nature a popular man as well as politician. With a native ease of address and courteous affability, his personal magnetism invariably attracts those who approach him. Although of medium stature, a shrewd stranger would at once pick him out in a crowd as a man of mark. Mr. Neff is unmarried, having evidently given the younger days of his manhood to the state, rather than to the cares of the family relation. There can be no question a still greater future lies before him. Having been tried in public trusts, and proved able and true, his fellow-citizens will unquestionably call for more of his services in an official capacity. And it is but just to record that many of his warmest friends are among those who are ardent political opponents.

NEW, WILLIAM, merchant, of Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, was born in Union County, Indiana, October 3, 1821. His ancestors, who were of English origin, settled in North Carolina, emigrating subsequently to Union County, Indiana, then a dense wilderness. Mr. New is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth New, who were among the earliest pioneers of the state. During the War of 1812 his father was for a time engaged in guarding the frontier

under General Harrison. In 1832 Mr. New, when quite a boy, removed with his father to Hancock County, where he has since resided. His early education consisted of merely the rudiments of an English education, such as could be acquired at a district school. He remained with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Miss Margaret Sample, daughter of Mr. James Sample. Soon after this event he located on a tract of land in Blue River Township, laboring on a neighboring farm, at thirty-seven cents a day, in order to pay for it. He was successful from the first, and soon became possessor of a large landed property. He dealt largely in cattle, fitting them for market from the resources of his own farms. In 1875 he abandoned his farms, and, removing to Greenfield, engaged in mercantile pursuits. He is now also engaged in the purchase and shipment of grain, and is one of the two proprietors of the Greenfield Flouring Mills, and grain elevators. He has given but little attention to politics, but has served as county commissioner for nine years. He is now fifty-eight years old, and is as vigorous as when a young man; still energetic in all his business affairs, and fully informed as to the smallest details connected with them. He is a member of the Masonic Order, is prompt in all his dealings, and charitable in cases of distress. Mr. New is pre-eminently a self-made man.

NEWCOMB, HORATIO C., lawyer, Indianapolis, was born at Wellsborough, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1821, and removed to Vernon, Indiana, in June, 1833, coming from Cortland County, New York. He had no educational facilities beyond the common schools. In 1836 he became an apprentice to the trade of saddle and harness making, but after working at it two years and a half he was compelled by ill-health to abandon the shop for the time, when other circumstances turned his thoughts in a different direction, and in 1841 he commenced the study of law, under the instruction of his uncle, the Hon. W. A. Bullock, in Vernon, Jennings County. In January, 1844, Mr. Newcomb was admitted to the bar after examination by two circuit judges. He practiced law in Vernon until December, 1846, when he returned to Indianapolis, and became a partner with Ovid Butler, a leading lawyer at the bar of the capital. In 1849 he was elected mayor of Indianapolis, and re-elected in 1851, resigning after the lapse of six months, in order to devote his exclusive attention to the duties of his profession. In 1854 he was elected Representative to the General Assembly, and in 1860 was chosen to the Senate, resigning in 1861 to accept the appointment, by Governor Morton, of president of the Board

of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which office he held until 1863. In June, 1864, Mr. Newcomb became the political editor of the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, and continued to act in that capacity until December, 1868. During that period he was twice elected Representative to the General Assembly. At the regular and special sessions of 1865 he was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and at the session of 1867 was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. During these sessions the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were ratified by the Legislature of Indiana, and both of those great measures had Mr. Newcomb's hearty support. After retiring from the *Journal*, Mr. Newcomb resumed the practice of the law, and pursued it successfully until the organization of the Superior Court of Marion County, of which court he was appointed, by Governor Baker, one of the three judges, on March 1, 1871, his associate judges being S. Blair and F. Rand. The term having terminated in October, 1874, his name was placed upon the tickets of both the Republican and Democratic parties, and he was elected for the full term of four years. A few days after receiving his appointment, Mr. Newcomb was nominated by President Grant, and confirmed by the Senate, as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, but, on mature reflection, he declined the appointment, preferring the quiet but dignified position of judge of the most important *nisi prius* court of his own state to the hurly-burly of political life at Washington. In 1876 Judge Newcomb was nominated as one of the Republican candidates for the Supreme Bench. In common with the other candidates of his party, he was defeated, but by a majority considerably less than that given against his associates on the Republican state ticket. Since 1847 Judge Newcomb has been a member of the Presbyterian Church; was one of the original members of the Third Church of this city, which was organized in 1851, and has been one of the ruling elders from the date of its organization. As a lawyer, Judge Newcomb stands high, and as a judge pre-eminently so, few appeals having been taken from his decisions. Judge Newcomb is a man above medium height, light hair, worn short, gray eyes, not corpulent in form, although having been both mayor and alderman. His physical appearance suggests unusual power of endurance, and his life evidences it. His features are more than usually regular, and he has always enjoyed the reputation of being a handsome man, the reasons for which have not been noticeably impaired as years advance. The Judge is eminently of a social turn among his friends, and very approachable to strangers; a good talker, in which an abundant fund of humor and pleasant sarcasm is happily used, relating a good story with inimitable grace. He is of cool temper, and formidable in intellectual controversy. As

a political leader, he has been prudent and successful, his keen perception of the right and the politic enabling him to direct public sentiment in the true channel. His high political, professional, and private character has given him a weight of influence that has told to the benefit of the community. When called to the duties of office in the city and state, he has discharged the trusts faithfully, to the detriment of his professional business, and possesses the entire confidence of his fellow-men, as a gentleman of unblemished integrity, worth, culture, and eminent ability.

NIBLACK, WILLIAM ELLIS, of Vincennes, Judge of the Supreme Court, was born in Dubois County, Indiana, May 22, 1822. His father was a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and his mother of Sussex County, Virginia. The former came to Indiana in 1817, and the latter with her parents in 1820. They were married near Petersburg, Pike County, Indiana, in the summer of 1821. The early life of William Ellis Niblack was spent on a farm, attending school in a log school-house, sometimes at a distance of two miles away, during the winter months. At the age of sixteen he was sent to the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, at which he spent several sessions at intervals; but, owing to the death of his father, which occurred in the mean time, he was pecuniarily unable to graduate. The next three years after leaving college were partly occupied in the field in surveying, and partly in the study of the law. In the spring of 1845 he began practice at the old town of Mount Pleasant, then the county seat of Martin County. He entered political life by being elected in 1849 a member of the Legislature from Martin County, and the following year (1850) he was elected to the state Senate for the term of three years (as it was then), from the counties of Daviess and Martin, to which district Knox County was added during the term. By the operation of the new Constitution, which was adopted in the mean time, his term was made to expire in October, 1852. A renomination was tendered him, which, on account of his private affairs, he had to decline. Without being an applicant for the position, he was appointed, by Governor Wright, Circuit Judge for the judicial district then comprising eleven of the south-western counties of the state, in January, 1854, and was elected to the same office the following October for the full term of six years. In 1855 he removed to Vincennes, where he has continued to reside to this date. Judge Niblack was elected in October, 1857, member of Congress, to take the place of Hon. James Lockhart, who had been chosen the year previous but had died early in September, 1857, before taking his seat. In 1858 he was re-elected;

so that he served at that time from 1857 to 1861, embracing what is known as the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. For the session of 1863 he served as Representative in the Indiana Legislature from Knox County. In 1864 he was again elected to Congress, taking his seat in 1865 and retaining it continuously until March 4, 1875, during the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses. During the Thirty-ninth Congress he was on the Committee on Appropriations; the Fortieth, on that of Ways and Means; the Forty-second, again on Appropriations; and the Forty-third, again on Ways and Means. These are the two leading committees of the House. In 1864 Judge Niblack was a delegate from the state at large to the Democratic National Convention, held at Chicago; was again in the same position at the Democratic National Convention at New York in 1868; and from 1864 to 1872 was a member from Indiana of the Democratic national committee. In 1876 he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana for six years, his term commencing January 1, 1877. Judge Niblack was, on his father's side, of Scotch descent, and of English on his mother's side. Although descended from an old Whig and Federal family, he has, during his entire political life, acted with the Democratic party, and is a strict constructionist in all his theories of government. In physique Judge Niblack is a fine specimen of a man; above medium stature, rounded muscular development, erect in mien, dignified as well as courteous in manner, frank and open in presence; the "just and upright judge," the true man and earnest citizen, he wears the ermine with the grace that becomes the many exalted positions he has filled, and the high estimation he has continued to hold in the minds of those who have known him so long and so well, and whose confidence he has never for a moment betrayed. On his private business and political life there rests not a stain. Of such a rare character in a public man who has served them so long and so well the people of the state may well be proud.

NORDYKE, ELLIS, late of Richmond, Indiana, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, July 7, 1807. His ancestors on his father's side were Hollanders. His grandfather, Stephen H. Nordyke, came to this country from Holland before the Revolution, and was a mill-wright of some note in those days. On the mother's side he was of Welsh descent, the family name being Ellis, from which Mr. Nordyke derived his Christian name. His father and grandfather moved from Tennessee to Ohio in the fall of 1806, and with their families settled on three hundred acres of land, purchased from Abraham Bufort, of Kentucky, on

what is called the head-waters of the east fork of the Little Miami, then a howling wilderness. Bears, wolves, and deer roved freely over the forest, for the ax of civilization had not yet hewed down their shelter. Neighbors were like angels' visits—"few and far between." His father built a log shanty, in which the family spent the winter, and in the summer of 1807 replaced it with a substantial hewed log-house, with clapboard roof, in which Ellis was born. During the earlier years of his life, Mr. Nordyke had no advantages in the way of schooling. When a boy he used to accompany his father and older brothers to what was called a horse-mill, where they ground their grist. The primitive mill, scarcely a whit superior to the ancient practice of grinding or crushing by hand, was an object of much interest to young Nordyke, who took a special delight in watching the rude machinery, and gazing at the cog-wheels slowly doing their work. The customers of the mill had each to wait their turn, carry their grain into the mill, and after grinding convey it up a ladder and pour it into a little hopper over the bolt, which was turned by hand. The principal business of the miller seemed to be to stand by the grain hopper, occasionally dipping in the toll dish, and seeing that the customers' teams came up in regular order. As the country developed, and the demand for grinding power increased, Mr. Nordyke's father built a mill for sawing lumber and grinding grain. It was what is known as an ox-mill, and it fell to the lot of Ellis to repair and keep it in order for many years, until

"Steam, steam, whose ponderous beam
Is stronger than Hercules,"

succeeded the weaker powers of bone and sinew, rendering the ox-mill useless. During these years of super-vision, Ellis busied himself with the mysteries of mill-wrighting. He also obtained the rudiments of an education by means of the country school, which was in session during the winter months. In 1830 Mr. Nordyke came to Indiana, and, finding at Richmond water-power in abundance, and enterprise and activity among its citizens, he determined to settle there. He hired himself as a journeyman mill-wright to Nathan Hollingsworth and Abel Thornberry, for eight dollars a month, but in a short time was promoted, and took charge of the building of a saw-mill near Economy, and subsequently superintended the building of others, both flouring and saw mills, in different parts of Wayne County. On January 24, 1837, Mr. Nordyke married Miss Catharine Hanes, of Sunbury, Ohio. In April following, with his wife, he removed to Richmond, and commenced mill-wrighting in general on his own account. In the years immediately succeeding he made a number of changes in business. At one time he purchased an interest in the old Richmond foundry, but at the end of two years withdrew, with a loss of four

thousand dollars, resuming his former occupation. In 1857 he was principal owner of a patent on the wire-cloth flour bolt, which went into the hands of a large company, each member of which expected to realize a large fortune; but the bright promises failed of fruition, and he returned to mill-wrighting to recover his losses. Having gained much experience and knowledge in regard to mills and mill machinery, Mr. Nordyke determined to make a radical change therein, and, with his son Addison, began the business of manufacturing mill-stones, portable mills, flour bolts, smut machines, etc.; and, their venture proving successful, they took into partnership with them, in 1866, Mr. D. W. Marmon, forming the firm of Nordyke, Marmon & Co., and enlarged their business operations. The firm transacted a constantly increasing business at Richmond, and it was not until after the death of Mr. Nordyke that they found it more profitable to move to Indianapolis, the present location of the Nordyke & Marmon Company. Mr. Nordyke continued in active business up to the time of his death, which occurred on the 23d of April, 1871. He possessed a knowledge of mill-wrighting second to none in the country, and had inventive genius of a very high order. While it can not be said of him that in business he was uniformly prosperous, it is a noticeable fact that his reverses were always occasioned by a desertion of his regular occupation, in which he was always successful. He was a man who won the esteem of all who became acquainted with him, and he has left behind him an unblemished reputation, as a business man of honor and integrity. His wife survives him, and is still a resident of Richmond. Although in early life Mr. Nordyke had but limited facilities for acquiring an education, he eagerly embraced every opportunity for study, and in early manhood taught school in Ohio. His own persevering efforts and his thirst for knowledge enabled him to advance rapidly, and in after life it was very rare, outside of the professions, to find a man better informed on general subjects than Mr. Nordyke. He took pains to surround himself with good books, and to give his children all the advantages to be derived from the best reading. He was, in every sense of the word, a good man. His faith in the Christian religion, the principles of which were his guide through life, never faltered, and he died the death of the righteous. He was a close student of nature. He saw "books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing." He acquired considerable reputation as a collector of geological specimens, and had one of the most valuable private cabinets in the state, his collection embracing some of the rarest specimens found in that part of the state. To the brief record of a worthy and valuable life, a word of eulogy would be superfluous. To all generations he left the example of a pure, noble, and consistent Christian life.

NORDYKE, ADDISON HAYNES, of Indianapolis, formerly of Richmond, president of the Nordyke & Marmon Company, was born in Richmond, Indiana, May 25, 1838. He is the son of Ellis and Catharine (Haynes) Nordyke. His father's history in brief will be found in the preceding sketch. Mr. Nordyke's early education was obtained in the common schools of Richmond, and subsequently at the high school in that city. He was literally born in the business of mill-wright and machinist, and while still attending school assisted his father in his business. From this early training, as well as the natural bent of his disposition, he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the occupation, and became a valuable assistant and co-worker with his father. When about twenty-three years of age his father put up a flouring-mill at Chenoa, Illinois, and gave Addison charge of it. He operated the mill about a year and a half and then sold out, returning to Richmond and entering into partnership with his father. From that time until his father's death he was equally interested with him in that business, and some of the first and largest mills in Eastern Indiana were put up and furnished by the firm. Their flouring-mills and machinery were erected in all the principal states in the Union, particularly in the West. In 1866 Mr. D. W. Marmon was admitted to the firm, which became Nordyke, Marmon & Co., and continued under that style until a few months before the elder Mr. Nordyke's death, when a stock company was formed, under the name of Nordyke & Marmon Company, Mr. Nordyke being elected president of the corporation. The business had been gradually growing at Richmond, until their facilities for manufacturing there had become too limited for their trade, and it was decided to change the location to Indianapolis. In 1876 they made arrangements for the purchase of the real estate on which their extensive works now stand, and in the fall of that year removed to the capital city, continuing their works at Richmond for some time after commencing operations here. Since locating at Indianapolis the growth of the business has been constant and rapid, until now the annual sales amount to half a million of dollars. Mr. Nordyke has general oversight of the construction and management of the works, which cover about eleven acres. The buildings have a frontage of about one thousand feet, and the company employ about two hundred and fifty hands in their business. The rapid growth can be judged of from the fact that in 1870 only thirty hands were needed. The Nordyke & Marmon Company stand in the front rank of Indianapolis manufacturing industries, and more freight is shipped from their works than from any other establishment in that city. They manufacture mill machinery of every conceivable description, and the work of the firm is shipped not only to every part of the

United States, but also to foreign countries. Shipments have been made to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries, while several complete flouring-mills have been sent to Mexico and California. Mr. Nordyke has invented a patented improvement on portable mills, which has been long and favorably known, has maintained the highest reputation, and is now in extensive use. On May 24, 1866, he married Miss Jennie Price, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, then residing at Richmond. Their family consists of two bright boys—Charlie, aged thirteen, and Walter, ten. Mr. Nordyke is a member of the Methodist Church, and a Republican in politics. His most prominent characteristics are a remarkable evenness of disposition, geniality and sociability of manner, which make him exceedingly popular with his employés, and esteemed and respected by all his acquaintances. He is a careful, methodical, and energetic man of business, and his integrity of character is beyond all question.



O'DONAGHUE, D., the young divine who is the subject of this sketch, was born in Daviess County, near Washington, Indiana, on the 30th of November, 1848. His parents were natives of the south of Ireland, but came to America in early life, and were among the first settlers of Indiana. His father, James O'Donaghue, was the owner of a large farm in Daviess County, where he was well known and universally respected, as a gentleman of a high order of character. He died in 1871, at the age of seventy years. Agricultural pursuits had no attractions, however, for the son of this pioneer settler. He manifested an early preference for books over farming implements, and would rather be in the recitation room than in the field. He was the youngest of eight children, and was sent to the parish school attached to St. Peter's Church until his sixteenth year, when he entered St. Meinrad's College, in Spencer County. The school above alluded to was under the direction of Professor Byrne, a man of eminent learning, and very successful as a teacher. His influence had much to do in shaping the destiny of his pupil, who might otherwise never have turned his attention to the ministry. Three years were spent in St. Meinrad's College, his time being mainly devoted to the study of languages, acquiring a thorough knowledge of Latin, French, German, and Greek. In his nineteenth year the young man entered St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky. He remained there three years, after which he was obliged to suspend his studies on account of ill-health. The course of study to be gone through by a student preparing to enter the ministry of the Catholic Church is long and severe, requiring ordinarily a period of ten years, and, if the talents of

the applicant are not of a high order, the usual studies can not even be completed in that time. The training which this Church gives her ministers makes them an exceedingly learned and widely informed body of men, zealous for the welfare of their organization, and ready at any moment to defend the doctrines they profess. Having recovered his health, the subject of this sketch entered the Sulpician Seminary, in Montreal, Canada, one of the finest institutions of its kind in America. Here his ecclesiastical studies were completed, and he was promoted to the priesthood in St. John's Cathedral, Indianapolis, on the 6th of September, 1874. There were seven other clergymen ordained on the same occasion. The ceremony was performed by the late Bishop of Vincennes, Right Rev. M. de St. Palais. Immediately after his ordination the Rev. D. O'Donaghue was placed in the position of assistant pastor of St. John's Cathedral, a position which he still holds. When Bishop Chatard assumed charge of this diocese he named the young priest O'Donaghue as his secretary. Father O'Donaghue is a natural orator. The secret of his eloquence lies in his earnestness, and his desire to impress his convictions upon the minds of others. His address on "Mastai Ferretti; the Life and Works of Pope Pio Nono," was pronounced an extraordinary piece of oratorical work. "He spoke rapidly and with enviable ease and elegance of diction, pleasing even those of his hearers who did not hope to be pleased." In all portions of the state he has lectured on "Temperance," "Religion and Patriotism," "Astronomy," "Spiritualism," "Indian Curiosities," "Ingersollism," "Objections to Catholicism," and other subjects, and has entertained and instructed large audiences by his persuasive and logical arguments. The brightest minds are often encased in frail caskets, and Father O'Donaghue proves no exception to this rule. He was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and after months of suffering was ordered to the south of France as a means to his recovery. Here he is at this writing sojourning, while his many friends throughout the state are praying for his ultimate restoration to perfect health.



OFFUTT, CHARLES G., attorney and counselor at law, of Greenfield, Hancock County, Indiana, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, October 4, 1845. He is a son of Lloyd and Elizabeth Offutt; the former from Maryland, the latter from Kentucky. His early education was confined to the common schools of Indiana, whither his father had removed when the lad was but an infant. At the age of seventeen he entered the dry-goods store of Samuel Heavenridge, in Greenfield, where he remained for about two years. He then taught district school one term in Hancock

County, after which he returned to the employ of Tausey & Byram, merchants of Indianapolis, remaining with them two years. At this time Mr. Offutt, becoming fully determined to follow the legal profession, returned to Greenfield and began reading law with Hon. James L. Mason. He was a faithful and methodical student for three years. He then formed a partnership for the practice of law with Judge Joseph L. Buckles, continuing that relation until the autumn of 1873, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent. He continued the practice alone until 1876, at which date the present law firm of Offutt & Martin was established, of which Mr. Offutt is senior member. In 1872 he was elected Representative to the state Legislature from Hancock County, and, although one of the youngest members of that body, showed remarkable familiarity with the principles of civil government and parliamentary law. In 1876 he was elected Democratic elector for the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana. In his professional career Mr. Offutt has exhibited rare proficiency, having risen rapidly to distinction, and enjoying the most lucrative law practice, perhaps, of any attorney in the county. In matters of business, also, he is scrupulously honest, never beguiling a client into doubtful litigation for the sake of the fees. Mr. Offutt is a gentleman of commanding appearance and pleasing address.

LCOTT, JOHN M., A. M., Indianapolis, Marion County, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, July 18, 1833. He is the son of the Rev. William and Mary (King) Olcott. His father, from Waterbury, Connecticut, was a minister and teacher at Waterbury, and for a longer time at Alexandria, District of Columbia. As early as 1817 he settled in Dearborn County, being one of the first settlers, the country at that time being a wilderness. His mother was from Poughkeepsie, New York. The son received part of his early education in the district school, but chiefly at home, under the immediate care and instruction of his father, who was a very able scholar; and to that early paternal instruction he owes much of his after success in life. At the age of seventeen he became a teacher in the same school; and the year following he entered the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, from which institution he graduated with full honors in 1856. Immediately after graduating he was appointed superintendent of the public schools at Lawrenceburg, which up to that time had never been organized under what is known as the graded school system. There were then but very few graded schools in the state. To organize a new system of schools in each city and town at that period required the most arduous labor. This important school work, in organizing city graded schools,

was repeated by Mr. Olcott at Columbus in 1860. In 1863 he was elected superintendent of the city schools of Terre Haute, holding the position for six years; and there organized a system of schools which have since obtained more than a state reputation. While at Terre Haute, Mr. Olcott conceived the idea of establishing the state normal school at that place, which he was eminently successful in doing. A law had passed the Legislature for establishing a state normal school in that city which made the largest donation for building purposes, provided the amount was not less than fifty thousand dollars. At that time to raise such an amount for such a purpose was no small task; but, nothing daunted, by herculean exertions Mr. Olcott was instrumental in raising the sum, by his indefatigable efforts; and it so happened there was no competition. Nowhere else was there raised any considerable amount for that purpose. Accordingly, the school was located at Terre Haute, being to-day a monument to the energy and perseverance of the man who was eminently its promoter and founder. It has since been imitated on a smaller scale in many other towns throughout the state, but it is the only normal school supported by the state, and it stands the peer of all. It conferred inestimable benefits on thousands, and has exerted a wide influence. It has been, and still is, an institution successful in the highest degree. He was immediately appointed a member of the board of trustees of the state normal school, and elected secretary and chairman of the building committee, a position he held for four years, during the entire construction of the building, the whole cost of which was one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars. He was instrumental in securing from the state Legislature two appropriations for the purpose, one of fifty thousand dollars and one of seventy-nine thousand dollars. On the completion of the buildings and opening of the institution, he was elected professor of mathematics, a position he resigned one year after, to accept the general agency for the North-west of Harper & Brothers, publishers, of New York. An early acquaintance with school teaching, from the foundation up, enabled him to do efficient institute work. He has probably done more labor at teachers' institutes than any other man in Indiana, having held those meetings (one or more) in every county in the state excepting two. He has written much for school journals, and on the history of school legislation for the state of Indiana. He has contributed largely to newspapers, and various teachers' magazines, on the subject of education; and has also delivered many public lectures on the same subject. As an educational man, he is one of the foremost in the state, and one of the best informed. He is a man of fine education and keen intelligence, an able speaker, a hard worker, and a splendid organizer. He is a man whose heart is in his work, giving to it

his best energies; and he is withal a most genial, accomplished, and polished gentleman, with an air of dignity and reserve that commands the respect of all. He was county superintendent of Vigo County from 1863 to 1866. In politics he is an ardent Republican. In religion he is a Methodist, having been a member from the age of fifteen. He is president of the board of stewards of Roberts Park Church, and has been Sabbath-school superintendent for many years. He is a Knight Templar of Raper Commandery. He was married, January 19, 1860, to Merrium Brown, a most estimable lady, daughter of William Brown, a large manufacturer, of Lawrenceburg. They have five children, two boys and three girls. The two eldest have graduated at the Indianapolis high school, and the others are still receiving their education. Mr. Olcott is now engaged, at Indianapolis, in the publication of school and miscellaneous books, and is also doing a general wholesale business in the sale of subscription works. Such is the record of one of our representative and successful men.

PEARSON, CHARLES DEWEY, A. M., M. D., was born in Paoli, Orange County, Indiana, on the 12th of April, 1820. His grand-parents were of English descent, and came to Virginia at an early day in our country's history. His father was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, in 1790; and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Ann Trublood, was born in 1797, at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and was reared a Quakeress. They were married in 1813. Doctor Pearson, whose father died when he was but seven years old, attended school regularly from early childhood until, at fourteen, he was thrown wholly upon his own resources for his maintenance and education, and therefore had to abandon school. He pursued his books, however, until he attained the age of eighteen, when he decided to adopt the medical profession as his future calling; and with high aspirations he began the study of the healing art, with an application and energy that have since secured him a high standing. Unlike many students, who abandon their reading when they receive their diplomas, he felt upon his graduation that he was just prepared to grapple with the wide range of medical and surgical literature; and his love for these researches all his life has always been an incentive to pursue their study and investigation with an assiduity that has richly rewarded him. He commenced his study of medicine with Doctor U. E. Ewing, of Louisville, Kentucky; attended his first course of lectures at the Transylvania University, of Lexington, Kentucky, and subsequently (1851) graduated in the Medical Department of Asbury University, Indiana. In 1859 he took the *ad eundem* degree at the College

of Physicians and Surgeons of Cincinnati; in 1878 he received the regular diploma, with that of post-graduate, in the Medical College of the University of New York City—an achievement not often attained even by educated physicians of long practice and study, so high is the standard of qualification of that institution. Several years often pass without a single post-graduate diploma being issued. In 1859, the Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons tendered him the professorship of obstetric medicine and diseases of women and children. At the same time they offered him the chair of eye surgery, and, subsequently, without his knowledge, named him in the regular annual catalogue as the adjunct professor of surgery. In 1854 he was the organizer (and afterwards the president) of the Orange County (Indiana) Medical Society, and was a charter member of the Marion County Medical Society, but withdrew from it on account of differences of opinion as to its proper management. He has made nervous diseases and epilepsy a specialty, and so wonderful has been his success in their treatment that he has acquired a national reputation. Patients from all sections of the Union have come to place themselves under his care, and he has always been successful in mitigating their sufferings. When the 49th Regiment of Infantry was organized, his ardor, heroic motives, and love of country, prompted the Doctor to accept a commission from Governor Morton as army surgeon. On his arrival at Camp Joe Holt, he found two hundred men in the most deplorable condition, suffering from the effects of measles, without hospital accommodations. He at once secured two large and well-ventilated halls, fitted them up, moved his men into them, and made them comfortable, and they soon began to improve. The regiment was ordered to Bardstown, Kentucky, where a portion of General Buell's army was encamping. When he reached this place he was appointed on the staff of General T. J. Wood, as medical director of the post. After organizing a hospital at that point he was taken ill with pneumonia, and, after becoming sufficiently convalescent to travel by easy stages, he returned home. During his absence the 49th was ordered to Cumberland Gap, and when he learned this, though debilitated and weak, he proceeded to join it. He proceeded as far as Bardstown, and was there advised by the commander of the post to go no further, as he might be taken by guerrillas, but to return to Louisville, and go by way of Lexington, there joining the army train at Danville for Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. When he reached that city he was prostrated, and again his attending physician advised him not to go further, as his life would probably be sacrificed if he did. Acting upon this advice, he tendered his resignation, after recommending a surgeon to take his place, and it was finally accepted. This was in February,

1862. After his recovery, he established the first hospital at Madison, Indiana, and in August, 1862, he was commissioned as surgeon of the 82d Indiana Regiment. In September following he was made medical director of the First Division of the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Ohio, and remained with it until appointed medical director of the post at Bowling Green, Kentucky. On his arrival there he found three thousand men lying upon the floor, with no hospital accommodations; and, in order to relieve them as soon as possible, he and his assistants, aided by eight office clerks, worked from eighteen to twenty hours out of every twenty-four, for several weeks, in erecting hospitals, ministering to the sick and wounded, and in attending to other multifarious and arduous duties of the post, until the soldiers were made comfortable. This herculean task told fearfully upon the Doctor's health, and fastened rheumatism upon him for life. In February, 1863, he was ordered to his regiment, at Triune, Tennessee, and remained there until the ensuing May, when his ill-health forced him to resign his commission and return home. When sufficiently restored to health, he decided to make Indianapolis his home, and removed to that city in May, 1864. On the 30th of November, 1843, Doctor Pearson married a Miss Elizabeth Royer, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, and a daughter of the late Hon. John Royer, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. She was educated in Alleghany City, at the Rev. Dr. Lacy's English and Classical Institute for Young Ladies. She was born on the 5th of April, 1815, and died on the 22d of July, 1860. Possessing a sweet, amiable disposition, she was all that a religious, affectionate wife and mother could be. Five children blessed the union, of whom only two are living: Charles D., who was born on the 15th of December, 1851, and who is destined to be one of the leading business men in the state if he lives; and Mary Genevie, who was born on the 29th of March, 1859, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, bearing a close resemblance to her gifted mother. She was a woman of fervid temperament, perfectly devoted to the welfare of her husband and children; and her beneficent career, her religion, in action as well as precept, now ennoble her memory. The sovereign and the woman—majesty and mildness—have seldom been more harmoniously blended than in this remarkable lady. Her refinement, her education and culture, her dignified yet lovable character, her great conversational powers, and her Christian graces, charmed and fascinated all who came under her influence, or met her in the privacy of her home, or in society, and endeared them to her. The practice of benevolence and the activity of compassion were marked characteristics of her life; and she was often found whilst ministering to those around her in distress, assuaging their griefs, cheering them in their

lonely and sorrowful hours by timely assistance and kindly words of admonition and cheer. At such times her mild, expressive countenance lighted up for the moment with more than usual animation, with the newly kindled zeal which shone in her gentle, suffused eyes. Her earthly mission finished, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, whose biography, had she been known to the author, would have been entitled to a place in the "History of Heroic, Noble Women of America," passed tranquilly "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and her soul to immortality, in the forty-sixth year of her age; the seraphic smile upon her countenance being as bright and placid, while human eyes rested upon it, as when the passing angel traced it there. In her death her sadly bereaved husband sustained an irreparable loss, which, however, was her eternal gain. Their wedded life, of some sixteen years, was one of unalloyed happiness; no vicissitudes, no perplexity, could ruffle or mar it. He was always kind and affectionate, seldom perturbed, and she was ever ready to sympathize, advise, and encourage; hence her death was a terrible blow to him. But in time he became calm, and strove to banish his grief and live more religiously than ever. In conversation with him, a few days since, while paying a glowing tribute to his wife's memory, he uttered the following beautiful sentiment:

"I have often thought that the shock which my wife's death gave me rendered softer my moral nature. A death that is connected with love unites us with a thousand remembrances to all who have mourned; it builds a bridge of sympathy between us; it steals from nature its charm and exhilaration, not its tenderness. And, what, perhaps, is better than all, to mourn deeply for the death of another loosens from ourself the petty desire for, and the animal adherence to, life. We have gained the end of the philosopher, and view without shrinking the coffin and the pall."

Time had scarcely touched with his ameliorating hand this poignant grief, when the angel of death again passed the Doctor's threshold, and his first-born lay stricken. Then overflowed his cup of sorrow, already full. Doctor J. W. Pearson, son of Doctor Charles D. Pearson, was born at Livonia, Washington County, Indiana. He early entered Hanover College, but soon after volunteered in the navy, served out the time of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged. At the earnest solicitation of his father, he began the study of medicine. He located at Bryantsville, Lawrence County, Indiana, and up to the time of his death continued there, in the practice of his profession, and superintending the Kaolin mines, in which his father had a large interest. In 1864 he married Miss Elizabeth Embree. He was soon to pursue his further professional studies in the East, and then associate with his father, to whom the great hopes of this boon, blasted as they were, added much to his bereavement. He died on

the 16th of July, 1878, of typho-malarial fever, after a lingering and painful illness of four months. He bade an affectionate farewell to those dear to him, one by one, commending the care of his wife and two little boys to his father and only brother, and fell asleep to awake in "the sweet fields of Eden," there to receive first the glad welcome of his mother, who had gone on before. In him society had a worthy member, the Christian Church a firm support; in his profession he was recognized as a man of culture; he was to his wife a loving companion, to his children a fond father. They have lost, but he has won, the reward of the righteous. His life was noble and true, and his death beautiful. A sublime entrance, like his, robs of half its terror the "valley of the shadow of death." Doctor Pearson's mother was a rigid Presbyterian; under her tuition he was taught to observe the Sabbath scrupulously, and to her he recited the catechism, while for all her instruction he had a profound reverence. However, he seemed unable to reconcile the decrees of God, which to him was a source of great annoyance, until at last he resolved to throw all upon Christ, and trust a Redeemer's grace. He incidentally obtained two small books, "The Bible, or Common Sense," and "The Great Supper," which had great influence upon him. He was surrounded by Baptist and Methodist circles, and many counseled him that his practice would suffer by uniting himself to another Church, but their advice could not make him deviate from the path of duty. It was a matter between himself and his God. In conjunction with a young minister he organized, in his community, a Church of seventy members, in which he was subsequently chosen an elder, and he remains so to the present day. Doctor Charles D. Pearson, it will be seen, has been truly the architect of his own eminent success. He is a self-made man, and his brilliant professional attainments, high social standing, and literary culture are most worthy of emulation; and in appreciation of them Hanover College (Indiana) conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of arts. Doctor Pearson took an active and leading part in the organization of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, the new medical school at Indianapolis, and is one of its incorporators. The institution was organized July, 1879, and its first regular course of instruction commenced at the beginning of the ensuing October, under favorable auspices. The Doctor was elected professor to the chair of obstetrics and the medical and surgical diseases of women, and also honored with the position of president of the faculty. He entered earnestly and faithfully upon the responsible duties assigned him, and to his able and careful executive management the institution is in a large degree indebted for its successful opening, and the substantial basis upon which its permanency depends. Though Doctor Pearson has attained the age of fifty-

nine, at a hasty glance a stranger would take him to be a younger man, though his hair is as white as snow. He has an erect and dignified bearing, and is devoid of ostentation, though a person unacquainted with him might at first judge differently, as he dresses with scrupulous neatness and faultless taste. He is a fluent talker, and the combination of his faculties would have made him a distinguished man in any country or in any sphere of life. He is somewhat below the ordinary stature; his frame is well knit and proportioned. Nature had originally cast his frame in an athletic mold; but sedentary habits, hard study, and the great wear of mind peculiar to his arduous professional career at home and in the army, seem somewhat to have impaired her gifts. His cheek is pale and delicate, yet it is rather the delicacy of thought than weak health. He is slightly bald; his forehead is high, broad, and majestic, and on the brow there are but few wrinkles. It suggests the idea of one who has passed his life rather in contemplation than emotion. His face is an impressive and striking one. It speaks both of the refinement and the dignity of intellect. Such is the appearance of a man of easy, affable, and dignified deportment, of varied knowledge, and a genius wholly self-taught, yet never contented to repose upon the wonderful stores it has laboriously accumulated.

PEASLEE, JUDGE WILLIAM JENKINS, Shelbyville, was born in Addison County, Vermont, January 4, 1803, and died in Daviess County, Missouri, July 12, 1868. When quite a young boy he removed to the state of New Hampshire, and lived there until his thirteenth year, when he went to New York. His father was an orthodox Quaker. He engaged in the tanning business; and took large contracts for making brogans. To this employment William, the son, for a time gave his attention. But, desiring to rise in the world, and thinking that the legal profession was more in harmony with his tastes, as well as the most direct road to distinction, he began the study of law with a leading law firm in Keeseville, New York, being admitted to the bar in January, 1832. In the spring of that year he started West in search of a new home. After visiting Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he found that Indiana was preferable, and therefore located in Shelbyville, in October, 1832. Here he closely followed his profession until 1842, when he was elected Judge of the Sixth Circuit, then composed of the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Madison, Hamilton, Hendricks, Morgan, Johnson, and Bartholomew. Over this large circuit he traveled on horseback, sometimes being absent two or three months. He filled the office of judge nine years, displaying judicial abilities of

a high order. In 1852 he returned to Shelbyville, having resided in Indianapolis during his judgeship. After one year, he went to Gallatin, Daviess County, Missouri, where he lived up to the time of his death, with the exception of seven years during which he was located in Chicago, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. Judge Peaslee was a Jacksonian Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined it, ever afterwards giving to it his hearty support, often stumping his own and adjoining counties. He was an interesting and effective political speaker, and, as a lawyer, ranked among the ablest and most reliable in Eastern Indiana. He was married, in Clinton County, New York, June 12, 1823, to Miss Huldah Banker, who still survives him.

PEELLE, STANTON J., was born on a farm in New Garden Township, Wayne County, Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1843, and resided in that county as a farmer boy until 1859, when his father, John C. Peelle, removed with his family to a farm in Randolph County, and in the spring of 1860 located in Winchester, the county seat of that county. Mr. Peelle's education was limited to the common schools of his county during the winter season, except one term of five months in the old county seminary at Winchester in 1860. The first school he ever attended was in a log school-house, where the pupils studied out loud, and where the teacher was kept busy pointing quill pens. In the spring of 1861 he taught a three months' subscription school near Farmland, Indiana, and soon after that term expired he enlisted in Company G, 8th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and while in this regiment was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge. He remained with the 8th Regiment until December, 10 1862, when he was promoted to a second lieutenant in Company K, 57th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, then in the Army of the Cumberland. While in the 57th Regiment, besides being engaged in several scouts and skirmishes, he was engaged in the battle of Stone River, and December 31, 1862, received a slight wound in the right hip with a piece of shell while the regiment was lying in a cotton-field under a heavy fire of artillery. July 30, 1863, the term for which the company had been organized having expired, Mr. Peelle was honorably mustered out with his company, and soon thereafter commenced the study of the law with his uncle, Judge William A. Peelle, then residing in Centerville, Indiana. In February, 1864, the excitement incident to the war induced him to abandon study, and he went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed in the post commissary department, and soon became the chief

issuing clerk in that department, which supplied the entire Army of the Cumberland with rations. He remained in Nashville until the war was over, and then accepted a position as chief clerk in the Nashville and North-western Railroad office, at Johnsonville, Tennessee; but that road soon thereafter fell under the control of rebel influences, and he was removed to make room for more loyal subjects to the Confederacy; but his removal enabled him to accept a more remunerative position, as clerk in the St. Louis, Cairo and Johnsonville packet line, at the same place, where he remained until the spring of 1866, when he returned to his home in Winchester, Indiana, and resumed the study of the law. In March, 1866, he was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Randolph County, but made no effort to practice until the fall of the following year. On the 16th of July, 1867, Mr. Peelle was united in marriage to Miss Lou R. Perkins, of South Bend, Indiana, and continued to reside in Winchester until May, 1869, when he removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, coming to the capital of the state with but sixty dollars in the world, in the midst of strangers, and with little experience in the law, yet with a wife whose ambition and encouragement made him strong in the midst of his adversities. By perseverance and attention to business he soon commanded a fair practice in the capital city, but in the midst of his prosperity he was called upon to mourn the death of his beloved wife, which occurred on November 27, 1873, leaving him with one child, a daughter sixteen months old, who died on the 8th of January following. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party as one of its candidates for the Legislature, and was elected by a large majority, running ahead of his ticket nearly three hundred votes. He canvassed Marion County thoroughly in that centennial campaign, besides making several speeches elsewhere. His career in the Legislature was satisfactory to his constituents and himself. He was actively engaged in the political campaign of 1878 in speaking. In politics he has always been a Republican, and his first vote for President was cast for Mr. Lincoln. On the 16th of October, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Arabella Canfield, only daughter of the late Judge Milton C. Canfield, of Painesville, Ohio. He was lately engaged in his profession in Indianapolis as the senior member of the firm of Peelle, Herr & Alexander, but since January 1, 1880, he has been practicing alone. He has the reputation of a painstaking, industrious, and thoroughly conscientious lawyer, and his standing at the Indianapolis bar is second to none of his age and experience, while his character as a citizen and gentleman is above reproach. He enjoys a fair practice and has a good law library. He was nominated for Congress in the Seventh Congressional District, on the 4th of August, 1880.

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PERKINS, SAMUEL ELLIOTT, was born in Brattleborough, Vermont, December 6, 1811, being the second son of John Trumbull and Catherine (Willard) Perkins. His parents were both natives of Hartford, Connecticut, and were temporarily residing in Brattleborough, where his father was pursuing the study of law with Judge Samuel Elliott. Before he was five years old his father had died, and his mother removed with her children to Conway, Massachusetts, where she also died soon afterwards. Before this, however, his mother being unable to support her family, Elliott was adopted by William Baker, a respectable farmer of Conway, with whom he lived and labored until twenty-one years of age. During this time, by the aid of three months' annual schooling in the free schools of the state in winter, and by devoting evenings and rainy days to books, he secured to himself a good English education, and began the study of Latin and Greek. After he attained his majority, he pursued his studies in different schools, working mornings, evenings, and Saturdays to pay his board, and teaching occasionally a quarter in vacation to provide means for tuition and clothing. The last year of this course of study was spent at the Yates County Academy, New York, then under the presidency of Seymour B. Gookins, Esq., a brother of the late Judge Gookins, of Terre Haute, Indiana. Having obtained a fair classical education, he commenced the study of law, in Penn Yan, the county seat of Yates County, in the office of Thomas J. Nevins, Esq., and afterwards, as a fellow-student of Judge Brinkerhoff, late of the Supreme Bench of Ohio, studying in the office of Henry Welles, Esq., since one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New York. In the fall of 1836 he came alone, on foot, from Buffalo, New York, to Richmond, Indiana, a stranger in a strange land—not being acquainted with a single individual in the state. His original intention had been to locate in Indianapolis, but on reaching Richmond he found the roads impassable, from recent heavy storms, it being necessary to carry even the mails on horseback. Finding it impossible to proceed further, and desiring to lose no time in qualifying himself for practice, he inquired for a lawyer's office, and was referred to Judge J. W. Borden, then a practicing attorney in Richmond, and now Criminal Judge of Allen County. He spent the winter in his office, doing office work for his board. In the spring of 1837, after a satisfactory examination before Hon. Jehu T. Elliott, Hon. David Kilgore, and Hon. Andrew Kennedy, a committee appointed by the court for that purpose, he was admitted to the bar, at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. He immediately opened an office in Richmond, and soon obtained a large and lucrative practice, coming in contact with such eminent lawyers as Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, Charles H. Test, James Perry,

Jacob B. Julian, J. S. Newman, and others. The *Jeffersonian*, a weekly paper, had been established in 1837 by a Democratic club, with Mr. Perkins as editor. In 1838 the *Jeffersonian* was sold to Lynde Elliott, who conducted it about a year, and failed. He had mortgaged the press to Daniel Reed, of Fort Wayne, for more than its value. Mr. Reed visited Richmond, after Elliott's failure, for the purpose of moving the press to Fort Wayne. Unwilling that the Democracy of the place should be without an organ, Mr. Perkins came forward and paid off the mortgage, took the press, recommenced the publication of the *Jeffersonian*, and continued it through the campaign of 1840. In 1843 he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial Circuit. In 1844 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of the state for Mr. Polk. In the winter of 1844, and again in 1845, he was nominated by Governor Whitcomb, a cautious man and a good judge of character, to a seat on the Supreme Bench, but was not confirmed either time. On the adjournment of the Legislature, quite unexpectedly to himself, he received from the Governor the appointment, for one year, to the office for which he had been nominated. He was then thirty-four years of age, and had been at the bar and a resident of the state but nine years. With much reluctance he accepted the appointment, having to risk the re-election of Governor Whitcomb for a renomination to the Senate of the following year. He was, however, re-elected, and Judge Perkins, having served on the bench one year, was renominated, and confirmed by the Senate, receiving a two-thirds vote, seven Whig Senators voting for him. In 1852, and again in 1858, he was elected, under the new Constitution, by the vote of the people to the same position, and was therefore on the Supreme Bench nineteen consecutive years. When, in the stress of political disaster in 1864, he left that court, he did not therefore despair or retire, there was no impatient complaint or repining. He entered at once into the practice of his profession. In 1857 he accepted the appointment of professor of law in the North-western Christian University, which position he retained several years. In 1870, 1871, and 1872 he was professor of law at the Indiana State University, at Bloomington. He felt much pride and gratification in the marked success of so many of his students. Among the number were Hon. Charles L. Holstein, Judge Daniel Howe, Judge John A. Holman, Senator A. C. Harris, Hon. John A. Finch, Hon. John S. Duncan, of Indianapolis; Senator I. H. Fowler, of Owen; Judge C. N. Pollard, of Howard; Senator George W. Grubbs, of Morgan; and Judge John A. Cornahan, of Lafayette. In addition to his immense labor as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and professor of law, he prepared in 1858 the "Indiana Digest," a book containing eight hundred

and seventy pages, and requiring, in its writing, arrangement, and compilation for the press, a great amount of labor, involving the deepest research into the statutes of the state and the decisions of the Supreme Court. This work has received the approbation of the members of the Indiana bar, as a work of great merit and utility. In 1859 he also produced the "Indiana Practice," a work of about the same number of pages and no less importance, and requiring as much labor in its preparation, as the Digest. In 1868 he undertook the editorship of the *Herald*, formerly and since the *Sentinel*, the Democratic state organ. In August, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Baker, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Rand, to a seat on the Superior Bench of Marion County—a *nisi prius* and inferior tribunal, one of great labor and responsibility—and discharged its duties with all diligence and fidelity. He was subsequently elected to the same office in 1874 without opposition. Nor was there ever a juster act of popular gratitude and recognition than when the people of the state, in 1876, almost without action upon his part, took him from this place and returned him to a higher station in the courts of the commonwealth, which he had formerly so long adorned with his presence. To his studious application, which supplemented the natural qualities of his mind, much was due for the reputation of the Indiana Supreme Bench in the days when it was honored for its wisdom. He helped to give it the name it had in the days of Blackford and Dewey, his first associates in the court, and not the smallest part of the loss occasioned by his death is, that it deprives the bench of the quality it needs most and has least. Shortly after Judge Perkins's appointment to the Supreme Bench, he became a resident of Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He took a lively interest in the development of the material interests of his adopted city, and during his long residence there assisted with his means and influence in many enterprises looking toward the prosperity of Indianapolis. As he was familiar with adversity in his early days, and often experienced all that was bitter in poverty, his heart continually prompted him to acts of benevolence towards the unfortunate of his neighborhood. It was a mystery to many how he could apply himself professionally with such unrelenting diligence, and at the same time take such a lively interest in every thing looking toward the prosperity of Indianapolis; but the fact is he knew no rest; he was indefatigable; he never tired when there was any thing to be done. His life was an unceasing round of labors which he never neglected, and which he pursued with a devoted industry from which more robust constitutions might have recoiled. On political subjects the Judge was a pertinent and forcible writer, and when his pen engaged in miscellany its productions possessed

a truthful brevity, perspicuity, and beauty which ranked them among the best literary productions of the day. His eulogy on the late Governor Ashbel P. Willard, delivered in the Senate chamber during the November term, 1860, of the United States District Court, does ample justice to the character and memory of that distinguished man; and the sentiments that pervade the entire address bear testimony to the soundness of the head and goodness of the heart from which they emanated. The pith and fiber of his mental faculties are not by any thing better attested than by the very evident growth and progress of his judicial style. His mind was of that finest material which does not dull with age or become stale with usage. He improved steadily and constantly to the very last. His last opinions are his best. There is in these a manifest terseness, a cautious, careful trimming and lopping off of all superfluities; the core only, the very kernel of the point to be decided, is presented. But for this tacit acknowledgment of a fault in his earlier writings he is not to be upbraided, but is to be commended, rather, for the moral courage necessary in the avowal and avoidance of such fault. The first, and not the least, quality in a judge is thorough integrity of purpose and action. In this great qualification he was faultless. In a long and diversified course of public life no charge was made against him of corruption or oppression, or even of discourtesy or unkindness. In his intercourse, whether with his colleagues of the bench and bar, or with the people at large, no stain was ever found upon the ermine which he wore. Too much praise can hardly be bestowed upon the firmness with which he maintained his political integrity. In early life an ardent friend and supporter of the principles of Jackson and Jefferson, he remained faithful in his adherence to them to the end. There were many notable examples in his day of political apostasy; there were many of his contemporaries who, yielding to what was called the force of circumstances, or the course of events, did

"Crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift might follow fawning."

But he was not of the number. At the grand assizes of the future, posterity will award to the late chief justice of Indiana the white gloves of purity, in token of a lengthened term of public service in which justice was administered without fear, without favor, and without reproach. Judge Perkins died of paralysis of the brain, at his residence on West New York Street, Indianapolis, at midnight, December 17, 1879, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He died full of years and honors. It will seldom fall to the lot of a single individual, in these feverish and changeable times, to fill a position of such high honor and trust in our state such a length of time. As is customary on the death

of a member of the profession, a bar meeting was called, and, after appropriate remarks, the following memorial was reported by Governor Baker, as chairman of a special committee:

"Again, in the history of the state, death has entered the Supreme Court, and made vacant a seat upon its bench. The chief justice is dead. We meet to do suitable honor to the name and memory, and mourn the death, of Judge Perkins. His eminent success is an encouragement, his death an admonition. Endowed with strong and active faculties, he pursued the purposes of his life with fortitude and determination, and at the close of his career he stood among the distinguished of a profession in which distinction must be merited to be achieved.

"He was successful in life, and attained exalted position, and enjoyed the admiration and approval of his countrymen, not only because of his excellent natural endowments, but also because his faculties were cultivated and developed by diligent labor, and beautified by extensive and useful learning, and also because his motives were pure and his conduct upright. In this we have a lesson and an encouragement.

"The people gave him high honor, and made it as enduring as the laws and the records of the state. His name is forever interwoven in our judicial history. So long as society shall remain organized under the government of law, will the student of laws consult his opinions and decisions. Through coming generations will his labor and learning influence both the legislator and the judge.

"He was an able and a faithful judge, and brought honor in our profession. We will cherish his memory. In his death we are admonished that no earthly distinction can defeat or postpone the 'inevitable hour.'

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"To his family and kindred we extend our sympathy."

Judge Perkins was married, in 1838, to Amanda J. Pyle, daughter of Joseph Pyle, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Indiana. By this marriage there were ten children, only one of whom survives, Samuel E. Perkins, junior, now a practicing attorney in Indianapolis, Indiana. He had also six grandsons; four, the children of his daughter, who married Hon. Oscar B. Hord; and two, the children of his son, who married Sue E. Hatch, one of whom continues the name.

PFAFF, WILLIAM ANDERSON, of Indianapolis, auditor of Marion County, was born in Surry County, North Carolina, October 12, 1831, and is the son of Jacob L. and Sarah (Inman) Pfaff. Mr. Pfaff is the oldest son of a family of six children, only two of whom are now living. When he was six years old his father, who was a practicing physician of eminence and worth, moved with his family to Morgan County, Indiana, and four years later to Westfield, Hamilton County, where the greater part of the life of the sub-

ject of this sketch was spent. His mother died in 1845, when he was still a mere youth. His father lived until the year 1859. During his life-time Doctor Pfaff was a pronounced and enthusiastic Abolitionist, and his home at Westfield was an important station on the "Underground Railway." Although he did not live to see the consummation of the great object of his desires in the emancipation of the negro race, the first mutterings of the storm which was to end in civil strife, and eventually in the freedom of the slave, had commenced to be heard over the land. Brought up by such a father, and surrounded by such influences, it was not surprising that young Pfaff early imbibed a cordial hatred for the institution of slavery; and the effects of this training and education were felt when he first became a voter. His first presidential suffrage was cast for the ticket of the Liberty party, headed by the names of John P. Hale and George W. Julian, although a forlorn hope. His subsequent political career has been in accordance with his youthful convictions, as the Republican party has always claimed and received his warmest sympathy and support. Mr. Pfaff's early education was of the meager description to be obtained in the old country log school-house, which he attended until his fourteenth year. Upon this scanty foundation he built all his subsequent education himself, acquiring by reading and study a good English education, and by contact with the world that knowledge of men and business without which education is itself of but little value. At the death of his mother he entered a dry-goods store as clerk, and there obtained a fair knowledge of that business. After an experience of four years as an employé he began in trade for himself, which he continued until 1860, the year succeeding his father's death. He was not only successful in business, but made his influence felt in the politics of the county, and in the year mentioned he was elected auditor of Hamilton County, on the Republican ticket, taking his seat in March, 1861. His term of office was four years, and extended over nearly the whole period covered by the war, in which only his official position prevented his being an active participant. At the expiration of his term as auditor, in 1865, Mr. Pfaff removed from Noblesville, the county seat of Hamilton County, to Indianapolis, and engaged in the boot and shoe trade, on South Meridian Street, in company with his brother and John C. Burton, under the firm name of John C. Burton & Co. This connection continued until February, 1878, when Mr. Pfaff sold his interest in the business. In this trade he had been remarkably successful, and had achieved a fine reputation as a business man of probity and honor; but his never-failing interest in politics had made him a prominent figure in Republican circles in Marion County, and he was nominated by the party for county auditor in the fall of 1878, and at the

ensuing election was elected by about one thousand majority over his Democratic competitor. The struggle in the county that year was close and exciting, and resulted in an almost complete reversal of the official politics of the county. Mr. Pfaff proved himself an able and efficient organizer, and an untiring worker in the canvass. His ability was more evident as a careful, shrewd, and far-seeing manager than in the more public duties of the stump; and he developed a strength that gratified his friends and astonished his opponents, while his personal popularity was beyond all question. The position to which he was elected is one of particularly arduous and responsible duties, involving the expenditure of vast sums of money and a large amount of care and prudence in management; but Mr. Pfaff has proved himself equal to the task, and his administration has been one which reflects credit on himself and is satisfactory to his friends. On July 19, 1855, Mr. Pfaff married Miss Ann E. Kenyon, a native of New York state. They have a family of four children, three sons and a daughter. Two sons, grown up, are clerks in the auditor's office. Mr. Pfaff has been for several years a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, but does not take an active part. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In public and private life he is a man who commands universal respect, and is regarded as a public-spirited citizen of the highest integrity and honor. He is still in the prime of life, healthful and vigorous, full of life and energy, and in every respect is regarded as a representative of moral and physical worth in his community.

PICKERILL, FRANCIS MARION, was born August 27, 1832, in Brown County, Ohio. His parents, Dennis and Dorcas Pickerill, were plain farm folk; the former being a son of Samuel Pickerill, a soldier during the Revolutionary War, who was in all the battles fought under the command of General Morgan. His mother, Dorcas Pickerill, was a Jacobs. His parents removed from Ohio, settling in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1832, entering a large tract of land lying between the Big and Little Cicero Creeks. Young Pickerill's educational facilities were confined to the ordinary district schools. He devoured eagerly the few books he could reach, and mastered their contents by the light of a shell-bark hickory fire. At seven he lost his mother, and financial reverses came. His father removed to Cicero, Hamilton County, Indiana, and was one of its original rounders. A farm was rented, and here our subject remained until he had reached his thirteenth year, and then started out to seek his fortunes. In Ohio we find him in the employment of his uncle, at twenty-five cents a day. Again, in Indiana, he became a clerk in a drug-store in Lafayette, then in a hardware store,

and finally he became a partner in a daguerrean gallery in Crawfordsville. Quick to learn, full of ingenious devices, with strong artistic instincts, he had found his sphere, and remained in it for years, acquiring in Dubuque, Iowa, a handsome little fortune. But the old story must here be repeated—investments in wild lands, security debts, depreciation in values, and then came the financial crash of 1857. The previous year, while in full tide of success, he married Miss Mary E. Matson, in Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wisconsin, the ceremony taking place in the officers' quarters of old Fort Crawford. After the crash, in 1858, Mr. Pickerill became interested with others in a colonizing scheme, and formed the Dacotah Town Company, proceeding to Council Bluffs by river and to Sioux City by wagon. On the route one of the six adventurers left his watch at the last night's resting place, and Mr. Pickerill and another volunteered to return for it. This, going and coming, involved a walk of twenty miles, against a stormy head wind, and thirty-five miles additional through the wilderness, all the work of a day. At Sioux City—consisting of a few log-huts and wigwams—it was determined to make Nebraska the field of operations; and, after days of toilsome march and search, the site where now stands St. James was selected as headquarters by the adventurers, and the future town was named, in advance, Wacapana, it still existing as a trading post. Sickness at home called Mr. Pickerill away, and, on foot, he plunged into the dense wilderness and crossed trackless prairies, a distance of three hundred miles. He resumed his former business at St. Joseph, and in the spring of 1859 again returned to his companions, now nearly destitute of provisions, living on mush and molasses. Erecting a cabin, he put in a crop, and in July again sought civilization. On his return he endured all the privations of pioneer travel, lost his horses, and arrived in Iowa nearly destitute. He pursued his former business at several points, but in 1860, being a loyal man and at all times outspoken, he was driven out of St. Joseph by armed rebels, and escaped only with his life. He again resumed business, but in 1862 he entered into the recruiting service, and participated in the suppression of the Indian revolt near Fort Ridgley, Minnesota. In the fall of that year he came to Indianapolis, and in November, 1863, enlisted in Captain David Negley's company, 124th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James Burgess commanding. He followed the fortunes of that regiment until it was mustered out of service at the close of the war. He engaged with a Chicago house as commercial agent, and was in that city during the great fire and for two years after. He returned to Indianapolis to accept a situation in the photograph supply house of Henderson George, now Henderson George & Co., No 39 Virginia Avenue, where he yet remains, an honored citizen and

a business man of marked ability. Mr. Pickerill is of small stature, rapid in his movements, of an active mind, quick at expedients, ingenious by instinct, affable in manner, a member of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, and has a family of which he is justly proud. His second marriage occurred in Chicago, 1874, to Miss Maggie C. Coates.

PICKERILL, GEORGE WASHINGTON, M. D., of Indianapolis, was born at Cicero, Hamilton County, Indiana, August 31, 1837. To this point in 1832, then almost a vast wilderness, his father and mother, Samuel J. and Mahala M. Pickerill, emigrated from Brown County, state of Ohio. They were among the earliest settlers in this part of the state, and were the first moving spirits in the now thriving town of Cicero. They owned and lived in the only two-story house in the place. After seeing the wilderness change into a beautiful village and into productive farms, his parents moved to Clinton County, Indiana, near Frankfort, and remained there a few years. The present generation can never fully comprehend the vast labors of the early pioneers. The present dwellers only see the result, but can never hear the ring of the ax of steel wielded by muscles that would put to the blush those of the present time. Can the mother of the present day, surrounded by the little brood around her, with not a thought of fear or harm, realize the condition of the pioneer mother, with her helpless little ones clinging to her, as the war-cry of the savage and the cries of wild beasts are heard approaching, with no bulwark of safety but a frail log-cabin, with an imperfect door and a window of oiled paper? Such was the life of the heroic mother of the subject of this sketch, and such was the life of his brave and daring father. God has blessed them both with good old age. They still live to see the beautiful results of their early pioneer labors, with children and grandchildren to call them blessed. And, thus surrounded, little George and his brother Samuel received the rudiments of an education in a cabin school-house for the most part, built in a dense forest. Here he had his first love-making, when five or six years old, with a pretty girl of about his own age. So ardent was his affection that it could not be controlled, or kept from the eye of the schoolmaster, who happened to be his own father. The result was, the enamored youth was favored with a whipping. And, as he has never married, there may be truth in the saying that there are hearts that never love but once. In the year 1848 his father removed to Lafayette, Indiana. Here was opened a prosperous business career for Mr. Pickerill, who there carried on a large dairy and stock market. In this our subject was employed mornings and even-

ings, attending school during the day, but with little interest in its duties. At the age of seventeen he was sent to college, and a new era in his life began. Fun and frolic gave place to serious thought. He entered the North-western Christian University, now Butler, with the thought fixed on his mind by his parents and the many preachers who constantly visited at his father's house—it was a kind of ministers' headquarters for that part of the state—that he was to be a clergyman. With this in view, he began the acquisition of knowledge in earnest. The third year of his college life found him a young preacher, with all the zeal and ambition that a very warm and imaginative temperament could give, giving great promise of success. He was well received wherever he went, and encouraged by Church and people. About this time a change came over his father's business, and the young preacher had to battle with life for himself. Instead, therefore, of returning to college in the fall, he engaged and taught a school at Lafayette. The proceeds of this he applied as first payment on a home for his father and mother, near Lafayette. The following fall and winter found him at Paxton, Ford County, Illinois, teaching a six months' school and preaching. The next year he taught at State Line City, Illinois. This was a labor not altogether congenial to one of his temperament, but was the best thing that offered itself for the accomplishment of the objects in view—his own improvement, and assisting in liquidating the indebtedness on the property before mentioned. For this purpose he taught two other schools, one at Dayton, Indiana, and another at Lebanon, Indiana. The year the Lebanon school was taught he had again returned to the university, but left it again to resume instruction. About this time "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," with regard to the profession that had been chosen for him. While he loved it, it became a very serious question with him whether he was "the right man in the right place," or not. As his own mind became more matured, and his tastes and ambition assumed more definite shape, he found that his mind was decidedly speculative, running into a scientific channel, his late reading being almost wholly of this nature, and the fear arose with him that he was not in his right profession. This solicitude gave rise to a careful investigation, the result being the choice of medicine, as being more in harmony with the constitution of his mind than theology ever could be. During this transition the laws of physical life were his absorbing thought, the harmony, or the want of harmony, between them and revelation. This was a field large enough for the gratification of the most speculative mind. The harmony could not at all times be found. He made a rule for himself: if he could not untie the knot, he would not cut it. The fault was within himself. If he had known more he might be able to com-

prehend more of infinite wisdom. Faith in revelation would sometimes tremble—almost fall—yet in the end there was an undying confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God. Neither did the study of medicine breed infidelity in him. His first medical college instruction was at Ann Arbor University, in Michigan. There was a flaw in his radical mind over the teaching while at this college. Agents and means were used in the treatment of the sick too destructive to life, not at all in harmony with the nature of man. Mercury was the king of medicines. This he could not, would not, tolerate. Believing that any agent that did not work in perfect harmony with physiologic laws was unsuited and hurtful to man, he says:

"I repudiate mercury because there is nothing like it in the whole economy of man. I repudiate it because it lowers the standard of life. I repudiate it because it creates untold more diseases than it cures—if it ever cures at all. I repudiate it because no man knows what the results are going to be after it is given."

After practicing a year (after leaving Michigan University) in Indianapolis, he went to Cincinnati, and entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated, February 16, 1866. He returned to Indianapolis and resumed practice, and with this new medical banner he soon gained friends and patronage, and has remained there to the present. He is still speculative, and anxious to learn of something new which is better than the old. He has written quite freely to medical journals, his essays always being in demand. He is still a hard student. He has never married, but is very fond of the ladies, and thinks he will find time to get a wife before long.

PRUNK, DANIEL H., M. D., physician and surgeon, Indianapolis, was born near Fincastle, Botetourt County, Virginia, November 3, 1829. His father, Daniel Prunk, was born in the state of Maryland in 1794, served his country as a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Illinois in 1861. His wife, Catharine (Edwards) Prunk, the mother of Doctor Prunk, was born in old Virginia in 1796, and still lives, at the advanced age of eighty-four, surrounded by a numerous family of children and grandchildren, and enjoying their appreciative love and affection. In the fall of 1831 the father of Doctor Prunk, not feeling disposed to spend his life in competition with slave labor, resolved to emigrate to a free state. Reaching Xenia, Ohio, with a family of seven children, he was forced by the severity of the weather to winter there. Resuming his journey next spring, he encountered his full share of the many privations, hardships, and obstructions peculiar to a new country, his horses often having to wade side-deep through the sloughs and quagmires which

were very frequently met with, and the children being often transferred in arms across the most difficult portions of the way. He at length reached his destination, at Hennepin, Bureau County, Illinois, in the spring of 1832, and set to work to clear a farm and home for his family. The settlers at that time had to live in constant fear of the "noble red man," and more than once Mr. Prunk only saved his family from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the dreaded Black Hawk Indians by taking refuge in the old Florida Fort, about three miles from Hennepin. Society was imperfectly organized, log-cabin school-houses were few and far between, and the schoolmaster was not abroad in the land, in those days of pioneer hardships. Subscription schools for three months in the winter season were the best educational facilities then offered to the most favored families, and the children of the poorer classes were obliged to forego even those meager opportunities. There were few incentives to fire latent powers to noble achievements, save the acquisition of broad acres and their cultivation. It was amid such surroundings and with such advantages that the boyhood and youth of Doctor Prunk were passed. But his restless mind was not content to regard the routine of a farmer's life as the chief destiny of man, and so, at the earliest opportunity, spurred on by youthful ambition, he left the parental roof to avail himself of the educational advantages afforded at Lacon, Illinois, working mornings, evenings, and Saturdays to defray expenses, until he was qualified to teach a district school. This served the double purpose of enabling him to review his studies, and also paved the way for meeting his expenses at the college of Mount Palatine, Illinois, which he entered in 1850. One year later he attended Rock River Seminary, where he numbered among his classmates John A. Rawlins, afterwards Secretary of War, and Shelby M. Cullom, now Governor of Illinois. His limited means would not permit him to remain there longer than a year, at the close of which he returned home, and in the fall and winter devoted himself to teaching school. In the spring of 1853 he commenced the study of medicine, under the preceptorship of Doctor Joseph Mercer, of Princeton, Illinois. He attended the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the winter of 1853-54, and finally, in 1855-56, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery. His first location as a physician was at Carthage, a beautiful suburban village near Cincinnati, where picnics and May parties seem to be a "joy forever." It was on one of these joyous and festive occasions that he first made the acquaintance of an estimable little lady from the blue-grass country, an acquaintance which gradually budded into friendship and love, and ripened into marriage one year afterwards. The following year, by special arrangement, he took charge of the practice

of Doctor A. Shepherd, at Springdale, Ohio, while the doctor was absent on a foreign tour. On the return of the latter Doctor Prunk was importuned to locate at Rockford, Illinois, and did so in the fall of 1857, just in time to be greeted by the financial crash that swept over the country, so ruinous to business in general and to state banks in particular. His professional success had been such as to enable him to flatter himself with brilliant prospects for his future, and a bright recompense for the arduous labors which had preceded his adoption of a profession; but the crisis came which no amount of skill could overcome, and the effect was to locate him once more in Princeton, Illinois, in October, 1858, when he formed a copartnership with his old preceptor, Doctor Mercer. This connection lasted until April 16, 1861, when special inducements prevailed upon him to locate in Indianapolis, just as the echoes from the bombardment of Fort Sumter were reverberating through the land. In September, 1861, he was honored by Governor Morton with a commission as assistant surgeon 19th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, to fill a vacancy. He passed a successful and creditable examination before the regular board, and was assigned to duty at the Marshall House Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, where he served several months, until the extreme illness of his wife hastily summoned him home. June 28, 1862, he was ordered by the Governor to report to Colonel Brown, of the 20th Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which lay at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, just after the seven days' battle. Seldom in the history of war had the fortunes of battle, the terrors of disease, and the elements so effectively combined against the strength of an army. The rank and file were so reduced by losses and sickness that there were scarcely enough able-bodied men left to man the breastworks and the trenches. It is said that even a Kearney and a Hooker dropped tears of commiseration over the dark clouds that seemed to overhang the decimated ranks and shadow even hope itself. Men and horses died by hundreds, and Egypt's historic reputation for stench and flies was more than duplicated. In the midst of all this, and while bravely attending to his duties, Doctor Prunk was attacked with camp diarrhoea and typhoid fever, and when the army was ordered to evacuate the place he was shipped to David's Island Hospital, sixteen miles above New York City, where he was confined to his tent six weeks. During his absence the second battle of Bull Run and Centerville had been fought, and the veteran regiment lay near Arlington Heights, very much reduced in numbers, and under marching orders for the advance on Fredericksburg. He was ordered by General Berry to take charge of all the sick of the brigade, and conduct them to the Third Army Corps Hospital, near Alexandria, Virginia, where he remained in charge until

about the middle of December, 1862, when he resigned and returned home. After a brief sojourn home, he was again ready for active service, and, having learned that at Nashville, Tennessee, there was a demand for competent surgeons, he proceeded thither; and, after a two days' searching examination by the army medical board, the result was pronounced satisfactory, and he immediately consummated a contract with A. Henry Thurston, assistant surgeon-general United States army, and medical director at Nashville, and was ordered on duty at the officers' hospital. He subsequently assisted Doctor Sauter in organizing the Cumberland Hospital, which had a capacity for three thousand patients, and here he remained in the active discharge of his duties until October 12, 1863. During his leisure hours, having discovered a new preservative and disinfectant compound for embalming bodies, he enlisted in that business with much success during the remainder of the war, by permission of Major-general George H. Thomas, having his headquarters at Nashville, with branch offices at Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee; Dalton, Atlanta, and Marietta, Georgia; and Huntsville, Alabama. He rendered valuable services to the remains of General McPherson and numerous fallen heroes during the Georgia campaign. After the close of the war he returned to Indianapolis, and has since devoted his energies to the practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has achieved marked success. To smooth his professional journey, which had often been assailed by foes without and foes within the profession, on account of his school, he determined to remove the obloquy of an ism by graduating, at the close of the winter session of 1874-75, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, just twenty years after he had received his first degree at Cincinnati, Ohio. Doctor Prunk's standing as a physician is of the first class, and his social demeanor and agreeable presence and conversation make him deservedly popular with all patients, and stamp him as a gentleman of culture and refinement, while his private character as a citizen, a husband, and a father is above reproach. Doctor Prunk is, politically, a Republican. His early religious associations were with the good old Methodist Church, which sent its itinerant preachers along with the pioneer in the fastnesses of the wilderness. He became a member of that Church at Lacon, Illinois, in 1849, and continued his membership therein until 1867, when, appreciating the old adage, that "a house divided against itself can not stand," etc., he associated with the Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member. On March 30, 1858, Doctor Prunk was married to Miss Hattie A. Smith, and their family consists of Frank Howard, born in Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, March 14, 1860; Harry Clayton, born in Indianapolis, August 17, 1861; and Byron Fletcher, born in Indianapolis, December 20, 1866. We are im-

pelled to take more than a passing glance at the bright and talented lady who presides over the Doctor's household, and whose place in the hearts of the public is commensurate with her rare genius and her truly womanly qualities of head and heart. We give a brief outline of that part of her life which is of public interest. Her brilliant social qualities endear her to a large and constantly widening, though select, circle of friends. Mrs. Hattie A. Prunk is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, although soon after her birth her parents, William J. and Lavinia (Lenox) Smith, moved to Covington, Kentucky, where she was brought up, and where she resided until her marriage with Doctor Prunk. Both parents of Mrs. Prunk were natives of old Virginia, where the maternal family name of Lenox has figured prominently for many generations. Her maternal grandfather was a lieutenant in the War of the Revolution. After a thorough and careful training in the usual branches of a liberal English education, she entered the Wesleyan Female College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated from that institution in 1858, a short time before her marriage. Very early in life she evinced a peculiar aptitude for declamation, developing a fluency in reading, and a dramatic power of expression, remarkable in one of her age, and this talent brought her into requisition as the representative of her class on all occasions of public entertainment, and in society at popular and social gatherings. Her friends and herself soon awoke to the consciousness that there existed in her the germs of the divine art, which only needed careful cultivation to bud and blossom into the ripe fruitage of rare dramatic and elocutionary genius. The highest possibilities in any art or profession are attained only by constant and unceasing, sometimes laborious, application, and Mrs. Prunk possessed both the innate love for art and the will-power and determined energy to apply herself to the task of perfecting her powers. For eight years previous to her subsequent graduation she devoted every spare moment to study, and to the task of training her vocal organs for the platform, under the instructions of celebrated professors in the East. Desiring still to secure the most perfect training that the country affords, in the month of October, 1877, she entered the Boston University School of Oratory, under the control of the late Professor Louis B. Monroe, and after the most diligent and persistent application for two years graduated from that institution in May, 1879, which was one year less than the regular course. She also enjoyed the privilege of special instruction from Professors Steele Mackaye and R. R. Raymond, of Brooklyn, New York. Mrs. Prunk's first appearance before the public in a professional capacity was at the Grand Opera-house, Indianapolis, October 14, 1878, in response to a pressing invitation from the leading citizens of that city; and press and

critics united in paying the most flattering tributes to her graceful presence, remarkable purity and quality of voice, and high dramatic talents. Her second appearance was at Tremont Temple, Boston, May 19, 1879, before a large assembly of the *élite* of that cultured city. Her reception partook largely of the character of an ovation, and the press teemed with the most complimentary allusions to the accomplished *débutante*. Since that time she has appeared before the public at various times, principally in Indianapolis; and the encomiums lavished upon her, and her constantly growing popularity, have awakened a wide-spread desire on the part of her friends to see the lady permanently adopt the platform as a profession. Thus far the press of domestic and other duties has kept her from acceding to the popular desire in this regard, but it is to be hoped that before long she may see fit to gain for herself the national reputation which only awaits her bidding. To the people of her own city and state, or in the educational circles of the East, she needs no introduction, and her place in the public heart is assuredly a warm one. A sketch of Mrs. Prunk would be incomplete without a slight analysis of her standing and powers as an artiste. Her friends do not hesitate to claim for her a place alongside the handsome and gifted Mrs. Siddons, and in many respects the resemblance between the power and presence of both artistes is very marked. Mrs. Prunk combines in a marked degree those faculties, mental and physical, which constitute excellence in her art, and in any other situation or profession some one or other of her splendid gifts would have been misplaced or dormant. With a face and form so attractive as to command the respectful attention of the most casual observer, she has reached that point of perfection in her art at which it ceases to be art and becomes second nature. She has studied profoundly the forms and capabilities of language, so that a delicacy of emphasis is assured by which the meaning of an author is most distinctly conveyed; and no critic could suggest in her delivery a shade of intonation by which the sentiment could be more fully or more faithfully expressed. With an unequaled genius for, and a passionate devotion to, her art, the utmost patience in study, and a purely sympathetic nature, there is not a passage that she can not delineate; and the nicest shade or most delicate modification of passion she seizes with philosophical accuracy, and renders with such immediate force of nature and truth, as well as precision, that what is the result of deep study and unwearied practice appears like sudden inspiration. There is not a height of grandeur to which she does not soar; not a depth of misery to which she can not descend; not a chord of feeling, from the sternest to the most delicate, which she can not cause to vibrate at her will. Her personal appearance and presence are stately and dignified, while her

command of facial expression seems almost unlimited; now capable of delineating the sunniest of smiles; now picturing the sternest of frowns; now lighted up with the bright beams of hope; and anon shrouded in the gloom of despair. Unlike a good many who seem not to live outside of their profession, Mrs. Prunk shines as brightly in the social circle as on the platform, is a versatile and brilliant conversationalist, quick as the lightning's flash, apt at repartee, and in the arena of refined sarcasm able to cut and parry with all the polish and dash of the witty, refined, and accomplished lady. In her domestic relations she is pre-eminently happy, a noble wife and a devoted mother. Mrs. Prunk is now in the very prime of life, and can not yet have reached the zenith of her physical and intellectual powers. Assuredly, higher honors yet await her than any she has yet achieved.

RANSDELL, DANIEL M., clerk of Marion County, was born June 15, 1842, in the county of which he is now clerk. He was the son of a Baptist minister of limited means, and had no advantages for education beyond that of the district country school until he arrived at the age of seventeen years, when, by his own will and energy, he had secured a scholarship in Franklin College, Johnson County, where he remained three years, excepting the time during which he taught school. He was in his junior year in 1862, and had a great desire to complete his college course, but he, like thousands of others, felt that his country required his services in the tented field, and he accordingly enlisted as a private in Company G, 70th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, General Benjamin Harrison commanding, and was with his command continuously until the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864. During the dreadful charge on that Sunday afternoon, General Joe Hooker commanding, in which the 70th Indiana took the lead, when within twenty feet of the rebel works, amidst a shower of shot and shell, he lost his right hand, a rebel bullet having pierced his wrist, almost entirely severing the hand from the arm. Thus ended his military history. Though humble, yet his duties were performed with fidelity. No doubt had opportunity offered, even though young, he would have displayed those superior qualities in the army that he has developed in civil life. Coming back to his native county in the spring of 1864, with his mangled arm yet under the surgeon's care, while in the city hospital of Indianapolis, he employed his leisure time in attending a commercial college, from which he graduated in the winter of 1864-5, receiving his discharge from the army at about the same time. After traveling for six months selling school furniture for Asher & Adams, he returned to the avocation that made him his first dollar—that of

school teaching—at which he continued until June, 1866, when he was called to the deputyship of General W. J. Elliott, then recorder of Marion County. From this dates the era of his successful political history. In the spring of 1867 Mr. Ransdell was nominated by the Republican party for clerk of the city of Indianapolis, which office he filled, in a manner highly acceptable to the city and with credit to himself, for two terms in succession. After retiring from office he engaged in business. In 1875 he was again brought forward into public life, and elected a member of the city council of Indianapolis, from the largest and heaviest tax-paying ward of the city, where he displayed those qualities that make a successful representative of an enterprising people. He stood in the front of all movements looking to the advancement of the city's interest, prominent among which was the establishment of the Belt Railroad and stock-yards. At the Republican convention, held at Indianapolis on the 2d of March, 1878, Mr. Ransdell was nominated on the first ballot for county clerk. He entered actively into the canvass, and was elected over his competitor by two thousand votes, his majority being twelve hundred more than the average majority of the Republican ticket. He entered at once upon the duties of his office, and it is no disparagement to his predecessors to say that his administration has been eminently successful. Few men of the age of Mr. Ransdell have filled as many public positions, and certainly none have given more general satisfaction in the discharge of public duties. The private and social side of his life is as pleasant as his public career has been successful. In December, 1869, he was united in marriage with Mary R. Cathcart, a woman of education, rare good sense, and excellent judgment, and no doubt he can attribute much of his success to the quiet influence this amiable woman has exerted over him in his peaceful and happy home. Mr. Ransdell has a family of four lovely children: Charlotte B., the eldest, is nine years of age; William J. is seven; Mary C. is a winsome little fairy, aged four; and Daniel M., junior, is an infant, aged one year. Mr. Ransdell is one of the men of the state who will do honor to any public position in which he may be placed.

RAY, MARTIN M., late of Shelbyville, was born in the year 1820, in Butler County, Ohio, and died in the city of Indianapolis on the sixth day of August, 1872. He was a son of John Ray, and a nephew of ex-Governor James B. Ray. But little is known of his childhood and youth; but there is sufficient to establish the fact that he had many struggles with poverty. This, however, seemed only to stimulate his ambition to rise in the world and become a great

lawyer. He was one of the purest of men, and has left an unsullied record. It was his fortune to be placed several times before the public as a candidate for office, and his opponents could find little in his life and character to attack. At an early age he obtained a deputy clerkship in the clerk's office of Wayne County, where he remained about one year, and then went into the law office of his uncle, Governor Ray. He was passionately fond of legal studies, and, to further perfect himself in them, went to the Law School of Harvard University, where he remained for a period of eighteen months. He returned to Indianapolis and resumed his reading under his uncle; and in 1843, having been licensed to practice, he opened an office in Shelbyville, Indiana. At this time he was almost penniless, and a complete stranger in the community. In a short time, however, he was in the midst of a large and lucrative practice, and surrounded by a circle of admiring friends. In 1845 he married Miss Susan Cross, who is now living in Shelbyville. Twelve children blessed their union, all but one of whom are living. It was his good fortune in settling at Shelbyville to be brought into early association with Hon. T. A. Hendricks. As lawyers, they grew up together. It is related that, when it was known that they were to be opposing counsel in a lawsuit, the court-room was always filled. A friendship was formed between these two gentlemen which existed unbroken up to the time of Mr. Ray's death. For the first ten or twelve years they were of different politics, Mr. Ray being a Whig, and Mr. Hendricks a Democrat. Upon the dissolution of the Whig party Mr. Ray united with the Democracy, and ever afterward maintained his connection with it. In 1860 he was elected to the Indiana state Senate by the Democratic party, and was one of the leading spirits of that body. He showed himself a keen and ready debater, a ripe scholar, and a polished gentleman. He felt deeply the situation of the country when he entered the Senate in January, 1861, and earnestly endeavored to bring about a compromise between the North and South; but, seeing that all such efforts were of no avail, he took strong grounds for the government, and made some of the ablest speeches of his life in support of the war. He was a devoted patriot, who loved his country more than he loved his party. In 1858 he was honored with the nomination for Congress, but was defeated by his opponent, Hon. A. G. Porter, the district being Republican by about fifteen hundred. In 1863 he removed to the city of Indianapolis. His reputation as a lawyer had preceded him, and in a short time he had a magnificent practice. As a lawyer, he stood at the head of his profession, and enjoyed many great successes, his business extending throughout the entire state. His preparation as an advocate was complete. Upon the trial of causes his faculties had fair play and appeared to great advantage.

His humor, genial and highly cultivated, charmed all within its influence. His disgust at what was vile or mean was sincere and earnest, and he took great pleasure in denouncing whatever he thought dishonest or dishonorable. His eloquence was in a high degree pleasing and powerful. His imagination was bold and strong, and he had command of the most appropriate language. In private life he was a recognized favorite. The purity and vigor of his thoughts, the richness of his humor, and the elegance of his conversation attracted all toward him. He was always kind to the young of the profession, and exercised an elevating influence upon them.

RICE, MARTIN H., is a fair representative of New England's training and life. Though the circumstances bearing upon a character seem able to change it radically, the laws of heredity are immutable, and the most an alien influence can do is to bias what it can not create. He was born on the fourth day of October, 1829, in the town of Jamaica, Windham County, Vermont. His parents were John and Mary Rice. His father was a carpenter, in moderate circumstances, enjoying to the fullest extent the confidence of his community. In 1856 he was killed by a fall in his barn. Ephraim, the grandfather, was one of the famous "Green Mountain Boys," of Revolutionary fame, to whom history most justly gives high praise. He fought under General Stark at the battle of Bennington, and was concerned in many other engagements, dying at the ripe age of ninety-four. His grandmother's brother, William French, was shot in the court-house at Westminster, Vermont, then known as the Hampshire Grants, March 13, 1775. This is said to have been the first life lost in the struggle for American independence. Court was at that time holding under the authority of King George, of England, when the people, becoming exasperated at the injustice done them in the findings of that body, took possession of the court-house. A company of British troops was sent to disperse them and to enforce submission. A volley was fired into the room, and William French fell. Such, in brief, are the facts in Mr. Rice's genealogy. Of hardy, honest parentage, he could cope with the ills of life and not weary. Nor in his ancestry is there aught of which any man might not be proud. His early life was spent at home, working with his father upon the farm. Subsequently, he attended school, and, having acquired a thorough education, taught until 1848, when he moved to Woodstock, Vermont, acting there in the capacity of bookkeeper for a large dry-goods house till 1853. Leaving his native state, he went to Piqua, Ohio, and commenced civil engineering. In the fall of the same year he came to Indiana, continuing to follow the same business.



Fraternally Yours
Martin A. Rice

In the spring of 1875, however, he removed to Indianapolis, and took charge of the office of the *Indianapolis State Sentinel*, which he retained up to 1856. While living in this city he married Miss Regina C. Smith, in April, 1856, shortly afterward moving to Plymouth, where he commenced the business of a dry-goods merchant, which he conducted successfully until the spring of 1868. In 1866 he accepted the position of chief engineer of the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, a position he held until the completion of the road. He removed to Indianapolis in 1859, assuming charge of the *Masonic Advocate*, as editor and publisher, in the interest of which he is still engaged. Under his management this periodical, the organ of the craft in the West, has attained great popularity, and is to-day the best supported Masonic journal published. For seven years he was vice-president of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society of Indiana, and in July, 1877, became its secretary, which office he is now filling. Mr. Rice was made a Mason in Plymouth Lodge, No. 149, in June of 1858. He was elected Grand Master of Masons in Indiana in 1868, and was three times re-elected, holding that office four years, which is a longer continuous term than was ever held by any other Grand Master in the whole history of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He was elected Most Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council of the Royal and Select Masons of Indiana in 1871, and served one year, and chosen Grand High-priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Indiana in 1878, which position he is now holding. He received the high honor of the thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America in 1878, and is the present Eminent Commander of the famous Raper Commandery of Indianapolis. As a ritualist in Masonry, he has a thorough knowledge of the work in all its branches of the York Rite, and also confers many of the degrees in the Scottish Rite. Possessed of a judicial mind and a natural disposition to investigate intricate questions of law and jurisprudence, he has a reputation as a Masonic jurist that gives to his opinions the highest credit. No man stands above Mr. Rice in his fraternity, while he is regarded by the world as an exemplary man, a good citizen, and a man of firm, unflinching integrity.

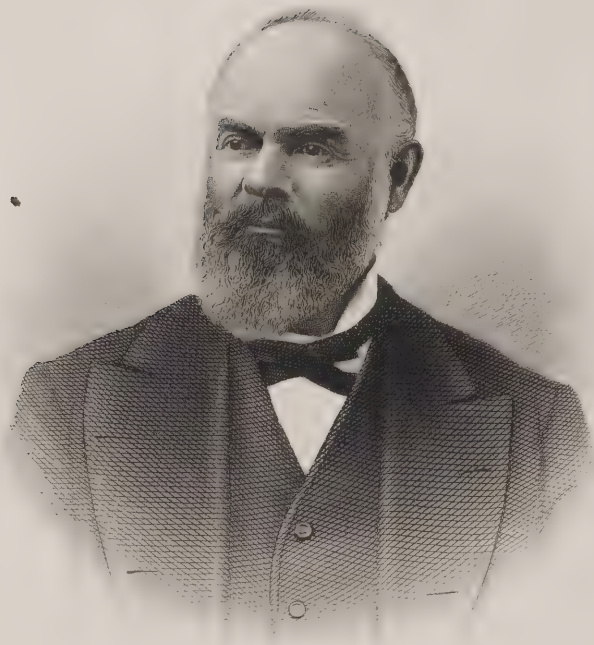
ROBINS, MILTON, M. D., of Shelbyville, was born at Hillsboro, Ohio, November 16, 1810. His father, Philip Robins, was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He emigrated at an early day to Ohio, and settled in Ross County, near Greenfield, where some of the family still reside, but the greater part are scattered over Ohio, Indiana, and

Iowa. John Robins, Milton's grandfather, was born in New Jersey, in 1760, and became a citizen of Pennsylvania in 1780, and lived there during the famous Whisky Insurrection. In October, 1821, when he had reached the age of eleven, Milton was taken with the family to Shelby County, Indiana. There were at that time no schools worthy of the name, and such as they were they could hardly be sustained three months of the year. But he supplied in part the lack of such advantages by reading the best works in the county library. This was at Shelbyville, ten miles distant, and therefore not easy of access; but whenever he obtained one of its precious volumes he read it with avidity, and treasured up its contents. Having no inclination to hunt, fish, or engage in rural games and pastimes, he thus improved every opportunity to store his mind with the knowledge of the best literature he could obtain, often keeping his book in the field when plowing, so that when his horses were resting he could read, and while working meditate. In this way he laid a foundation for professional study in which he was soon to engage. In the fall of 1831 he became a student of medicine under Doctor S. B. Morris, in Shelbyville. While prosecuting his studies he supported himself by assessing the county for the years 1832 and 1833, and occasionally assisting the clerk of the Circuit Court. At length he graduated at the Ohio Medical College, and entered upon the practice of his profession in the southern part of Shelby County. After he had been there some time the people required his services in another capacity, and elected him recorder of the county. He then returned to Shelbyville and assumed the duties of the office. In that place he has since remained, engaged most of the time in the practice of medicine and in the drug trade. In both he was successful, and has now retired from business. Having been reared by very exemplary parents, Doctor Robins early attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has adhered to it with earnestness and devotion for the past fifty years. His father, grandfather, and all the members of their families, were also of that denomination. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and has been a most decided Republican ever since the organization of that party, believing that upon its success depends the salvation of our country. Doctor Robins was married, in Shelbyville, March 1, 1836, to Miss Frances Powell, whose father, Erasmus Powell, represented Dearborn County in the Legislature. Three sons and one daughter have been born to him. All are living, and the family have enjoyed such remarkably good health that during the forty-two years of his married life they have had only one case of sickness. The Doctor has used all his influence for the promotion of good morals, temperance, and religion. He has been identified with Shelby County from its very be-

ginning, and has helped make it what it is. While engaged in the duties of his profession he was regarded as a careful, judicious, and well-qualified physician, and he acquired a large practice. He is a man of sterling worth of character, and during his long residence in Shelbyville has endeared himself to a large circle of friends. Having acquired a competence through the long and industrious exercise of his professional and business abilities, he now in his declining years enjoys the fruits of a well-spent life.

ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM OTIS, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, February 12, 1814, and died at his home in Indianapolis as the clocks were striking midnight of Thursday, November 13, 1879. After a sharp apoplectic stroke on the previous Tuesday evening, in a coach of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway, as the train was about leaving the Plum Street Depot, Cincinnati, he never recovered a moment's consciousness. A second effusion of blood upon the brain occurred during the night of Wednesday, and thenceforward the progress towards dissolution was rapid and sure. Mr. Rockwood's ancestry, in both lines of descent, was English. His father, the Rev. Doctor Elisha Rockwood, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1802, was for twenty-seven years minister of the Westboro parish. His mother, Susanna Brigham Parkman, was daughter of Breck Parkman, Esq., a granddaughter of the Rev. Ebenezer Parkman, Esq., the first minister of Westboro, and a clergyman of wide influence. The childhood of Mr. Rockwood was passed in his native town. He studied at Leicester and Amherst Academies, and finally entered Yale College, to complete a classical course. His passion for the sea was, however, uncontrollable. Permitted to indulge it in a cruise for mackerel, the brief experience only intensified his longing for a sailor's career. After two years at Yale, his purpose remaining unchanged, an opportunity was obtained for him as a common sailor in a cotton vessel, bound for Savannah, and thence for Liverpool. This voyage satisfied him. He had a severe attack of "cotton" fever, and Captain Dyer's medical prescriptions were more vigorous than agreeable. Reaching home, he became a clerk in his Uncle Parkman's store; during the winter, like many New England boys, taking up the more dignified and lucrative rôle of the schoolmaster. At Westboro and Smithboro his success in maintaining discipline is still referred to by the old boys. In August following the death of his mother, which occurred June 4, 1836, he came West, to Warsaw, Illinois. He was afterwards at Quincy, where he met his future wife, Miss Helen Mar Moore, and at St. Louis, Missouri. From the wreck of business in the latter place, in the disastrous times sub-

sequent to the panic of 1837, a small farm was saved at Wert, near Madison, Indiana, whither he removed with his family. That little remnant of property was, however, soon swept away for a security debt, and he settled at Madison as clerk, on a salary of three hundred dollars per annum. Thence he removed to Shelbyville, where he was engaged in milling and as superintendent of the new Shelbyville Lateral Branch Railroad, and finally came to Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until his death. The enterprise in which he was here at first engaged, the manufacture of railway cars, was too extensive for the place and time, and met with but partial success. Soon, however, he received the appointment of treasurer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and thus at last, after so many battles with fortune, he found his career, an opportunity congenial to his talents and tastes. For thirteen years he discharged the onerous and difficult duties of the railway treasurership, resigning the place in 1868, that he might bestow needed attention upon his own accumulated affairs. Associated with railroad men, he had become increasingly interested in all that belongs to their schemes, and was prominent in the inception of various iron industries, particularly the Indianapolis Rolling Mill and the Roane Iron Company, at Rockwood and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Of the former he became treasurer in 1872, having previously been an influential director. The business of the latter organization, originating largely in his sagacity and perseverance, was to the last a source of pleasure and an occasion of reasonable pride. If, in addition to these external incidents, an attempt should be made to analyze the character of Mr. Rockwood, his acquaintances would be likely to think first of his unusual capacity for the dispatch of business. A partial list of the positions he held at the time of his death, to nearly all of which he was accustomed to give uncommonly close attention, will suffice to indicate the amount of work required of him. Besides his duties at the rolling mill, quite sufficient fully to occupy a man, he was a director of the Roane Iron Company, Tennessee (of which he had also been the first president); of the First National Bank and the Bank of Commerce, Indianapolis; of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and the Bedford Railroad Company; president of the Industrial Life Association; and treasurer of the Indianapolis Telephone Company, and the Hecla Mining Company. He was also associated with several other complicated business concerns in different states, each of which required a considerable correspondence. But this variety and pressure of work delighted him. It seldom fretted or worried him. He could work on with composure until the last bell was ringing, and then step quietly on the rear platform of the train. Notwithstanding the extent of his correspondence he seldom clipped a letter or omitted a



Delos Root —
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stroke. The penmanship was deliberate and beautiful. In the direction of his latest and largest employments his facility was vastly enhanced by his mechanical insight. Few men without a formal training in such matters looked farther or more quickly than he into cranks and wheels. He also had a useful faculty of resting. This came partly from the composure of his nerves and partly from his enjoyment of humor. He rarely failed to be diverted by a gleam of wit; a backgammon board unfailingly untangled thought; he enjoyed good talkers, and his frequent journeys were always occasions of amusement and rest. Doubtless the quality, and the quantity too, of his work was favorably affected by a certain calmness of judgment, a judicial temper of mind. He took time to hear from both parties, to look at the other side. He was not easily jostled by excitements around him. While feeling the deepest interest in questions of public policy, he cast his vote without fury. More important is it, however, to observe Mr. Rockwood's moral traits. He was marked by a conspicuous integrity. It pleased him to do right, to deal fairly. Nothing was so sure to stir the last drop of blood in him as the raising of a question about his probity. His capacity for friendship was also remarkable. In the midst of the most urgent engagements he was capable of writing every day to a man he loved, and for months and years each day ardently looking for the reply. For humanity in general he had a kindly side, trusting men too readily for safety, out of mere good nature or genuine pity. It was seldom that in ordinary conversation he could be betrayed into saying a word in disparagement of any body. He was far more likely to revive some innocent anecdote recalling one's weaknesses, than to publish any thing looking like a fault. Mr. Rockwood was republican in the simplicity of all his tastes. Old world nobilities and class distinctions he thoroughly disliked. He wanted no fustian or pretense. Things done for mere pomp were, to him, immoral things. An intelligent and firm believer in Christianity, he was, at the time of his death, a member of Memorial Presbyterian Church. Besides his widow, three children survive him: Helen Mar, wife of the Rev. Hanford A. Edson; William E., and Charles B.

ROOT, DELOSS, of Indianapolis, was born on the third day of February, 1819, in the town of Cincinnatus, Cortland County, New York. His father, Aaron Root, was born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in 1781, coming West with his family in 1837, and locating at Hartford, Trumbull County, Ohio, whence, in 1852, he came to Indianapolis, where he lived till his death, August 30, 1854. A modest, unassuming man, none could say aught against him, none

stood higher with those who knew him. He was a farmer, to whose hardy, honest calling he gave his entire life. At an early age he connected himself with the Baptist Church. He was always a consistent, upright, worthy member. The mother, Harriet Kingman, was born in the village of Vergennes, in Vermont, in 1794, and died at Pitcher Springs, Chenango County, New York. In her girlhood she was the playmate of the children of General Israel Putnam, in Vermont. For many years before her death she acknowledged the Baptist faith, though she was always very liberal in her views. DeLoss Root was educated at the town of Lincklaen, Chenango County, New York, and his life, up to manhood, was spent on the farm; however, he early went into mercantile pursuits, and has since been actively engaged in business. In 1844 he embarked in the iron trade at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio. He came to Indianapolis in 1850, when the population numbered only seven thousand. He was then engaged in the manufacture of stoves, being the only man in that business in Indiana. He was very prosperous. In 1850 he commanded what was then regarded as an extensive trade—fifteen thousand dollars per annum—but it steadily advanced until, in 1868, it reached a maximum of two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars per year. He was connected with the first rolling mill in Indianapolis, and was also a large stockholder in the first mill for the manufacture of merchant iron (which he assisted in organizing, as well), then known as the "White River Rolling Mill." This, however, was subsequently merged into what is now the "Capital City Rolling Mill." He was interested in the "Architectural Works," in which was associated with himself Benjamin F. Haugh. Mr. Root retired in about one year, at the same time withdrawing his capital. This is now one of the largest manufacturing establishments of its kind in the state. In 1867 he was a moving spirit and one of the capitalists in the erection of a blast-furnace for the production of pig-iron, at Brazil City, Clay County, Indiana. This was not only the first established in the state, but the largest in the West. This furnace ran steadily and did a large business, the quantity and quality of the iron made always securing for it a ready market. He only recently severed his connection therewith. In 1870, assisted by one other gentleman, he built a similar furnace in Hardin County, Illinois. Mr. Root has been connected with two banks. In 1854 he was appointed by the state a director of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and continued as such until it was merged into a national bank. Then he assisted in organizing the First National Bank of the city. He was the third largest stockholder therein, and was a director for about ten years. In connection with Hon. W. H. English and Doctor H. R. Allen, he purchased the street railway, which they con-

ducted for a number of years. But the enterprise in which the services of Mr. Root did more directly to advance the interests of Indianapolis, and wherein perhaps, than any other man, he did more that is worthy a place on the page of the city's history, is the establishment of the present excellent system of water works. The owners of the canal were Eastern men, who had labored for three or four years in their attempts to get a sufficiently large number of the citizens to take hold of a plan to establish such a system, operating it with the canal as the motive power. J. O. Woodruff, son of the heaviest owner in the canal, spent two years in trying to organize a company, but seemed on the point of failing, when one day he called upon Mr. Root at his office to counsel with him, saying he could get nobody interested in the project. He came again at noon, as he had been requested to do, and was referred to the following parties, as men most likely to engage in the scheme: Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, William Henderson, William Braden, and J. O. Woodruff, all of whom, with Mr. Root, took part in the matter. Without a dollar of capital they went to work. Many said that it could not be done, that they were striving against impossibilities, but the sequel tells. He went to Louisville, Kentucky, and contracted with Dennis Long for three thousand tons of pipe for water, Long taking the bonds of the company at par. This purchase of pipe and sale of bonds gave the movement an impetus, and now the city has as a result, in proportion to its size, the best system of water works in the United States. Much credit is due the subject of this sketch for his soundness of judgment and his perseverance, without which the whole undertaking would most certainly have failed of success. He laid eighteen miles of the pipe himself. In the old Indianapolis Insurance Company, now the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, he was a stockholder and director, and only quite recently has his stock been sold and his directorship resigned. A bridge-building company he helped to organize, in which he was stockholder and director. He was one of the first stockholders in the Cincinnati Railroad; a stockholder and director in the Evansville and Indianapolis Railroad, which was never completed; interested in the North and South Railroad, and in the Indianapolis, Delphi and Chicago Railroad, and the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Junction, now the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, and a dealer in the stock of others. He also dealt largely in real estate, laying out Allen & Root's addition, and Allen, Root & English's Woodlawn Addition, together with several smaller ones, aggregating, in sale of lots, over one million dollars. With all this he yet found time to engage in building. He has erected no less than one hundred houses—dwellings and business houses. Root's Block, at the corner of South and Pennsylvania Streets, is the largest single block

in the city, containing seven store-rooms, and requiring one and one-half millions of brick in its construction. He is at present connected with the Indianapolis Stove Company as its president; the company was organized in 1850, being incorporated in 1857. The business is that of manufacturers of stoves, iron fronts, and castings, and they are also dealers in tinnern's stock. The foundry is one of the most complete in the western country. It has two molding-rooms, and is thoroughly supplied with all the latest improved machinery and other appliances to facilitate the business and economize labor. Each year they manufacture about six thousand stoves, besides a large amount of other casting, requiring, in all, about twelve hundred tons of iron per annum. In all these enterprises the greatest number of men employed is perhaps three hundred and fifty. In the one establishment there are now over one hundred employed. The great amount of work done, and the general prosperity of the business, give evidence of the solidity, tact, shrewdness, and indomitable energy which characterize his management of things. During the war he was a heavy contractor for army supplies. It would be difficult to find a man of greater ability in his calling, or one of readier dispatch. At one time he was director of a bank, of an insurance company; was at the head of all his iron works, besides attending to half a score of other matters. His goods now are selling most in a territory comprising Central and Western Indiana and Eastern Illinois. Mr. Root is a member of the Episcopal Church, having for many years been a vestry-man. He was married to Miss Kate H. Howard, August 15, 1861, at Trinity Church, New York. She is a daughter of the late Major Robert Howard, of the English army, who had a very eventful and honorable career. He was Irish by descent, his ancestry dating back to the battle of the Boyne. He was a prominent man in the politics of Canada in 1837, and was of exceptional bravery. His home was in Montreal. She has proved a faithful and loving wife, and of this union have come five children, all boys, only one of whom, the youngest, and a precocious child, is now living, the others having died at the age of five or six years. Mr. Root is rather short, but heavy, and with fewer gray hairs to tell of his sixty years than might be expected. His eyes are black, bright, and, when he becomes animated in conversation, sparkling, giving expression to those traits, heretofore referred to, which have characterized his business life, and which have enabled him to push forward so successfully the numerous and always gigantic enterprises in which he has been interested, and many of which he inaugurated. Such is the life-record of this quiet, modest, unostentatious business man, who has won for himself an honorable place among the citizens of this community, and which the sterling elements

of his life will enable him to maintain. He is truly the architect of his eminent success, and his remarkable career is most worthy of emulation; and when he shall have passed away the enterprises in the inauguration of which he was the prime mover, and which have done so much to develop the great manufacturing and other industries of Indianapolis, will stand, not only as enduring monuments to his memory, but they will ennoble it.

RUSS, GEORGE W., adjutant-general of the state of Indiana, was born on the 8th of June, 1845, in a log-cabin in Weston Township, Wood County, Ohio. His father had moved into the wilderness a few months before, and commenced the opening of a little farm, which he purchased for one dollar and fifty cents per acre, which he paid by cutting and splitting rails and constructing a fence, at the rate of one hundred rails for one dollar. Here the early childhood of General Russ was passed, amid the homely experiences and trying hardships of a frontier life. In his ninth year he attended his first term of school, in a small log school-house two miles distant from his father's cabin. The way to school was through swamps, which were crossed by the boy upon logs on all fours, a method of transit known among frontiersmen as "coon-ing." With all its hardships, there is a charm about frontier life which renders every incident connected with it dear to the memory of those who have passed their childhood in such scenes. He continued—during the winter months only, however—to attend this school till he was twelve years old, when he prevailed upon his father to permit him to attend a select school at Gilead, Ohio, under an agreement by which the boy was to provide for his own maintenance, his father paying the price of tuition. An arrangement was made with a Mr. Pratt, a wealthy gentleman of Gilead, in whose family young Russ was given his board in consideration of his services in taking care of the horses, making the fires, and performing other duties. This opportunity for the acquisition of knowledge was of short duration; for, a wet season having destroyed his father's crops, he returned to render what aid he could in the support of the family. For this purpose he hired himself to the captain of a canal boat at six dollars per month. He soon found the work imposed upon him beyond his capacity. After having been thrown into the canal upon his failure, in some trivial matter, to satisfy the irate mate of the slow-moving craft, he quitted his employment in disgust, after a service of three weeks, abandoning his wages. He next hired himself to Mr. James Ross, a farmer, for whom he worked two months, at seven dollars per month, receiving much assistance in his studies from his em-

ployer's oldest daughter, who was a school-teacher. He then devoted himself for a year to assisting his father in clearing and ditching his little farm of fifty-four acres, and, in winter, cutting logs and hauling them to the saw-mill, and feeding cattle, of which his father had a large number. He was now in his fourteenth year. He never abandoned his studies, but employed all his leisure in acquiring knowledge from such sources as he could find. He read all the old books in his neighborhood. His parents, though uneducated, constantly encouraged his love of study, and stimulated his ambition, rendering him every advantage that their limited resources could command. He was always greatly attached to the sport of hunting with dog and gun. The region in which he lived abounded in game, the pursuit of which not only furnished amusement, but also provided the means of purchasing clothing and adding to his little stock of books. Many a time after a hard day's work the night was spent in the swamps hunting for 'coons. A good "'coon dog" was more highly prized than a horse; and a good gun was an indispensable companion. Once in his early childhood he saw a pack of wolves tear to pieces his father's only cow, within sight of the cabin home, a loss from which the little household of the pioneer suffered for many months. At the age of fifteen he again enjoyed the aid of a teacher. A Mr. Kelley had erected of round logs a school-house and a large building for the accommodation of students. This primitive educational establishment, situated in the forest south-west of Fremont, Ohio, was known as Kelley's Academy. The proprietor, like his buildings, was rugged and uncouth in appearance, but beneath his rough exterior was a polished mind. He had few equals in his ability to impart knowledge. He had the faculty of awakening in his students a desire for the acquisition of learning, and a rare capacity for leading their minds in its search. Young Russ remained at this school for three months, paying for his board and washing by clearing ground for Mr. Kelley in the mornings and evenings and on Saturdays, his father sending a five-dollar gold piece as part of the cost of his tuition, the remainder of the fee being afterwards discharged by the pupil out of his pay as a private soldier. After leaving this academy the young man was examined by the county board of Wood County, for a license. A few days afterwards he received a communication from them which spoke in flattering terms of his attainments, but informed him that he was too young to teach. This was a severe blow to his aspirations after his long struggle. He had no means for further pursuing his studies, and could not hope for further assistance from his father. He endeavored to content himself upon the farm, but every day brought greater discontent. He at last resolved to offer his services to his country in the war for

the preservation of the Union, and, without the knowledge of his family, enlisted as a private in Company G of the 21st Ohio Volunteers. He accompanied the regiment to Findlay, Ohio, but soon after his arrival there he was taken seriously ill with fever. He was conveyed by his comrades to a hotel, where he lay unconscious for several days. His father, learning of his illness, sent to him his older brother, who took him home. He was excused from returning, as he had not been mustered in. He remained at home, working for his father and the neighbors, until the next summer, when he enlisted again as a private, in Company K, 111th Ohio Volunteers. A long march, made in the heat of summer, again made him ill, and he was sent to the West End Hospital, Cincinnati, soon recovering. He rejoined his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky, and marched with them to Bowling Green. His next active service was during the raid of the Confederate Morgan, in 1863. His regiment was stationed at Tompkinsville when Morgan, on the 4th of July, crossed the Cumberland. To escape capture, the Union forces marched, under a broiling sun, over hot sands, thirty miles without a halt, to Glasgow, whence they proceeded to the Ohio River. He remained with his regiment, a part of General M. D. Manson's command, on board transports, guarding the Ohio, to prevent the raiders from recrossing into Kentucky, until the capture of Morgan, when he was detailed, with others, to guard the prisoners to Indianapolis. This was the first time he ever visited that city, which afterwards became, and still continues to be, his home. On his return to Cincinnati, he again fell dangerously ill, and when his regiment departed upon the campaign in Eastern Tennessee he was left lying on his blanket on the floor of the Cincinnati depot, burning with fever and racked with pain. A kind citizen took pity upon his helplessness and procured for him comfortable quarters, when he speedily recovered. This act of kindness, while it resulted in the restoration of his health, caused him to be arrested as a straggler, which could not have happened had he been left at a military hospital, where he might have been properly accounted for. He soon was able to elude the vigilance of his guards, and crossed over to Kentucky, determined to make a desperate effort to rejoin his regiment, then at Cumberland Gap. With no transportation, he was obliged to make his way as best he could. Driven by hunger, he applied for food at the invalid barracks at Camp Nelson, near Lexington, Kentucky, and was again arrested as a straggler. Having satisfied his craving for food and rested his weary feet, he managed, the same night, with a replenished haversack, to scale the fence within twenty feet of the sentinel on duty. The next day he fell in with a wagon train loaded with army stores, bound for Eastern Tennessee, and took passage with it as an educator of wild mules. In a few days he

found himself raised to the position of assistant wagon master, and second in command of sixty wagons, about three hundred and fifty mules, and one hundred and twenty most profane mule-drivers. This situation he greatly enjoyed, with the novelty of plenty to eat without any diminution of hardship, but with an intermixture of fun and excitement sufficient to satisfy for the time his love of adventure. On arriving at Clinch River, three weeks later, he rode up to Colonel Kise, now residing at Lebanon, Boone County, Indiana, and tendered his services in an engagement with guerrillas, who were momentarily expected. Colonel Kise, glancing at the ragged and soiled mule conductor and the haggard and dispirited mule which he bestrode, said: "Young man, if you know where you belong, you'd better get there at once, or I'll arrest you as a spy and bushwhacker, and have you shot." Not deriving much encouragement from this remark, the young and almost disconsolate adventurer beat a precipitate retreat to his mule brigade. After crossing Clinch River he learned that his regiment was at Knoxville. Becoming weary of the monotony of train life, he determined to find some more expeditious mode of travel; and one beautiful morning, as daylight broke over the mountains, he might have been seen astride a splendid horse, careering over the hills and through the valleys on his way to Mossy Creek, the nearest railroad point, seventy miles away. His magnificent charger carried him safely to his destination in eighteen hours, through a region infested with bushwhackers, who, if they had not mistaken him for one of their own kind, would have made him one of the "missing." He was too cautious to stop to feed his animal, which he left, jaded and foam-covered, standing in the street at Mossy Creek, while he boarded a freight train passing in the direction of Knoxville. At Knoxville he learned that his regiment was at Loudon Bridge, where he arrived late the next evening, and was received by his comrades with uproarious demonstrations of gladness; and a bountiful repast of turkey, brought in by the foragers that day, was spread in his honor. He found that he had been promoted during his absence to the office of sergeant. A few days after his arrival he was engaged in a severe contest with the enemy, his regiment being a portion of the rear-guard of Burnside's army, on its retreat to Knoxville before the pursuing forces of Longstreet. For the first time he was now a participant in a real engagement. He had been in several skirmishes, but he found it a new experience to retreat with a whole brigade firing at him at short range. His back seemed broader than ever before. He was next engaged at Campbell's Station on the same retreat, the enemy, under Longstreet, formed in three lines of battle, following in plain view and close range the army of Burnside, which retired in order of battle,

with banners flying, while shot and shell fell like hail around them, and plowed great gaps through their ranks. Here he first saw General Burnside, standing beside a camp-fire made of rails, calmly surveying his retreating hosts. They arrived at Knoxville the next morning at daybreak, having had no sleep for three nights except occasional naps of a few minutes. He was present at the siege at Knoxville. He was on the picket line the night the fierce charge was made by the enemy on Fort Saunders, and retreated within the fort, and there witnessed the terrible slaughter which ensued in the ditches surrounding it. During this siege, and in the Dandridge campaign, he was in charge of many scouting parties. In the spring of 1864 his regiment joined Sherman's army on the "march to the sea," proceeding for that purpose by a long and toilsome march from Knoxville to Buzzard's Roost, Georgia. They were engaged in the attempt to storm the rebel works at that place, but were obliged to retreat to avoid capture. Then commenced a series of battles. Almost every day and night they were fighting, the most notable engagement being the battle of Resaca. His regiment was in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, which suffered more than any other brigade engaged in that conflict. He received a wound in his right shoulder from a piece of shell, not severe enough, however, to cause him to retire to the rear till he had seen the rebel stronghold in the possession of its assailants. Soon afterward, in the Altoona Mountains, a ball from an enemy passed through his canteen hanging upon his hip, and another lodged in his blanket rolled up and thrown across his shoulders. Fighting their way step by step, the Union army arrived before Kenesaw Mountain. Here, on the 27th of June, 1864, he received two wounds from Minie-balls, one of them striking him on the inside of the left thigh and ranging upward, and lodging under the skin near the hip joint, slightly fracturing the thigh bone; the other striking him after he fell, entered his right leg on the inside, a little below the knee, and made a very painful, though not a dangerous, wound. The wound first received was pronounced a mortal one by the surgeon of the regiment, who extracted the ball. The wounded man was carried back to the division hospital, where he remained till toward morning, when he was placed in an ambulance and carried over a very rough road, seven miles, to Big Shanty, suffering greatly from the pain and loss of blood occasioned by the jolting of the ambulance. The rebel batteries on the crest of Kenesaw Mountain belched forth their iron missiles during the entire journey, one of them carrying away a part of the hand of a hospital steward—the only medical attendant with the ambulance train. At Big Shanty he was placed upon the ground in an open field, with many hundreds of wounded men. In the morning Sergeant Russ was

placed, with ten other wounded men, in a stock car, in which, after two days and a night, they arrived at Chattanooga. During all this time their wounds received no attention, and what with the heart-rending groans and lamentations of the wounded, the intolerable heat of the close freight car, their burning thirst, the incessant jolting, and the swarms of flies which infested their narrow quarters, and in battling with which they exhausted their strength, their situation was one of extreme suffering and peril. Death came to the relief of three of the occupants of our heroic soldier's car, and their corpses lay with the wounded to the end of the terrible journey. At Chattanooga he remained four months, receiving the kindest attention from surgeons and nurses. All this time he was in a hospital tent, which once, during a thunder-storm, was struck by lightning, and the nurse who was his immediate attendant, and who had most kindly administered to his wants, fell dead across the bunk of the wounded man. The shock which he himself received from the lightning stroke, together with the loss of this kind attendant, came near being fatal to him. He now came near losing his hitherto almost unconquerable courage; for, in addition to the appalling death of his attendant, and the shock which his nervous system received, it was immediately discovered that in one of his wounds gangrene—the terror of the wounded soldier—had set in. His fortitude and indomitable pluck and heroism nearly forsook him. He was transferred to what was known as the "Gangrene Tent," where the surgeon's knife was applied to stay the dread disease. He had seen many carried thither, but none of them had returned. He, therefore, felt, as he went, that he was being taken to his death. He gave what little money he possessed to the surgeon, with instructions where to send it. But, contrary to his expectations, he withstood the loss of blood sustained under the surgeon's knife, and the baneful effects of the chloroform administered, and in a few days, amid the cheers of his wounded comrades, he was received back to his old quarters. Having at length regained sufficient strength, he was conveyed to Nashville and placed in a church used as a hospital. Though in better quarters than those to which he had been accustomed, he received such heartless treatment from surgeons and attendants that he implored to be sent on toward the North, and, after remaining there one week, he was sent on a hospital train to Louisville. Here he remained about ten days, gradually regaining his strength. A kind lady presented him a pair of crutches, and for the first time—this being in November, 1864—since he was wounded, he attempted, with the aid of these crutches and their fair donor, to walk. He, however, found himself still too weak to move more than a few steps without halting to rest. The next day he was sent to

Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he remained till the end of the war. While here he received several communications from the colonel of his regiment, informing him that there were vacancies in the regiment, and that he would procure him a commission upon his return. The muscles of his left leg were contracted by his wound, and, until after the close of the war, he was rendered incapable of using his left foot in walking, and he was therefore unable to accept the offer. He was commended by the military committee of his county for promotion for meritorious services, and received notice from Governor Brough to report to him at Columbus, which he did, entering the Governor's presence upon crutches. The Governor received him kindly, and tendered him a major's commission, but at the same time advising him to decline it upon learning the condition of his wounds. At Camp Dennison he was appointed ordnance officer, as which he continued to serve until the war was ended, refusing a discharge till his term of service should expire or the war cease. While here, having much leisure and a probability of remaining a cripple, he resumed his studies, making considerable advancement. At the close of the war he returned to his home, to be greeted with an appointment as marshal of a procession on the 4th of July, 1865. After a short rest among his friends, he entered into business, in which he was unsuccessful, losing nearly all he had saved out of his pay as a soldier. He made his way to Cincinnati, with a view of seeking employment, but was unable to obtain a position. In November, 1865, finding his funds reduced to ten dollars, he determined to go to the country and find work. Purchasing a ticket to Morris, Ripley County, Indiana, he at once obtained employment there at chopping cord wood, at which he continued for six weeks, when he was chosen to teach the Morris school. He conducted it for three months, when he was selected to teach the school at Pennsylvaniaburg, at an increased compensation. Remaining here for one term, he went, in the fall of 1866, to Missouri, but with an engagement to return to marry a young lady. On his arrival at Missouri he at once commenced teaching at Fair Grove school-house, Buchanan County, where he continued for six months. He relinquished this position to accept a professorship in the Plattsburg College, at Plattsburg, Missouri, at which institution he remained till January, 1868, when he returned to Morris. When he was a professor in this college, and being occupied only four hours each day in hearing recitations, at three dollars per day, he received two dollars and a half for the remainder of his time as deputy circuit clerk and recorder—making five dollars and a half per day from all sources. He was married to Miss Emma Tron, on the 1st of January, 1868, by Archbishop Purcell, at the Cathedral, Cincinnati. He was expected to

return to Plattsburg College after his marriage, but his health being greatly impaired by hard study, he permitted his friends to prevail on him to remain in Ripley County, and for a time he served as a clerk in a store at Morris. In May, 1868, he removed to Versailles, the county seat of Ripley County, to accept the position of deputy auditor of the county. In 1869 he was appointed county superintendent of schools, and was also appointed special agent of the *Ætna Fire Insurance Company*, which positions he continued to hold until he was elected sheriff, for which, in the summer of 1870, he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican county convention. His opponent was O. P. McCullough, a very popular gentleman, who was a candidate for re-election. After a canvass lasting four months, General Russ was elected by a handsome majority, though the county went Democratic on the state ticket by two hundred majority. At the end of his term he declined a renomination. At the district convention at Vernon, in 1872, he was tendered the nomination for Representative in the General Assembly for the counties of Ripley and Jefferson, but declined, having determined to go to Texas, whither he went in the fall, remaining there, engaged in shipping hay, till the spring of 1873. He then returned to Indiana, locating in Indianapolis, his home since that time. Here he engaged in the real estate and brokerage business, embarking, also, in other large and profitable enterprises, and has been very successful, having accumulated a fortune closely approximating, if not exceeding, one hundred thousand dollars. During his speculations of this period he owned and managed several large farms, a one-half interest in a cattle ranche, a dry-goods and notion store, a wood-yard, a lumber-yard, and owned the Pimento coal shaft, located in Vigo County, Indiana. In 1875 he again took some interest in politics, and, being dissatisfied with the administration of President Grant, joined the Independent Greenback party, and at the state convention was elected chairman of the state central committee of that party. Soon afterwards, being convinced that the leaders of the party were about to sell out to the Republicans, he wrote a communication to the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, in which he exposed their conduct with characteristic frankness. He was elected colonel of the regiment of the Tilden and Hendricks Guards of Indianapolis. Soon afterwards, a brigade having been formed, he was elected brigadier-general, in which capacity he served during the campaign of 1876, succeeding so well in the management of the brigade, and exhibiting so much knowledge of military affairs, that at the end of the contest, which resulted in the election of Governor Williams, he was strongly recommended to the Governor for appointment to the office of adjutant-general of the state, which he received on the 14th of February, 1877. He found,

upon entering on the duties of this office, that it had greatly run down since the war, and he immediately set about restoring its usefulness and importance. In a short time he "brought order out of chaos," and the office is now in prime order. After systematizing the affairs of the office, he turned his attention to the organization of an efficient military force, which he soon accomplished. At the time of receiving his appointment as adjutant-general there was not a militia company in the state. In a short time he had organized a number of companies in various localities, and placed arms in their hands. Some of these companies, through his influence, procured for themselves costly uniforms and equipments, and entered with zeal upon the duties necessary to prepare themselves for efficient service when called upon. He received from Governor Williams, in his message to the General Assembly, warm commendations for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the railroad strike of 1877, and the subsequent troubles with the Fountain County coal miners. The General Assembly of 1879 recognized his valuable services by increasing the salary of his office. General Russ is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, being connected with Center Lodge, of Indianapolis. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and attached to Occidental Lodge, of Indianapolis, of which lodge he served two terms as Master, and was Grand Marshal at the last meeting of that order in that city. The reader of the foregoing sketch need not be informed that General Russ is a man of great energy and unusually high order of business talents. His good fortune has not come to him by accident, but through his untiring perseverance, industry, great energy, tact, shrewdness, and undeviating integrity. He is also greatly indebted for his success in life to his frank and manly demeanor and great kindness of heart. He has hosts of warm, staunch friends wherever he is known. He has always had the happy faculty of making them and keeping them. One can not be in his presence without feeling the effects of his magnetic influence. Through toil, poverty, and disappointments, which would have quite discouraged most men, he has cheerfully struggled to an honorable and useful manhood. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and attested his devotion to his country by pouring out his blood for it upon the field of battle, and by sufferings which can not be adequately described. He well deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. He is still a young man, and has the prospect of many years of usefulness and honor. In every position in which he has been placed he has filled the duties with care, watchfulness, and zeal. No labor or exertion has been too great to cause him to turn aside from a cherished end or from a result that ought to be obtained. He is a successful man.

SALSBURY, HENRY, president of the Salsbury & Vinton Paper Company, Indianapolis, was born at Long Meadow, near Springfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1820, and is the son of Burgess and Chloe (West) Salsbury. His father's family was originally from the state of Rhode Island, and was of English descent, as was his mother's. The elder Mr. Salsbury was a farmer and stone contractor, and Henry Salsbury was intended by his father for a farmer's life and the trade of stone-cutter; but in youth his health was precarious, and he proved unequal to the hard work incidental to those avocations. He had very early in life developed a very decided talent for music, and the bent of his inclination in that direction was fostered and encouraged, until he succeeded in obtaining a finished musical education, which fitted him for the position of teacher of that art. His general education was obtained in the academies and select schools of the day, and his subsequent career has proved that he was very early imbued with that spirit of business enterprise and activity which we are apt to consider characteristic of the Eastern man. While acquiring his musical education, Mr. Salsbury was for some time the pupil in singing of Lowell Mason, the greatest teacher in that line in America in the first half of the present century. When nineteen years of age he left his native state and went to Richmond, Virginia, where he found employment for several years as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Here he had ample opportunity for observing the workings of the growing curse of slavery, and his natural antipathy to the institution was intensified to the highest degree by the scenes which he had witnessed in the future Confederate capital. Human beings chained together in droves like cattle, sold at the block as chattels, and driven by the lash, were frequent sights in those days; and, like all men in whom the greed of gain or partisan malignity has not driven out humanity, Mr. Salsbury rejoices that slavery is a thing of the past. After a residence of five or six years in Richmond, he returned to his native state and went into mercantile business at Springfield, where he conducted a successful trade for five years. He then sold out, and hired a mill in the little village of Willimansett, on the Connecticut River, where he carried on the manufacture of woolen goods, and, by hard work and close attention to every detail, was highly successful, soon becoming the sole owner of the mill and prosperous business. His health having become impaired from overwork, he sold out his mill in 1857, and the ensuing two years took a much needed rest from active occupation. Having recovered his usual health, Mr. Salsbury again went into active business, and bought out a paper stock establishment, which, in a couple of years led him into the manufacture of paper, which he carried on in the town of South Hadley until 1869, when he disposed

of it and came to Indianapolis. The manufacture of paper was at that time in the zenith of its prosperity, and Mr. Salsbury was induced to try his fortune in the West, in which paper-mills were few and far between, by the certainty that a profitable field was open. Mr. Vinton, a cousin of Mrs. Salsbury, had for some time been in Indianapolis, and Mr. Salsbury bought an interest in the mill with him, which is still operated under his management. The original firm was known as H. Salsbury & Co., Mr. Salsbury managing the business, and Messrs. McLene, Talbot, and Vinton being his partners. In 1870 Mr. Vinton died, leaving his interest to his son Merrick. The next year Mr. Talbot died. His interest was bought out by M. E. Vinton, and the business was conducted under the name of Salsbury, Vinton & Co. until 1878, when it was merged into a stock company, under the name of the Salsbury & Vinton Paper Company. Mr. Salsbury is the sole manager and superintendent and president of the company. The mill has a capacity of five to six thousand pounds per day, and turns out the finest quality of book and news paper, and its business reaches over every portion of the great West. Its trade extends completely through to San Francisco, along the line of the Union Pacific, and supplies have been shipped to Leadville and other new mining towns in Colorado. From sixty to seventy-five hands are regularly employed about the mill and in the handling of paper stock; and, although in the hard times through which the country has recently passed paper-making suffered as well as other industries, the mill has been so managed that it has never failed to pay a dividend, and is now in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Mr. Salsbury gives his close personal attention to every detail of the management, and his prudent and careful control insures its continued prosperity. Mr. Salsbury was married, in 1848, to Miss Emily Stebbins. She died in June 1852, leaving a little girl six months old, who died the following September. In 1854 Mr. Salsbury was united to Miss Jane Stebbins, a younger sister of his deceased wife. Mrs. Salsbury still survives, after having accompanied her husband on the journey of life for twenty-seven years. She has been in all things a devoted helpmate to her worthy husband. Mr. Salsbury's political affiliations can be readily gathered from the sketch of his early history. While the Whig party was a factor in the politics of the country it received his sympathy and support, and when it was merged into the Republican party he gave his hearty support to the latter. He has never held or sought office of any kind. He was brought up in the Congregational Church, and is now a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. In addition to the business interests named, Mr. Salsbury has been interested in various enterprises, such as cotton mills and other industries. He has the

reputation of being a shrewd, careful, methodical business man, quiet and unpretentious in his manner, domestic in his habits, and his character and standing as a financial manager and good citizen are above reproach.

 SCHMUCK, GABRIEL, was born in Sobernheim, Rhenish Prussia, June 13, 1833. His parents were Adam Schmuck and Elizabetha, *née* Klein, who came to the United States with their family in February, 1848. In April of that year they decided upon Pittsburgh as a place of residence, and remained there until June, 1850, at which time they removed to Cannelton, Perry County, Indiana, a place they have since made their home. Gabriel received his education at the common and high school of his native town in Germany. During the residence of his father's family in Pittsburgh, Gabriel was apprenticed to Messrs. Scribe & Neff, of Alleghany City, with the intention of becoming a practical printer. This employment did not prove at all suited to his tastes; so, at the end of one year, he was released. At Cannelton Gabriel made himself useful to his father in various ways; and, as the family was large and without fortune, the early discipline of those years, devoted as they were to habits of industry and usefulness, served to mature his character, and to strengthen those qualities that have since made him prominent, not only in his own community, but in the affairs of the state. Even as a youth he had none of that false pride that prevented him from pursuing any kind of labor or business that was honest and legitimate. But a young man of his capabilities is seldom obliged to labor with his hands, and he was invited to responsible and agreeable positions in mercantile and manufacturing establishments. As he grew older, Gabriel's desire to travel became irresistible, and, with that spirit of adventure inseparable from a vigorous and intelligent organization, he left his home in Cannelton, determined to see what fortune had in store for him. It was necessary for him to earn the money he spent; so he worked temporarily in many of the cities of the South and West. In this way he not only satisfied his taste for travel, but added largely to his experience, and increased those resources which have since been often drawn upon by the requirements of the public stations to which he has been called, and which he has always filled with distinguished merit. But there comes a time in every man's life when the desire for a permanent home is masterful. So, after several years of this roving career, Mr. Schmuck returned to Cannelton, and there established himself. On December 24, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary F. Saunders, the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Talbot. His union has been a most happy and fortunate one in every par-



Yours Truly G. Schmuck.

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ticular. Of seven children born to them, four are still living. During his absence Cannelton had improved in population, and had developed considerable manufacturing interests, and with these Mr. Schmuck soon became identified. He encouraged and aided to the extent of his ability all industrial, mechanical, and social enterprises that were from time to time undertaken there. Among other evidences of his public spirit is a large grist-mill, known as the "Superior Mills," and still owned by him. In 1859 Mr. Schmuck was drawn from private life and elected recorder of Perry County, an office which he held from March 10, 1860, for four years. Before his term as recorder had expired he was nominated and elected clerk of the Circuit Court of the same county, and subsequently was re-elected, holding that office from March 10, 1864, to March 10, 1872. In the fall of the latter year he was elected a Representative to the Legislature of 1872 and 1873. This was an important session, and Mr. Schmuck soon took a position among the foremost members of the House. Among other measures prominent in the Legislature of that session was the memorable "Baxter Bill," which he opposed with all the power he could command. The law to guarantee protection to the health and lives of miners he defended and supported so ably as to bring him into very favorable notice among the people of the entire state. That Mr. Schmuck has the confidence of the business community where he has been best known is shown in the fact that in the fall of 1873 he was solicited by the most influential citizens of Tell City, Perry County, to take charge of the Tell City Bank, which had been stricken by the panic of that year, and shared the danger that threatened other organizations of the kind all over the country. He felt it his duty to accept the responsibility, difficult as the duties were, and he had the satisfaction of carrying the business of the bank successfully through the crisis. About that time the public schools of Tell City, from a variety of causes, were lacking in efficiency, and Mr. Schmuck, on account of his executive ability, was urged to accept a position on the board of school trustees. Appreciating the great value of free schools to any community, he devoted his best efforts to remodeling them upon a higher basis. To accomplish this end required tact, as well as energy and intelligence, and it soon became evident that he and his associates of the board had succeeded in giving to the schools of that flourishing town a reputation that they had never before enjoyed. They are now among the best in the state, an ornament to the town, and the just pride of its citizens. After a year's residence in Tell City, Mr. Schmuck resigned his position as cashier of the bank, and returned to Cannelton, in order to give closer attention to his individual interests. His reputation having now extended beyond the limits of his county, and his ability and character being so

well proved by his public services, it required but little effort on the part of his friends to secure for him the nomination for clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1876 the Democratic State Convention chose him as its candidate for that high and responsible office, and, with the rest of the ticket, which his name did so much to strengthen, he was triumphantly elected. While not attached to any sect or creed, Mr. Schmuck is a believer in religion in its broadest and most liberal acceptance. In politics he is a Democrat. He belongs to that class of men who believe that religion is a matter of conscience, and therefore should not be interfered with, and that politics is a matter of principle, in which men may honestly differ. There is nothing intolerant in his nature. His tastes are refined. In manner he is affable, with sympathies that express themselves in kindness to associates, and charities where they are needed. He is appreciative of what is noble in men and grand in nature. Socially, he is a charming companion, vivacious, intelligent, and genial. Physically, he is finely proportioned, vigorous in action, with a large and well-formed head and a frank and manly countenance. In his present position he has widely extended his circle of personal as well as political friends. It is not too much to say of him that no man in Indiana enjoys a greater degree of popularity, and, as he is still in the prime of life, we may look for him to receive further honors, although he could well afford to rest on the laurels he has already earned. It is needless to say his abilities are equal to them.

SHIDELER, D. B., Indiana manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was born on a farm in Grant County, Indiana, January 15, 1838. His parents were Aaron and Hannah (Jones) Shideler. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but at an early day lived in Miami County, Ohio, and in 1833 settled in Grant County, Indiana. Mr. Shideler is of German descent on his father's side, and his maternal ancestry claimed the Emerald Isle as their birthplace. Until he attained his majority young Shideler alternated farm work in the summer season with attendance at the country schools in winter. With the exception of the ordinary school training acquired at the district schools in his native county, Mr. Shideler is entirely self-educated, but few men who have enjoyed the advantages of a collegiate course are better informed on general topics than he is. In early life his inclinations were for mechanical pursuits, and he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which he continued for five years. In 1864, in partnership with his brother, J. W. Shideler, he began merchandising in the town of Jonesboro. This connec-

tion continued for five years, when he withdrew from the store. During the last four years of his experience as a merchant, he also devoted some time to local insurance matters in his town, and, developing a marked adaptability for the business, for which he displayed a rare tact, he determined to devote his entire time to its prosecution. Very soon after the dissolution of partnership with his brother, Mr. Shideler located in Muncie, Indiana, where he was appointed to an agency for the New York Life Insurance Company. Here he remained one year, when he removed to the city of Indianapolis and accepted the state superintendency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He held this place until August 1, 1875, when he resigned to take charge of the Indiana department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, a position he still holds. No man in the state is better known in insurance circles than Mr. Shideler, and his reputation as a man of sterling worth and unimpeachable integrity is of the highest order. His connection with various orders and societies, in which he has been elected to high official positions, has made his name familiar to people in all parts of the West. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows since September 10, 1863. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the Grand Lodge of Indiana; in November, 1872, was elected Grand Warden, and in November, 1873, Deputy Grand Master. In the year 1874 he was elected to the position of Grand Master. He was elected representative from Indiana to the Grand Lodge of the United States at Philadelphia in 1876, and at Baltimore in 1877. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1865, having joined the order in Jonesboro, Indiana. He was also a charter member of the Welcome Lodge, No. 37. Knights of Pythias, of Muncie, and was admitted to the Grand Lodge in 1874; was elected Grand Prelate in 1876, and July 1, 1877, was appointed Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, and has been continuously re-elected to that position ever since. Mr. Shideler's politics have always been of the Republican stripe, and his Church affiliations have been with the Methodists. He has been three times married: September 4, 1856, to Miss Rebecca A. Greer, of Grant County, Indiana; November 2, 1862, to Miss Sarah J. Eviston, of the same county. His last marriage occurred on January, 24, 1878, to Miss Mary L. Moore, daughter of Edward and Lucinda Moore, of Franklin, Indiana. Mr. Shideler's family consists of two sons, J. E. and George A. H. Shideler. The former, who acts as his father's cashier and book-keeper, is considered a young man of high promise, and in business tact and energy bids fair to yet occupy a foremost position among the business men of the state. In personal appearance Mr. Shideler is a gentleman of portly build, of the proportions popularly known as

aldermanic. As a business man of integrity and worth, and a public-spirited citizen, he is universally popular and respected.

SHOEMAKER, JOHN CHAPMAN, was born in the county of Perry, Indiana, April 8, 1826, and is therefore fifty-four years of age. He is tall, being six feet in height, of sinewy frame, well proportioned and well preserved, bidding fair to maintain his mental and physical vigor until he reaches the allotted age of threescore and ten years. His father, John Shoemaker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction; and his mother, Sarah (*née* Chapman), was a native of New York, and of English lineage. Whatever may be said of ancestry, and it must be confessed that it exerts a potent influence upon physical and mental organisms, it will be admitted that in seeking for the elements of success and in tracing intellectual endowments to their ancestral source, no better blending of blood could be found than of the German and the English people. It is noted for tenacity of purpose, courage, and fortitude, and for indefatigable effort in all the affairs of life, and from no ancestral trees have sprung a greater number of self-made men. Those who have studied the growth and development of self-made men have found incidents in their boyhood life foreshadowing their future success, and Mr. Shoemaker's juvenile record is not an exception to the rule. When a mere lad, bashful and retiring, an incident occurred which illustrates an element of character always found prominently developed in men who have made headway while relying upon themselves. The officers of a Sunday-school in which young Shoemaker was a pupil offered as a prize to the scholar who should commit to memory and recite the largest number of verses of the New Testament within a specified time a handsome Bible. On the next Sunday a boy who was thought to be a prodigy, and who was expected to bear off the prize, recited four chapters. The village was full of his praise, and all were unanimous that the prize had been won at one bound. This was disheartening to most of the other boys of the school, and all effort to win the Bible ceased. Not so with young Shoemaker; he quietly made up his mind to take that Bible. He did not boast, no one knew of his determination; but he went to work, and when the school again assembled he presented himself for a trial with his competitor. He recited nine chapters of the Bible. He astonished the people, utterly discomfited his rival, and bore off the prize, which he still retains. On another occasion, when only eleven years of age, the boy had been promised to accompany his mother on a visit to relatives residing at a distance in an adjoining state; but from some cause he was left behind. The disappointment



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was most grievous: The boy's grief was so manifest that his father said to him, "If you will follow your mother by yourself, I will let you go." The proposition was at once accepted. The distance was several hundred miles. A steamboat came along, the boy was placed on board, arriving at the place of debarkment on the river at an early hour in the morning. He learned the direction to the town in the interior, some sixteen miles distant, and by twelve o'clock had joined his mother. Such incidents evince self-reliance, so necessary to success, and, when displayed in youth, point to success in future life. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer. The son adopted the same vocation, and until 1870, when he became a citizen of Indianapolis, was prominently identified with the agricultural interests of his native county and of the state. He devoted much attention to fruit culture, and became justly distinguished as one of the leading pomologists of the West, having planted in his native county one of the largest fruit farms of the state. On the 13th of October, 1850, he was married to Mahala Stephenson, daughter of Judge John Stephenson, one of the earliest settlers of Perry County, a native Virginian, who first emigrated to Kentucky and later to Indiana, where he was justly regarded as one of the most influential citizens of the county. There have been born to Mr. Shoemaker seven children, four of whom are living. The eldest, Mary Virginia, born November 24, 1851, is the wife of Mr. J. C. Straughan, and resides in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Emma Ann, born October 12, 1855, is the wife of Mr. George C. Pearson, residing in Indianapolis; Charles Francis and Jesse Theodore, twins, were born February 25, 1866. They are sprightly lads of fourteen years, and are students of St. Minard College. During the period of Mr. Shoemaker's school years, Perry County, like many other portions of the state, was sadly deficient in educational facilities, and he enjoyed only such opportunities to obtain an education as were afforded by the common subscription schools. These were not neglected, and by dint of close application, which induced studious habits, an education was obtained which fully equipped the boy for high positions of public trust in early manhood. In 1847, when Mr. Shoemaker was only twenty-one years of age, he was elected treasurer of Perry County, an office, then as now, which demands not only first-class business habits, but an integrity so sturdy as to be universally recognized by the best citizens of the county. In the capacity of county treasurer Mr. Shoemaker served six years. At the close of his official term as treasurer, 1853, he was elected auditor of the county, serving four years. During his ten years' service as treasurer and auditor he became practically familiar with the entire routine of county business. Being eminently practical, a close observer, and a diligent student,

he was able to discover the defects in the statutes relating to county and township affairs, which, at a later day, he was in a position to point out and remedy. Up to 1854 Mr. Shoemaker had been a Whig, but, when the old party disbanded and the fanatical wave of Know-Nothingism swept over the land, he, like thousands of others, became a Democrat, and has continued since that time an influential member of the Democratic party, and his distinguished services to the state as legislator and state auditor have been rendered since the disbandment of the old Whig party. In the year 1858, when Mr. Shoemaker was thirty-two years of age, he was elected state Senator for the district composed of the counties of Perry, Spencer, and Warrick. The nominating convention was held in Rockport, Spencer County, and was attended with some of those infelicities of deliberation which occasionally appear in the best regulated parties. Hon. David T. Laird, a gentleman prominent at that time, and since, in the political affairs of those sections of the state, was Mr. Shoemaker's opponent, bringing to his aid large capacities as a platform orator, a department of political affairs in which Mr. Shoemaker never made any pretensions. The contest was vigorous, but resulted in the success of Mr. Shoemaker, and aside from all partisan or personal considerations, regarding only the welfare of the state, the triumph of Mr. Shoemaker may be regarded in the light of a public benefaction. As a state Senator, he was able to impress his views upon the statutes of the state in matters of the highest importance, and in this regard it would be difficult to name his peer. Mr. Shoemaker is a thinker rather than an orator—indeed, he makes no pretensions to oratory; never ornate, he is always utilitarian. He deals with the surface only to find the fundamental right or wrong. He disregards fringe, devoting his attention to the fabric; caring little for the ornamental, he seeks for the substantial; and these elements of character and habits of thought were never of more service to the state than when brought to bear upon the entire frame-work of legislation relating to township affairs, and the laws appertaining to placing descriptions of land upon tax duplicates; dispensing with separate columns for the different taxes. Under the old *régime*, the affairs of townships were managed by a board of three trustees, a secretary and a treasurer. This gave for the entire state about four thousand five hundred township officials. This cumbersome and necessarily complicated machinery, resulting in inefficiency and friction, was, by bills introduced by Mr. Shoemaker, abandoned, and in its stead the affairs of townships were placed under the control of one trustee, who acts as secretary and treasurer; an army of three thousand five hundred township officials was at once dispensed with, and township business has not suffered by the change. Indeed, no legis-

lator of any party would risk his reputation in recommending the re-establishment of the old system. In the matter of condensing taxes upon the books of county auditors, the recommendations of Mr. Shoemaker illustrate his practical views; instead of having columns for each specified tax, requiring large books and immense labor, the whole tax is stated in one column, and then, by a simple arithmetical process, the amount due each separate fund is apportioned. This change has resulted in a saving to the state of thousands of dollars in the items of land assessment books and tax duplicates, and the saving of labor to county auditors in the aggregate can hardly be estimated. Such things illustrate an important element in Mr. Shoemaker's business character—close attention to details, the correction of what appear as small errors, but which in their influence upon public affairs are apt to develop into serious inconveniences, if not flagrant wrongs. It is not a difficult matter to generalize, but in the serious affairs of life, public or private, the demand for close attention to details is always important; no amount of glitter atones for a lack of close investigation, severe scrutiny, and thorough analysis. Such work always demands unwearied patience, unbending fidelity, with capacities to apply the remedy when the defect is found. As a legislator, few men have held seats in the Senate of Indiana who have developed larger resources for usefulness than Mr. Shoemaker; for, though more than two decades of years have passed since he offered the measures remodeling the system of township laws, they remain practically unchanged upon the statute-books of the state. In the year 1868 Mr. Shoemaker was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, in which body he again brought into prominence the same practical views of legislation that so eminently distinguished him while a member of the Senate. During his term as Senator in 1861, regular and special sessions of the Senate, the excitement peculiar to the time reached every legislative body in the land. Party feeling ran high. The great rebellion was taking shape, and hourly growing in its alarming proportions. It was a time for testing any man by his acts, his words, and his votes. But Mr. Shoemaker was then equal to the occasion and its demand. Every act and vote was for the preservation of the Union at all hazards, as the records show. In the year 1870 Mr. Shoemaker was nominated and elected Auditor of State, receiving in the nominating convention the solid vote of the delegates of the First and Second Congressional Districts, in which, as Senator and Representative, he had been specially identified. The office of Auditor of State is one scarcely second in importance to that of Governor; for, in matters pertaining to the fiscal affairs of the state, the statute makes it his duty to "suggest plans for the improvement and management of the public

revenues, funds, and incomes," a duty that was performed by Mr. Shoemaker in such a way as to attract wide attention, and give him a position in the front rank of the practical financiers of the country. In this connection, it is proper to remark that when Mr. Shoemaker entered upon the duties of Auditor of State the Legislature was in session, and adjourned without passing the usual appropriation bills, leaving the Auditor of State to encounter all the embarrassments and responsibilities consequent upon such a serious omission of duty. But Mr. Shoemaker proved himself equal to the task, and demonstrated unusual abilities in meeting the demand upon his office. As a result, none of the public charities of the state, nor any of the general interests of Indiana suffered any embarrassments, or were required to abate their efficiency; and the public expenditures during his term of office were less than for any similar period during the preceding ten years, when state affairs were in the hands of the Republican party. During his term of office as Auditor of State, the entire system of state finance was radically changed, and entirely new statutes were enacted, which have proved of almost incalculable benefit to the commonwealth, and which may be justly regarded as a monument to his official fidelity and statesmanlike sagacity. He at once comprehended the fact that the interests of the great body of the producing classes had seriously suffered on account of vicious legislation, or no legislation, relating to the revenues of the state, and at once, upon entering upon the discharge of his duties of state Auditor, the whole subject was thoroughly investigated. Every omission and defect was noted, and a remedy suggested. To make the work thorough, Mr. Shoemaker made himself familiar, by personal examination, extended correspondence, and patient study, with the revenue laws of most of the states, and especially the older commonwealths, where the study of finance, and all matters relating to revenue, had received the attention of the best minds of their citizens and officials. As a result, the revenue laws of Indiana underwent an entire revision. The task was one of no ordinary character. To tear down is always easy, to construct is always difficult. The revenue laws of a state are vital. To change them involves responsibilities of the gravest character. To insure success, mental endowments rarely found must be secured; and it is the eulogy of fact and of history to say that Mr. Shoemaker met the requirement. Having made himself familiar with all the details of taxation, and with all the resources of the state; having patiently sought out the imperfections of the old, and knowing the remedy, it was left to him to prepare the revenue laws to take the place of the old, and to inaugurate an entirely new system. This was done in a bill containing three hundred sections, which was adopted by a Legislature having a majority polit-

ically opposed to Mr. Shoemaker, without changing or seeking to change so much as one word. Such a triumph has rarely, if ever, fallen to the lot of an official, even when his recommendations have sought the approval of a Legislature in which his political friends held power. Nor was this all; but, to make the approval of the Legislature more emphatic than the adoption of the measure conveyed, the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate, passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Shoemaker for preparing the bill. The resolution of the Ways and Means Committee was as follows:

"Resolved, by the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, General Assembly of 1872, That the thanks of this Committee be, and they are hereby, tendered to Hon. John C. Shoemaker, Auditor of State, for preparing a bill entitled, An Act to Provide a Uniform Assessment of Property, and for the Collection and Return of Taxes Thereon; and that a copy of this resolution be presented to Mr. Shoemaker.

"Attest,

J. C. BURNETT,

"Clerk of Committee."

The foregoing resolution possesses increased value from the fact that General Kimball, then late Republican Treasurer of State, was chairman of the committee, and the Hon. D. C. Branham, one of the ablest Republicans of the state, now deceased, was a member of the committee. A majority of the House and Senate committees were Republicans. The conclusion is, therefore, inevitable that the indorsement of the bill was based alone upon its merits, and that they were such as to overcome all partisan influences. The wisdom of the action of the Legislature of 1872 may be still further inferred from the fact that, with unimportant modifications, Mr. Shoemaker's bill is still the law of the state. In the year 1872 Mr. Shoemaker issued his second report as Auditor of State. As a state document, this report is not only a model one, but in many regards it was without an example in the history of the state. It was, in its dealings with matters of supreme importance to the state, a new departure, though Mr. Shoemaker, in preparing it, simply obeyed the law relating to his duties. Mr. Shoemaker, not content in showing what had been done, proceeds to demonstrate by facts and figures what ought to have been done; and in this review of defects and the remedies suggested gives not only prominence but lasting value to the report. Mr. Shoemaker quotes the Constitution for the foundation of his whole argument relating to the revision of the revenue laws of the state. The Constitution declares that "the General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal." The report, in the discussion of the revenue laws of the state, starts out upon the hypothesis

that the Constitution has been neglected, set aside, made a dead letter with regard to assessments, and the just comprehension of the fundamental idea upon which Mr. Shoemaker constructed his revision of the revenue laws is so well set forth in this report as to entitle his views to a place in this sketch. He said:

"No system of taxation is just unless equal and uniform, and this is the spirit of our Constitution, that each citizen shall be made to bear the burden of government in proportion to his ability to pay. This just and fair revenue doctrine of our state Constitution has not always been observed with that fidelity to the public good that justice and sound policy seem to require, and the undue influence of moneyed corporations has done much to demoralize legislation in this particular. It is a fact too notorious to require exemplification, that corporate power has been extending itself in every direction until it is not unsafe to say that a large proportion of our revenue legislation has been controlled or guided by its powerful influence. So bold and dangerous has become this power, creating legislation, shaping or preventing it, with equal facility, that, in my judgment, the matter should receive the serious attention of the Legislature, and whatever means the state has for protection from these encroaching corporate powers can not be too effectually or promptly applied."

After stating the proposition clearly, relating to uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, the report proceeds as follows:

"The nearly four thousand miles of railroad property in this state, of the value of not less than one hundred millions of dollars, is appraised and taxed at less than ten millions of dollars; three millions of dollars less than the railroads were appraised and taxed in 1854, when there were only one thousand three hundred and seventeen miles of roads within the state. The national banks have continued, from year to year, and from Legislature to Legislature, to be exempt from just municipal taxation; and a host of powerful insurance and other corporations are annually carrying beyond our borders millions of our people's money, lessening to the same extent the state's taxables, and without contributing a single cent of revenue to the support of the state government."

It requires no effort to comprehend at once the fact that Mr. Shoemaker, in proposing reforms, struck the very root of existing wrongs. Discovering that property amounting to millions had escaped taxation, he proposed to subject it to its fair share of the burden of government; and the ascertainment of this fact made it apparent that assessment and taxation were not uniform and equal; that some were too heavily burdened, while others had avoided their just share, and still others had escaped entirely. Such facts were known in a general way, but to change the situation, and bring about such an adjustment as would be fair to all in spite of opposition, required not only a thorough acquaintance with all the facts, but an unbending will and an unyielding tenacity of purpose. It is not within the scope of this sketch to reproduce, from Mr. Shoemaker's report as

Auditor of State, extended extracts indicating the masterly ability which is seen in every recommendation; but in writing biographical history the demand for such facts and incidents as illustrate success is imperative, and can not, in justice to the subject of the sketch, be omitted. In proposing reforms relating to revenue, nothing directly or remotely belonging to the subject escaped Mr. Shoemaker's attention. The public debt, bonds, interest, sinking fund, and school fund all came under review, and resulted in giving the Legislature and the people clear views of these subjects. The time for assessing property was changed from January to April—a change embodying justice to all parties, particularly the farming class, and injustice to none. As an evidence of clear insight upon a subject so long overlooked, and yet so important to the tax-payer, an extract from Mr. Shoemaker's views is here given. He said:

"The great body of the people of the state are farmers, and to this important class the assessment on the 1st of January is an injustice. At that time a very large proportion of the farmers have not sold their crops, the results of the last year's earnings, while at the same time, in very many instances, they are indebted for and unable to pay their current expenses, grocers', merchants', smiths', and other bills; being compelled to list their entire produce on hand, while they are not permitted to make any reduction on account of these debts incurred as expense in producing; and at the same time, in many instances, they are making annual payments on indebtedness for their lands, on account of which no deductions can be made from their tax lists. Thus the farmer is obliged, upon the 1st of January, to list a large amount of taxable property which, upon the 1st of April, the natural beginning of the year, will have been sold to cancel the debts of the past year's current expenses, taxes, and other obligations.

"While the present law, requiring assessments to be made on the 1st of January, is thus shown to be so very unfair to the producers, it, on the other hand, especially favors the exchangers. Perhaps on no other day of the whole year is the latter class of tax-payers so poor in tangible property. About the 1st of January the stock of the merchant is usually reduced to the lowest point. It is true the present law requires the merchant to give in the monthly average of the amount of his merchandise; but this he can not with any accuracy do. To give one class of tax-payers such an advantage, that is denied to others, is of itself a wrong. It places almost entirely at the option of the merchant the amount of property with which he shall be assessed. This defect of the law is remedied by the proposed change, and the exchangers or merchants, like all other classes, are required to be assessed for what property they may have on hand the 1st of April."

The importance of statistical information was clearly pointed out and provided for. The complications resulting from the management of the sinking fund were shown, and a remedy suggested. The state debt was subjected to the severest analysis, and timely suggestions made for its better management. The interests of the state relating to insurance were thoroughly investi-

gated, and the suggestions made for increasing the revenues of the state thereby were such as to meet with unqualified approval. Upon this subject the views of Mr. Shoemaker are so eminently practical and just, so well calculated to promote the welfare of the state, and so thoroughly illustrative of his comprehension of finances, that they are entitled to a place in this sketch. He said:

"It may be argued that a tax imposed upon the premiums collected by insurance companies is calculated to discourage and drive from our state companies whose protecting capital is indispensable to our business interests, or that the cost of insurance is to be increased thereby to our people. The actual results in the state of Pennsylvania disprove these propositions, for, although that state has required, for many years past, a tax of three per cent on premiums received, and an annual license fee of five hundred dollars in addition thereto, yet we do not see that this has driven any company away, but, upon the contrary, every company that does an agency business has gone into that state, paying the heavy taxes imposed, and to compete with strong and popular home companies, from which no such tax is required. Nor is the cost of insurance increased. The people there get life insurance from the same tables, at the same cost, as the people here do, where no taxation has been imposed, and the rates of fire insurance are even less than here, in consequence of the competition of well established and popular home companies. It does not matter whether a tax imposed upon premiums will increase the cost of insurance or not. It does not make any difference who has to pay the tax. It is just, and should be paid. Justice and sound policy certainly do not require that insurance companies of other states should be more favored than similar corporations of our own state, and, so long as they are permitted to do business here without the payment of any taxes, this is surely the case."

Under the administration of Mr. Shoemaker the subject of public printing was subjected to the most searching scrutiny, and, as a result, the most glaring defects were found. It would be difficult, without reproducing Mr. Shoemaker's entire report, to show the extent of the flagrant wrongs that had been practiced under former administrations. He said:

"I have been unable to find, either in this office or the office of the Secretary of State, any balance sheet, report, or exhibit of any kind, made by any of the public printers, showing in what books, documents, or in what manner, or for what purpose, the paper for which the state has paid, has been used; neither can there be found any original invoices or bills of purchase.

"This unbusiness-like and unsatisfactory usage seems to have obtained in 1863, and to have been continuously practiced from that time until May, 1871, since which time no bills for paper have been audited. As a result of this loose practice, wrongs (the exact extent of which can not be known) have been inflicted upon the public. This is the natural and legitimate result of the lack of proper legislation."

To correct such evils was no easy task, but they were corrected. Thousands of dollars were refunded to the state, and the possibility of subsequent peculations pre-

vented. In writing biographical sketches of the distinguished men of Indiana it is of supreme importance that such facts as bear directly upon the welfare of the state should be succinctly set forth. Few men have left a deeper impression than Mr. Shoemaker upon the statutes of Indiana. The bills that he drafted, the measures that he suggested and advocated, have resulted in saving thousands of dollars to the state, and as an evidence of their wisdom they still remain, with scarcely a change, as they came from his hands, an enduring monument of his sagacity, and fidelity to the welfare of the state. The press of the country was warm in its praise of Mr. Shoemaker's reports as Auditor of State. Space forbids the introduction of all the generous words of approval, but the opinions expressed by some of the leading journals of the country may be here introduced with eminent propriety. The *Louisville Courier-Journal*, after examining the report, indulged in the following tribute of commendation:

"Indiana has a model officer for Auditor of State. He has not been during his term of office merely the auditor of public accounts, but it may be inferred from the admirable report to the General Assembly of Indiana that he has had very much to do with legislation. Being charged with the duty of suggesting plans for the improvement of the revenue, he devoted himself attentively to the whole subject of state taxation and the proper assessment of property, and has produced a bill that was so perfect and comprehensive that it was adopted by the Legislature without amendment or discussion. The previous legislation suffered a vast amount of property invested in corporate stocks and in other ways to escape taxation. This is all reached by the provisions of Mr. Shoemaker's bill, and over two hundred thousand dollars of increased revenue will be secured to the state. Again, this vigilant official, detecting the influence of insurance companies, that prevented wholesome legislation for the protection of the people against worthless and unsound companies, fully investigated the whole subject, and prepared a bill embracing all the safeguards requisite to drive out worthless companies and encourage sound ones, and provides, at the same time, that the state shall also derive a revenue from the extensive business, thus further increasing the revenues of the state. There has, indeed, been a general overhauling of the whole financial system of the state by this officer; and so proper and just have been his suggestions that they have met with general approval, not only by the Legislature, but by the press of the state."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* was not less candid in its approval of Mr. Shoemaker's work, nor less appreciative of his abilities. It said:

"The record is a proud one for Mr. Shoemaker and the Democracy. He had no sooner entered upon the duties of his office than he was found overhauling minutely the condition of the various funds under the management of that office, and providing methods of consolidation that would greatly simplify the accounts of the state. He recognized the duty, imposed by law, of making suggestions to the Legislature touching the revenue, hitherto generally ignored by his predecessors,

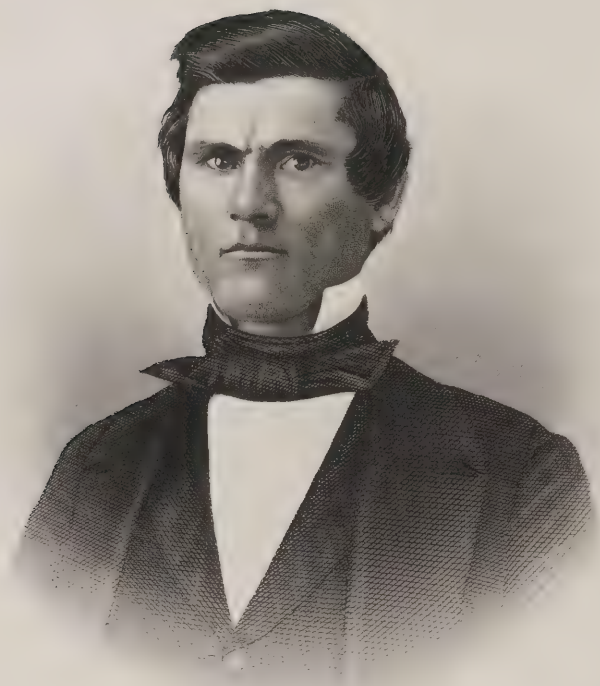
and set himself about examining the best and most comprehensive systems in the United States. His labors resulted in suggestions, and actual drafts of laws, which were adopted by a Legislature opposed to him in political sentiment, and which have already proved of vast benefit to the state. The general and supplemental revenue bills prepared by Mr. Shoemaker have secured a large revenue from a vast amount of property in this state that has hitherto escaped taxation. Those wholesome provisions for the more general distribution of the burdens of taxation were conceived by Mr. Shoemaker, and their enactment secured chiefly by his personal efforts with legislative committees, at a time when corporate associations and money rings had far too much influence in shaping legislation, and generally organized defeat whenever such legislation was attempted as secured the proper listing of their stocks, at a time when the present warfare against monopolies was not heard of. He studied economy in the administration of the finances of the state, as well as in the general expense. He advised the abolition of the office of agent of state at New York, and it was done. He wound up the sinking fund of his office, saving the state the expense of another salary. He set forth in a clear and perspicuous manner the frauds committed on the state by reason of the defective laws relating to the state printing, and a change was made that no doubt saved annually thousands of dollars to the treasury. By the enactment of laws suggested by Mr. Shoemaker, the general revenue of the state is increased by the tax now laid on the corporate associations. Add together the income from express companies, telegraph companies, fast freight lines, Pullman cars, and other corporate stock associations, and we have a large amount to lighten the burden of general taxation. Then add to the amount secured to cities and towns in the local taxation of national banks—amounting to hundreds of thousands—and we may arrive at something like an estimate of the work which Mr. Shoemaker did for the state. The meager report of docket fees, that item in the treasury account that for years has suggested extreme carelessness, if not dishonesty, all over the state, will be also augmented. Another credit for Mr. Shoemaker. But we can not pretend to enumerate all the labors of Mr. Shoemaker. His last annual report shows for itself that he thoroughly understood the business of his office and the needs of the state, and he fearlessly did his work, against the influences of money rings and interested corporations."

Other journals were equally emphatic in their indorsements, all going to show that the people of Indiana, in making Mr. Shoemaker Auditor of State, had conferred a lasting blessing upon Indiana. Retiring from the office of Auditor of State, in the year 1873, Mr. Shoemaker became prominently identified in business affairs in the city of Indianapolis. In connection with a number of capitalists he founded the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, and was for some years the president of the company. He contributed his means to establish the Udell Woodenware Company, with which he is still connected, and which is now in successful operation, giving employment to a large number of laborers. In the year 1874 Mr. Shoemaker became connected with the Indianapolis *Sentinel* Company and became its president, but did not give the business his personal

attention until the fall of 1876. From that time to the present, with the exception of about four months, Mr. Shoemaker has given his undivided attention to the business. The history of the *Sentinel* had been, until Mr. Shoemaker became its publisher, a continuous struggle against disaster. Men of large newspaper experience invested their means, and assumed the management of its affairs, only to see their investments disappear, and to find themselves financial wrecks; and thus, with ceaseless mutations, things proceeded until the fall of 1876, when a new company was formed, and Mr. Shoemaker took the helm. From that time to the present the *Sentinel's* star has been in the ascendant. Out of chaos came order. Extravagance gave way to economy, and success took the place of disaster. The paper was at once placed in harmony with the Democratic party of the state, and its friends came flocking to its support by thousands. The debts of the company were steadily reduced, and have now almost entirely disappeared. From little or no credit at all, it now has the confidence of the soundest moneyed institutions of the state, and can borrow without indorsement, and it may be doubted if there is a business enterprise in the state upon a sounder financial basis. It will be seen, therefore, that the same practical common sense displayed by Mr. Shoemaker while Auditor of State has been exercised in the management of the *Sentinel's* affairs; and that, having secured success where so many others had failed, the future of the *Sentinel* is assured, and a property for so many years regarded of doubtful value is now, for the investment it represents, as substantial as any in the state. In the foregoing sketch the character of John Chapman Shoemaker is briefly outlined. A youth of moderate advantages, dependent almost entirely for advancement upon himself, rises by steady gradations from obscurity to the most commanding positions in the gift of his fellow-citizens, impresses himself upon the mind and thought and laws of a great and growing commonwealth, and secures for himself an enviable position among the distinguished men of his time.

SINKER, ALFRED T., of Indianapolis, iron manufacturer, was born in Hawarden-on-the-Dee, North Wales, May 11, 1846. He is a son of Edward T. and Sarah Sinker, the former a native of Wales, the latter of England. His father was a machinist and civil engineer by profession, and attained considerable reputation in that calling. He was one of the superintendents in the construction of the celebrated Menai tubular bridge over the Menai Frith, in North Wales, considered one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering skill, and for some time superintended the iron works in the construction of steamers at Liver-

pool. In 1849 he emigrated to America, and in November of the same year settled in Indianapolis, where he resided until his death, which occurred April 5, 1871. From small beginnings he had steadily advanced, until at his death he was at the head of the Western Machine Works, one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the West. He was a man of earnest purpose, untiring industry, and an example of the purest integrity in his business and social relations, while his generosity of character was limited only by his ability to give. Such a man, in brief, was the father of the subject of this sketch. Alfred T. Sinker received his early education in the public and private schools of Indianapolis. He spent some time at the North-western Christian University, and subsequently at Liber College, in Jay County, Indiana. He was studying at the North-western University when the war broke out, after which he served for a short time under General Fremont, in the 5th Ohio Battery, commanded by Captain Hickenlooper, now Lieutenant-governor of Ohio. Upon his return home from Missouri, to which state they had been ordered, he entered Liber College for a short time, and in the fall of 1863 entered the service again, joining the Army of the Cumberland as assistant quartermaster. He remained in this branch of the service until May 1, 1864, when he resigned and came home, intending to go again to the field, but was prevented from doing so by a violent attack of sickness. Upon recovering from this he went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he attended the Commercial College, acquiring a knowledge of banking, higher mathematics, commercial law, and general business principles, which are of no little importance in the training of a thorough business man. In November, 1865, he came home and took charge of the Western Machine Works, in which his father owned a controlling interest. Here he remained until August 18, 1867, when he established the American Saw Works, and started in business for himself. On September 2, 1867, he was united in marriage to his present worthy companion, who was Miss Rebecca Coates, daughter of Isaac Coates, Esq., a prominent citizen of Mansfield, Ohio. They have a family of two children, a son and daughter, Edward C. and Clare Sinker. After the establishment of his saw works, Mr. Sinker put his whole energy into building up his business, and soon secured an enviable reputation for the excellence of his manufactures, which found a ready sale from New York to the Rocky Mountains. Having bought out his partner in 1868, Mr. Sinker found himself, when only twenty-two years of age, with a debt of thirty thousand dollars; but, with the indomitable pluck and energy characteristic of his father and inherited by him, in four years he succeeded in wiping out the entire indebtedness, and had considerable left. On the death of his father, in 1871, he sold out his saw



James W. Steeth

works, and became interested in the Western Machine Works, of which his father had been principal owner. On June 7, 1871, a joint-stock company was organized, under the name of Sinker, Davis & Co., and Mr. Sinker became secretary of the corporation. Their business was the manufacturing of portable and stationary steam-engines, boilers, circular saw-mills, and general machinery. Mr. Sinker severed his connection with this company on the 1st of January, 1879, and established himself in his present location on South Pennsylvania Street, being himself the manager and sole proprietor. Mr. Sinker has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1873. He is a strict member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, of Indianapolis. In politics, he is a devoted adherent of the Republican party, while preserving an independence of action and thought which commits him to the advocacy of principles rather than men. He expresses a warm dissent from the financial policy of which John Sherman is the exponent. As a business man, Mr. Sinker's record is of the most enviable character. Now in the prime of life, he is to all appearance on the high road to success; and while in his path, as in that of all business men, he may expect to find obstacles, there is that in his past record which gives the assurance that all impediments will be surmounted by energy, perseverance, and that unceasing industry and attention to business which are his characteristics. His constitution is robust, his character unblemished, his credit good; and with all these qualities in his favor, although still a young man, he can be safely classed as one of the representative business men of the Hoosier State.

LEETH, JAMES M., a prominent citizen of Shelbyville, was born in Clarksburg, Harrison County, Virginia, March 24, 1817. At a very early day his mother died, and his father removed, in the year 1824, to Shelbyville, Indiana, which then consisted of a few wooden buildings. James attended such schools as they had in those primitive days during the winter months, and worked at farming during the spring and summer. By applying himself diligently to his books he became very proficient in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. With this meager outfit he set out to make his own way through the world. Having a taste for mercantile pursuits, he engaged in the capacity of clerk in a country store, but soon abandoned that for the reading of law. He applied himself to this task with all his faculties, and with such earnestness that, in 1842, he passed a most rigid examination and was licensed to practice in all the courts of Indiana. After three years spent in the pursuit of his profession he was elected, in 1845, to the Legislature, and so faithfully did he perform his duty that he

received the nomination the second time, and was re-elected in 1847. In 1848 Governor Whitcomb chose him as his private secretary, which devolved upon him the duty of being executive messenger to both houses of the Legislature. One year later he was nominated and elected state Senator, and served one long term of three sessions. He was chosen for the second time in 1851. In the last named year he made a speech which was spoken of in very high terms. We extract the following from a letter of Hon. T. A. Hendricks, written to Mr. Sleeth soon thereafter:

"I read your speech upon the resolution about the trophies taken in Mexico with much pleasure. I was glad you made the speech. Representing in the Senate a county that always sustained the war by 'word and deed,' and a county that is proud of its position in relation to that war, it was highly becoming in you to make just the speech you did, and you will allow me to say that I think you did yourself much credit, and the subject more justice than any other whose speech I read."

In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, which position he creditably filled for eight years. In 1869 he was again sent to the Legislature, to represent the counties of Bartholomew and Shelby. A still higher mark of confidence was shown in his election, by the people of Shelby County, as their county treasurer, and his re-election to the same position in 1873. The Judge is not a member of any religious organization, but attends service with his wife, who is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Judge ranks among the earliest settlers of Shelby County, and is a man whose personal qualities and acts have helped to shape the character of the place, and whose influence has always been good. In business matters he is prompt and thorough, and a distinguishing characteristic with him is his practical opposition to the credit system. Though almost entirely self-educated, he gained, while in practice, high rank among the lawyers of his adopted county. He was married, June 13, 1839, to Miss Almyra Goodrich, daughter of William and Catharine Goodrich, who settled in Shelby County in 1821. They have no children.

MART, JAMES HENRY, A. M., superintendent of public instruction, was born at Center Harbor, New Hampshire, June 30, 1841. His ancestors for several generations were natives of New Hampshire. His father, William H. Smart, M. D., was formerly a teacher in New Hampshire and Vermont, and subsequently a leading physician in New Hampshire; and his mother was a daughter of Deacon Stephen Farrington, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Doctor Smart had fitted up a room in his house in which he spent his leisure time in instructing his children. In this home

school the subject of the sketch was taught the elements of knowledge. In 1847, Doctor Smart removed with his family to Concord, New Hampshire, in order to give his children the benefit of a good education. James was studious, and entered the high school at the age of twelve. About this time he heard a lecture to young men entitled, "Helping One's Self," which aroused a spirit of independence in him, and led him to a determination which has had an influence on his life ever since. He resolved to make his own way in the world, and not only to obtain an education, but to pay for it by his own labor. In accordance with this resolve, and with the consent of his father, he found employment in the store of Deacon Samuel Evans. Here he was trained in those business habits which are considered cardinal virtues by a New England storekeeper. He worked in the store all day, and read in the evenings the books bought with his earnings. He was employed in various places in Concord, New Hampshire, as clerk, bookkeeper, and cashier, until he was seventeen years old. During the greater part of this time he was instructed in the winter evenings by his father and by his eldest brother, William H. Smart, junior, M. D., now of Claremont, New Hampshire, and by other private tutors. Since the age of twelve he has never received a dollar that he did not earn himself. He re-entered the Concord high school in September, 1858. Within six months he was made temporary teacher of a class in mathematics, and of a class in reading, in the school under the charge of Henry E. Sawyer, now of Middletown, Connecticut, one of the most thorough teachers in New England. It was at this time that young Smart decided to devote himself to the business of teaching. He began giving instruction as a business at Sanborn-ton, October, 1859, on a salary of fifteen dollars a month and board. Here he "boarded around," having fifteen pupils and sixteen classes. He taught here ten weeks. At the close of his term he returned to Concord to complete his studies. In the spring of 1860 he commenced teaching the higher department of the village school of Laconia, New Hampshire, where he remained one year, and met with great success, being known as one of the best "schoolmasters" in the vicinity. In April, 1861, he took charge of the school in Claremont, New Hampshire, a beautiful town of about five thousand inhabitants. He remained here two years, and by this time he was considered one of the leading teachers of the state. He took an active part in the New Hampshire Teachers' Association, and in 1862 was appointed one of the editors of the *New Hampshire Journal of Education*. The following resolution, passed by a meeting of the citizens of Claremont, will show the appreciation they had of his work:

"Resolved, That, among the many good teachers who have had charge of the grammar department in

this district, none have been more successful than Mr. J. H. Smart. In government, tact, and industry, he has few equals, and possesses the happy faculty of gaining the esteem, while he secures the strictest obedience, of his scholars."

In the spring of 1863 he was invited to take charge of a ward school in Lagrange Street, Toledo, Ohio, by Professor Moses T. Brown, then city superintendent. He entered upon his duties in Toledo in April. In June of the same year he was promoted to the charge of the intermediate department in the high school building. The position occupied here was a difficult one; his scholars numbered over two hundred. The *Toledo Blade* (November 16, 1864), in an article on public instruction there, speaks of Mr. Smart's rooms as follows:

"To the visitor, the order and regularity existing in this school are truly surprising; notwithstanding the large number of pupils, the movements of classes or change of exercises produce no confusion, no noise, and every thing appears to move with the regularity of clock work."

Mr. Smart was acknowledged as one of the most successful teachers that Toledo ever had. In June, 1865, he was elected superintendent of the schools at Fort Wayne, Indiana, and was unanimously re-elected to the same position for nine succeeding years. Under his supervision the Fort Wayne schools obtained a high reputation for excellence. It is worthy of comment that during these ten years no formal complaint was ever lodged with the board against any one of the teachers, or against the superintendent, and that every vote passed in the meetings of the board was passed unanimously. During the time he was in Fort Wayne Mr. Smart was, *ex officio*, a member of the State Board of Education. He has thus been identified with the work of the department of public instruction from 1865 to the present time. In 1872 he was elected president of the Indiana State Teachers' Association, having served as chairman of the executive committee the preceding year. In 1874 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction for Indiana, and was twice re-elected to the same office. Since 1874 he has been, *ex officio*, one of the trustees of the State Normal School. In 1870 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the State University of Indiana. In 1874 the same degree was conferred by Dartmouth College. He has been a prominent member of the National Teachers' Association for several years. In 1863 he wrote a little book entitled, "Gymnastic and Dumb-bell Exercises," which was published by Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1876 he edited a book entitled, "The Indiana Schools, and the Men Who Have Worked in Them." He printed several reports while in Fort Wayne, and has issued five since

he has become state superintendent. In the spring of 1880 he published a valuable commentary on the school law of Indiana. He has written, since he has been in office, many official opinions, which have been widely circulated. Mr. Smart is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, July 21, 1870, to Mary H. Swan, daughter of Professor R. W. Swan, of Grinnell College, Iowa. Mr. Smart has filled the office of superintendent of public instruction of Indiana with great acceptance to the people. He is indefatigable in his labors, and, owing to his active brain and not over-strong constitution, is in constant danger of overworking. When a new task presents itself he gives himself no rest till the work is completed. He never allows work to accumulate on his hands when it is at all possible to be disposed of as it comes. He never allows a business letter to remain unanswered till to-morrow when it can be answered to-day. His custom is to clear his table each day of all current correspondence and business. His system and strict order enable him to push his work, and make him capable of accomplishing more work in a given time than most men. Mr. Smart is about six feet in height, spare built, weighing about one hundred and forty pounds, of light complexion, light hair and whiskers, and nervous temperament. He is a good conversationalist, quick at repartee, and always enjoys a good joke. He is a fair public speaker, always making his points clearly, and expressing his thoughts in good English. His re-election by a majority of over twenty-five hundred votes more than that of any other man on the same ticket, and his nomination for a third term over half a dozen competitors, contrary to all precedent, are ample proofs that he is both popular and efficient. An additional compliment was paid him, in the appointment by the President as one of the commissioners for the state of Indiana to the Paris Exposition of 1878. He has also been recently appointed by the President a member of the United States International Exhibition Commission. He was elected president of the National Teachers' Association at the meeting held at Chautauqua during July, 1880. It may be truthfully added that Mr. Smart stands as high as a member of the community in which he moves as he is eminent as an educationalist. With the teachers throughout the state the superintendent is esteemed, respected, and beloved.

SMITH, OLIVER HAMPTON. With little early education, and no advantages during his life but those wrung by his own force of character from his situation, no man of Indiana has been more prominent in so many lines of distinction. He was equally eminent as a lawyer, a statesman, a publicist, and a leader of public improvements, and in the very last years of

life attained no inconsiderable distinction as an author. His place in a record of the eminent men of the state should be a high one, as it certainly is an assured one in the reverence of all who knew him. We know but little of Mr. Smith's early life, and that little he tells us himself in the last paper of his "Sketches." His "grand-parents on both sides," he says, "were friends and associates of William Penn, crossed the Atlantic from England with him, and belonged to the same society." About twelve miles above Trenton, New Jersey, an island divides the Delaware at the base of Wells's Falls, which was called Smith's Island. Here his grandfather and father lived, and here he was born, on the 23d of October, 1794. In a rough stone school-house, in a solitary nook among the hills, he began going to school in 1800, at the age of six years, and led a life in no respect different from that of other farmers' boys. When he was about twelve he came near being drowned while swimming in the Delaware, being taken with cramp and carried to the bottom the third time, and held there several minutes, till he was brought up by a young man named Fox, and resuscitated after a half-hour's complete insensibility. One other memorable incident of his boyhood is told in the same modest little sketch. As he was approaching Morrisville one evening he heard an alarm of fire, and directly after saw a short, thick man, with a dark complexion, black hair, eyes, and whiskers, and a stern countenance, walking along the roof of a house, wetting it with water from a bucket which he carried. That man was the hero of Hohenlinden and the retreat through the Black Forest—General Moreau. Thomas and Letitia Smith, his parents, had nine children, seven boys and two girls, only two of whom survived him: one, Elijah, a farmer in Michigan; and the other Mrs. Mary Hilbourn, a widow, residing near Philadelphia. An older brother, Moses B., who retained his Quaker faith and practice to the last, became a distinguished physician in Philadelphia; and a younger one, Edward, attained unusual proficiency in languages, being master of Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German, and Italian. The youngest of the family, Septimus, studied law with Oliver in Connersville, and was subsequently an editor and judge in Wayne County. At the age of nineteen his father died, and he went to New York for a short time, and soon after worked a year or two in a woolen mill in Pennsylvania. On reaching majority he received fifteen hundred dollars, his share of his father's estate, and lost it directly in a partnership, in which it was used to pay unsuspected debts of his partner. He saved a Canadian pony and a little money out of the wreck, and went to his oldest brother's farm, where, for probably the only time in his life, he spent a brief period in idling and playing at popular games. His brother's remonstrances stirred him out of this unwonted humor, and he started

West, engaging at Pittsburgh to take two coal-boats to Louisville. In a perilous emergency he saved one of these boats by cutting its lashings to the other, when both would have been lost but for his coolness and presence of mind. In 1817, when twenty-three years of age, he came to Indiana, and settled at Rising Sun. The next winter he removed to Lawrenceburg and studied law, was admitted to the bar in March, 1820, and, after a brief stay in Versailles, Ripley County, went to Connersville, where he remained till 1839, living there nineteen years and in Indianapolis twenty. In Connersville he soon found abundant practice in Justices' courts, and not a little in the higher courts, and here he laid the foundation of the reputation for energy, close application, and sound judgment which went with him through life, growing steadily stronger and wider to the last, and assuring him a success rarely attained by any man, and never by a man without solid brains and masterful strength of character. He was well situated for thorough development, for he was brought in constant collision with some of the ablest men that ever graced a Western bar: Judge John Test; Amos Lane, father of James H. Lane, of Kansas fame; Stephen C. Stevens, at one time on the Supreme Bench; James Rariden, William W. Wick, David Wallace, James T. Brown, James B. Ray, Charles H. Test, most of whom were afterwards members of Congress, and two were Governors. In his "Sketches" he tells us that his circuit in practice extended from the Ohio River to the Michigan line, and from the Ohio line to the White River Valley, including nearly half of the state, when Indians were still numerous, settlers rough and reckless, and life hard, as pioneer life always is. Of this stage of social development his "Sketches" are the only contemporaneous record we have, and they are already almost invaluable to one who desires to learn the early history of the state. In 1821 he married Miss Mary Bramfield, a friend, like his own family, by whom he had three children: Letitia, married to Thomas Sullivan; Marcus C., a farmer, now state Senator from the Delaware and Madison District; and Mary, wife of General John Love. In 1824 Governor Hendricks made him prosecutor of the extensive Third Circuit, and he served in that position two years. His book tells some very amusing stories of the trials he was concerned in at that time. To this brief sketch of the opening of his professional career it may be well to add here that, after his removal to Indianapolis, in 1839, he engaged as closely in practice as his duties in the national Senate would permit, and that, on the expiration of his senatorial term, in 1843, he never engaged again in politics. As he himself used to say, "he had got tired of beating on a barrel just to hear the noise." His reputation gave him a very large business in the Federal Courts, and in the course of a few years he confined his practice chiefly to them. Then

he and the eloquent Howard and the powerful Marshall stood foremost, and with Judge McLean on the bench an argument in which these giants were contestants was an intellectual treat, and very often crowded the courtroom with spectators. He was crowded with business and could not take much that was welcome to less heavily loaded counsel, and about 1850, when he became interested in railroads, he refused nearly all cases in the local courts. At the bar Mr. Smith was noted for the kindness with which he treated the younger members, and his uniform courtesy to the older ones. He rarely indulged in personalities, and when he did they were usually pleasantries that could not offend the most morbid sensitiveness. He was patient with stupidity, forbearing to ill temper, and never allowed himself to be irritated into a false step or an unsafe statement. His desire to be thought well of by all with whom he associated made him anxious to treat them well. His temper was singularly mild, and his feelings easily affected. One day a woman, evidently of no high character, came to his office with a little boy of three years, and, after a long tale of sorrow and suffering, asked his help. He knew what she was, and declined kindly. As she reached the door on her way out she told the child to "bid the gentleman good-bye." Mr. Smith's face flushed an instant as the child gave him his hand, and he took a quarter out of his pocket and gave it to the boy. When they were out he turned to his students with a little bit of sheepishness in his expression and said: "She knew how to get the money after all." But, gentle and courteous as he was in his intercourse with other members of the bar, he was unsparing in argument, and his vast force of mind and body made him something terrible when fully roused. One who knew him well said of him that he reminded an observer of nothing so much as a huge locomotive with all steam up rushing and roaring on, so suggestive of enormous power, so irresistible, that it seemed like the extreme of temerity to reply to him. His painstaking, laborious study of his cases, and his accurate recollection of multitudes of precedents, always put him before the court thoroughly prepared, and his sound judgment kept him from resting on any hazardous or uncertain ground. Sometimes, though not often, his case would present a pathetic aspect, and the great crushing giant of the bar would melt to tenderness, carrying every one with him. In a divorce case defended by Matthew Hale Smith, his speech contained a description of the primitive purity of Paradise that has few equals in our best belles-lettres. It was published in the *Indianapolis Journal* some time in 1857. Generally, he was more argumentative than eloquent, and he never troubled himself to use what Thackeray calls the "hoight of faine language." He was plain, direct, powerful, and his eloquence was the effect of force and

earnestness, and never of study or purpose to be eloquent. In his political career he was little, if at all, less distinguished than in his professional career. He was elected to the Legislature when the state capital was still at Corydon, Harrison County, and served two sessions (1822 and 1823) there. The following two years were devoted to his duties as prosecutor, and the next year (1826) he was elected to Congress by fifteen hundred majority, and was re-elected once. In his first session it became his duty to reply to the celebrated Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, who had assailed the constitutionality of the appropriations to construct the Cumberland or National Road; and he did it, in spite of the natural timidity incident to his situation as a young man of thirty-two in an encounter with a veteran debater and statesman like Mr. Barbour. The appropriation was carried. It was by Mr. Smith's efforts during his second term that the National Road passed through Indianapolis. In the direction that the previous surveys were taken it would have gone forty miles south. Mr. Smith introduced and carried a resolution of instruction to survey the line as it was subsequently constructed. On the expiration of his second term he resumed the practice of his profession, never by any means abandoned, but lessened for other duties, with fresh energy, and continued for about six years, until he was elected to the national Senate, over Governor Noble and Governor Hendricks, in 1836. He does not appear, from what he says in his sketches, to have expected this result, and he certainly did not work for it; but he may have considered it among the reasonable chances, for he was as eminent a man as either of his competitors, and an abler man than both together. He had just heard of his election when he started to Cincinnati with his annual drove of hogs—he combined farming with his profession, it seems—and actually carried the news with him. He says that when he stopped at his destination in the city, his breeches in his boot-legs, his "leggings" and clothes covered with mud, and his whole appearance indicating any thing but a position that could make him a candidate for a high office, he was asked, "Who has been elected Senator from Indiana?" "I have," said he, to the consternation of the querist. They could n't believe it at first. In the Senate he was associated with the greatest men of our political history, and he held his own with the best. He was made chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, one of the most important committees in the Senate at that time, when emigration westward was very heavy and the public lands were an important element both of revenue and material development. He was complimented in the Senate by Mr. Clay for the value of his services to the country in that position, to which, by the way, he was raised over the head of the famous Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi. In 1842 he was beaten by Edward A.

Hannegan, through the defection of a single Whig member of the House, Daniel Kelso, of Switzerland. The Whigs would have had a bare majority on joint ballot with Kelso; without him neither party had a majority. The Democrats ran the lamented Tilghman A. Howard as their candidate for Governor in 1840, and Mr. Smith was renominated by the Whigs. Several ballots were taken with the same futile result. Mr. Kelso giving his single vote to Hannegan, a Democrat. Finally the Democrats, by Mr. Howard's advice, took up Hannegan, and Kelso's vote gave them the majority they needed. After the close of the term, on the following 4th of March, Mr. Smith, as before remarked, abandoned politics altogether, except that he advised with his Whig friends at times, and once, at least, made an effective defense of the tariff, in reply to a pamphlet by James Whitcomb, Democratic candidate for Governor in 1843, called "Facts for the People." With these exceptions he went steadily ahead in his profession, part of the time with his brother-in-law, Mr. Brumfield, as a partner, later (after 1848) with Simon Yandes, Esq. As a political speaker, he exhibited much the same qualities and powers of mastery that he did as a forensic speaker, but he was less successful on the stump, because argument and close reasoning, which were his mode of dealing with political questions, were not so popular as an anecdotal or declamatory style. But he was always formidable, on whatever subject or before whatever audience. His high character gave greater force to his bare assertion than many a man could get for a statement quoted directly from the record. He could use a good story very effectively both for fun and logic at times, but he was usually too set in his purpose and too much in earnest to play with it, or search in his capacious memory for illustrative incidents. In conversation he was as prolific of anecdotes as Mr. Lincoln, and most of them, like Mr. Lincoln's, were reminiscences of occurrences in his own experience, and he told them with much the same humor and dramatic effect, but in his political speeches he was usually serious and impressive rather than entertaining. In his eight years' service as a member of one or the other house of Congress, he was, as in his profession, prompt and decisive, persistent and laborious, with an instinctive perception of the essential points of the subject he was dealing with, and a capacity rarely equaled for throwing off all that was irrelevant or immaterial, and examining only what contained the elements of a decision. But it was neither as a lawyer nor statesman that Mr. Smith exhibited his greatest powers or achieved his highest renown. He stood among the first of both, but he did not stand alone. In the last years of his life he became an author, and certainly no Hoosier author was more widely read or known. He was distinguished in three

walks of life, of which success in any one is distinction enough for most men. But there was one in which he stood not only foremost, but alone. He was the only man in Indiana, or any other state, who could fairly be said to have been both the "author and finisher" of a great railroad line. The other roads were the combined suggestion and achievement of many interested men, but Mr. Smith conceived and completed the scheme of the Bellefontaine Railroad, now the "Bee-line," and the greatest freight road that enters the railroad city of Indianapolis, before any body else had thought of it, so far as appears from the recollection of those associated with him and the publications and public action in regard to it. He had not been a railroad man, nor more closely connected with the public improvements prosecuted during his public career than many other public men, so that he could have brought to this new enterprise no special training or tendency of interests in that direction. It was the prevision of native sagacity, the result of sound judgment working into the future from conditions detected by a rare clearness of perception. He saw the incalculable benefit to the whole country, and especially to his own state and city, of a railway connecting the lakes and the great Eastern railroad lines with the Ohio. He saw that, sooner or later, the chief volume of trade between the interior and the seacoast would run across, and not along, the lines of earlier transportation, and a road tapping a connection with Lake Erie at one end and an Ohio River connection at the other fulfilled all the conditions of an indispensable link between the ocean and the national granary of the West. He used to elaborate this idea in his conversations with clients and visitors in his office. He would attend to all professional business faithfully, but the moment he could lay it aside he would begin on his client with the importance and the infallible profits of a railroad line from Indianapolis to the lake. He was full of it, for, with that as with every thing else, what he did at all he did with all his might. He enlisted the interest of others on the line of his projected road. He drew the charter, and secured its adoption by the Legislature of 1848. It was one of the earliest following the assured completion of the Madison road. He set Lemuel Frazer to soliciting subscriptions for stock, and, except this work, he did every thing himself for a while. His unaided exertions made it a positive existence. He had a board of directors created, and he made James G. Jordan, the first city clerk of Indianapolis, secretary of the board; he being president, and General Thos. A. Morris chief engineer. It was characteristic of Mr. Smith's confidence in his own powers and judgment—without which confidence a man must become a mere parasite of other men—that he always spoke of his stock solicitor as the best that he ever saw, and the secretary as an incomparable officer, without whom he

should be overwhelmed with work. He chose his assistants carefully, and was so sure of his choice being right that he gave them his full confidence and an unending profusion of praise from the start. If he had been less sure of himself he would have been less sure of them, and kept some of his abounding confidence to sour a little with suspicion or censure at times. But that was not Mr. Smith's nature. Thoroughly in earnest himself, he accepted the good faith of every body else without question, and no little of his success was due to the energy which this complete sympathy between him and his subordinates infused into them. In the year or so following the grant of the charter of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, enough stock had been subscribed to warrant the commencement of work on the road, and the contracts were let in the fall of 1849; and in the spring of 1850 track laying was begun, and completed to Pendleton, twenty-eight miles, in December of that year. This was an amazing exhibition of Mr. Smith's energy and force of will. His charter was not more than two years old, but in those two years he had got the stock subscribed, made the organization, graded the road-bed, and bought and laid the iron of twenty-eight miles of road. In just one year more the whole line was done, and the cars running to Union City, where the connection with the Ohio portion of the road was made. Less than a year and a half was required, under the impulse of his energy and tireless supervision, to do the whole work, from the first spadeful of the grade to the last spike of the track, eighty-four miles long, at a cost of twenty-one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars a mile. And less than three years were needed to create the company, as well as its work. They were both as nearly exclusively his as any public work can possibly be the achievement of any one man. It was his in conception, plan, process, and completion. How perfectly his grand anticipations have been realized, every one who will read the weekly reports of the freight cars handled at Indianapolis can see. Shortly after the completion of the Bellefontaine road, Mr. Smith began stirring the subject of a continuation of it southward, by an air-line road, to the Ohio River at Evansville. That was the full fruition of his lake and Ohio and seaboard scheme of connections. He pushed it with characteristic energy, aided effectively by his son-in-law, General John Love, an accomplished engineer and man of business, and was joined by Mr. Willard Carpenter, of Evansville, at that time considered one of the wealthiest men in the state, and there was every prospect of a success equal to that of the northern division. But a panic broke down many of the state free banks, disordered the currency, and embarrassed business, and brought the "air-line" project to a halt, which the breaking out of the war continued, and enabled another

road to improve to its own advantage. Still even now the advantages of a direct road to Evansville are so evident as to create no little faith in the success of Mr. Smith's scheme if it were revived. It may yet be completed, and, if it is, the whole line will be a monument to the memory of the man whose amazing sagacity, energy, and force of character, laid the foundation of it all, and completed so much of it. As great and conspicuous as Mr. Smith's services were as a legislator, state and national, and as high as he stood in his profession, it is as a leader of public improvements that he will be best known to posterity. Only those who remember how deeply he impressed the great improvement conventions at Memphis and St. Louis, and the meetings he addressed at Philadelphia on the importance to the East of Western railroads, can understand fully how much of the success of our Western railroad system is due to him. While he worked for his own line with gigantic energy, he lent his powers freely to develop and strengthen the interests of the whole West. Utterly incapable of being idle while he had strength enough to hold a pen, the interruption of his railroad work, and his partial withdrawal from legal business, left Mr. Smith to devise some new occupation to fill his time and keep his tireless intellect employed. Thus it came that in the last two years of his life he struck out an entirely new pursuit—authorship—and attained a very flattering degree of success in it. During all his professional career he had been noted for the humor and point of his stories; and his powers as an anecdotist; and his students and the young members of the bar could find no more enjoyable an entertainment than to get Mr. Smith in a vacant hour to tell some of his reminiscences of the early bar and courts of the state, and of the incidents connected with them. In many of these were embodied sketches of the modes of life, fashions, tastes, dialect, and material condition of the backwoods, and they were even still more valuable as material for some future Hoosier Macaulay or Thackeray than amusing as rare specimens of his genius as a "raconteur." He was often solicited to write out some of these stories and publish them, and early in July, 1857, having, to some extent, withdrawn from the practice of the law, and his railroad enterprise being obstructed for the time, he began the publication of a series of what he afterwards called "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches." They were published in the daily *Journal*, then and for some years before and after edited by B. R. Sulgrove, Esq., who had been a law student with Mr. Smith and his partner, Mr. Yandes. The first (July 30, 1857) was a sketch of the condition of the state when he first began practicing law, of the free and easy manners of the bench and bar, and of the architectural style of the primitive court-houses. Following were descriptions of trials and court incidents,

some comical, some pathetic, but all interesting, and all redolent of the backwoods and early days. These were continued, sometimes every day for a few days together, sometimes every other day, till the last of September. Interspersed with these were occasional sketches of the prominent men and political events associated with his own public and professional life. He had determined in the course of the first month of those publications to reproduce them in book form, and on the 6th of August, 1857, he took out his copyright. Early in 1858 they were published by Moore, Wiltach & Keyes, of Cincinnati, in a handsome octavo volume of six hundred and forty pages. A steel-engraved portrait fronts the title-page, with a fac-simile of his autograph, both as nearly perfect as the engraver's art can make them. The papers published in the *Journal* would have made a small volume, and, partly to get in a wealth of reminiscences and sketches of character with which his memory was filled, he added brief biographies of very many prominent men of the state and nation with whom he had been associated in one way or another, and reproduced some of their most characteristic productions. Thus he resurrected Thomas Corwin's inimitable picture of a "militia general of the peace establishment," at a militia parade, in which the great Ohio humorist so demolished the Michigan General Crary that John Quincy Adams alluded to the latter as "the late General Crary." He also preserved that delightful description of a Hoosier home in the woods, once so well known, now nearly forgotten, called the "Hoosier's Nest," by John Finley, of Richmond, Indiana; also his "Bachelor's Hall," more than once attributed to Tom Moore; and poems by John B. Dillon, Mrs. Bolton, and Mrs. Julia Dumont. Some of his sketches of political or legal contemporaries are very brief, and appear to have been written more to make up the requisite bulk of the volume than to unload his mind of matter that interested him, but in the main they present the strong points of the character depicted clearly, and in many cases give us the best delineation we are ever likely to get of men who have passed away, but who once held the greatest interests of the country in their hands. But the chief value of the book is in its traits of primitive Hoosier life, revealed constantly in the sketches of trials and other incidents. It will not be long before the historian of the West will find these little glimpses of the early days of Indiana indispensable to the truth of his work. And it is not at all improbable that Mr. Smith will be better known fifty years hence by his book than by all his public life, better even than by his railroad achievement, for with that, durable as it may be, his name may not be associated, but from this account of the early days of the West his name can never be dis severed. The style, both of these sketches and of his speeches, was clear,

strong, and compact. It was sometimes loose and careless, but never confused or obscure. He knew exactly what he wanted to say before he tried to say it, and the definiteness of his own conception made his expression of it clear to every body else. When greatly excited in his forensic speeches his style frequently became terse and condensed in an unusual degree. He studied no beauties of rhetoric, no mere decorations of trope and metaphor, but gave his powers wholly to bring out as forcibly as possible the thought in his mind. And his best efforts often reminded a cultivated hearer of the old "Cyclopean Walls," the blocks carelessly dressed or left undressed, but so huge in size and so weighty that they were impregnable to any assault of logic or eloquence. Yet he could be graceful or elegant when the occasion allowed it, as in his reply to Matthew Hale Smith in the divorce case before alluded to. Usually, however, there was more strength than grace in his speeches and writings. In 1844 Mr. Smith attached himself to the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, then under the charge of the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher, even then very widely known for his eloquence and versatile genius. He continued in this communion during his life. Though never an obtrusively religious man, and thoroughly despising Pharisaism, he was a sincere Christian, and few men have lived more closely to the injunctions of religion than he. He never in his life gambled, drank, or indulged in any of the vices that are sometimes lightly dismissed as "sowing wild oats." He never had any seed of that crop of future mischief to sow. He was all his life a hard worker, and there is no such safeguard of moral purity as religious conviction, reinforced by systematic industry. He never used tobacco, or frequented places of amusement, or so little as to leave no impress upon his character. Rigidly moral himself, he was yet no bigot. Forms of faith troubled him very little. He held, with the poet, that "his faith could not be wrong whose life was right." He was always carefully well dressed, but without the slightest suggestion of personal interest in his apparel. He had a wholesome regard for appearances, though he would sacrifice neither time nor care to them alone. He rather prided himself, and with justice, on the neatness of his handwriting. His signature was quite a picture, and perfectly unique; and his chirography always, when not hurried, remarkably clear and legible and uniform. He frequently lectured his students on the value of a good hand, and once administered a rebuke as witty as it was apt to a student whose writing was unusually bad. Said he: "You have got the notion that, because great men sometimes write bad hands, it is the mark of a great man to write badly, but it is a mistake." "Well," retorted the student, "I suppose it does not make any difference in the correct-

ness of the pleading whether the handwriting is bad or not." "No," said Mr. Smith, "and it would not make any difference in the force of your argument to a jury if you spoke in your shirt-tail, but it would not look as well." Though not as methodical as many in his business habits and duties, he rarely neglected or forgot any thing, and was never taken by surprise or unprepared by the more astute antagonist. He mastered the case he was engaged with fully at the outset, or as nearly as possible, and he never overlooked any thing necessary to its effective treatment. His partner, Mr. Yandes, says he spent less time in research than might have been expected, but his memory was tenacious and contained a vast repository of precedents, that made it less necessary to him than most lawyers to hunt through reports for the material for arguments. A very sanguine disposition, and a constant cheerfulness and buoyancy of temperament, aided largely to carry him through his labors and make a success where less hopefulness might have yielded too far to take any serious trouble at all. His uniform high spirits were as striking a feature of his character as his sound habits, purity of life, and force of will. He died on the evening of Saturday, March 19, 1859, after a long and painful illness. On the 21st a meeting of the bar of Indianapolis was held in the court-house to give expression to the feelings of the members on the sad occasion, and, after some appropriate and touching remarks by Mr. Yandes, his partner, a committee, consisting of Abram A. Hammond, then Lieutenant-governor of the state, Hugh O'Neal, and Jonathan W. Gordon, leading lawyers, reported a series of resolutions of "admiration and fond remembrance of the professional courtesy, talents, and exalted merits of our deceased brother, and of emulation of his virtues as the best tribute to his memory;" also, condoling with his friends, and declaring a period of thirty days to wear the usual badge of mourning. Eulogistic speeches were made by John L. Ketcham, J. W. Gordon, ex-Governor Wallace, and Judge McDonald. On the 29th of March the resolutions of the bar were, on motion of ex-Governor Wallace, spread upon the records of the Circuit Court, and Mr. Yandes followed with a short biographical sketch and eulogy. Similar proceedings were afterwards held in the State Supreme Court, and in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States.

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SMITH, REV. BENJAMIN WILSON, A. M., of Indianapolis, was born in Harrison County, West Virginia, January 30, 1830. Abel Timothy Smith, his father, came from a long line of Smiths, dating back to the earliest settlements in this country, and the records remain of many English generations still beyond. His mother, Deborah Spencer Wilson, was the

daughter of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, of Revolutionary life and fame, who was the first clerk of Harrison County, Virginia. His parents were much interested in the education of their children, inspiring them with noble aspirations, teaching them honesty and true greatness by the Christian character they maintained, and always laying before them a worthy motive. His course of reading was as extensive as his circumstances would allow—one little public library, in which his father was a stockholder, and the limited supply of books of his friends, were all to which he had access. Often would he walk many miles to borrow a single book, and that, too, perhaps, after a hard day's work. All forgetful of weariness, he would read late into the night, till the imperious mandate of father or mother sent him to bed. Many thousands of pages were read by fire-light, and many hours spent lying on his back, holding up the book to catch the full glare of the feeble light. "My desire for knowledge," says he, "was a quenchless thirst." At the age of sixteen his education was only that afforded by the common schools. His parents now moved to the wilds of Indiana, where, away from teachers and libraries, away from the refinement of liberal education, in the labors of the field and forest, abundant opportunities were given for reflection on the subjects considered in school, and remembered from his previous course of history. The day that Indiana cast her vote for Zachary Taylor for President, Mr. Smith engaged in teaching school. It was a subscription, or "rate bill," school. He was to receive all the public money, which, at the end of thirteen weeks, was to be reckoned as so much paid by the patrons. It was an old log-house in Princeton Township, White County. He received ten dollars from the public fund, while, by dint of collecting closely, he succeeded in getting five more. His next place was in the old frame court-house in Rensselaer, Jasper County. The edifice served the triple purpose of school-house, church, and temple of justice. He subsequently taught in Medina Township, Warren County, but was previously examined by Colonel J. R. M. Bryant, of that county, who is really the author of the Indiana school law of 1852. After a term in Fountain County, in the autumn of that year he entered college. By hard study he alone prepared himself in natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, algebra, geometry, and Latin. A six years' course met him at the threshold, which he completed with an attendance of but three and one-half years; and so hard pressed was he for means that he labored for wages, kept bachelor's hall in college, taught a year and a half during his course, and even then was often compelled to borrow money with which to get his letters from the post-office. Though his home was distant eighty-five miles, he made two round trips on foot. He speaks of his college life as an exquisite dream, and his teach-

ers are remembered with great respect. The classics opened afresh the fountain of history, poetry, and art; the sciences, the field of experimental philosophy; the literary societies, the arena of forensic effort. On the nineteenth day of July, 1855, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Three years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him his Master's degree. The conflict which led to the war was just opening. Mr. Smith had voted for General Scott in 1852; he was a Whig of the strictest sort, but, upon the organization of the "People's Party," in 1854, on the basis of prohibition, and the freedom of the territories, he stood with them, early taking sides with a few gallant men who became the founders of the Republican party. He has ever since held to the doctrines of that party. On graduating, he found many places open to him. He accepted the chair of ancient languages in the Iowa Conference Seminary, now Cornell College, and, at the organization of the institution, was chosen professor of natural sciences. After two years, he returned to Indiana, assuming charge of the Manchester Collegiate Institute, subsequently, for two years, superintending the public schools at Aurora. While there he felt it his duty to serve the Church more closely; he entered the conference and took Monticello and Valparaiso stations in order, at the latter of which his health failed; and, after a few months' rest, he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in Valparaiso Male and Female College, in two years succeeding to the presidency. During this period he was for four years trustee of the public schools of Valparaiso, and two years superintendent (examiner) of the schools of that county. Three years of the war were now gone. Never, during his connection with this institution, did he allow a soldier's child or widow to leave school because of straitened circumstances; he appropriated not less than one thousand dollars to assist in their education. Having resigned the presidency of this college, Bishop Janes at that year's conference appointed him to the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Terre Haute. This was an important charge, and so successful was Mr. Smith that in his two years' pastorate the membership increased to over two hundred, and this Church, though young, stood at the front in the conference. But again disease laid its heavy hand upon him, and he was compelled to superannuate. Withdrawing from the ranks of his professions, he began traveling, studying the school systems of several states in all their minor details of structure and peculiarity. In 1872 he was nominated for the office of superintendent of public instruction on the first ballot, over several distinguished competitors, though he had been a candidate but a few weeks. The contest was a close one. Mr. Smith's opponent, the incumbent, was a very popular man, and by a combination of circumstances he

was elected by a few hundred votes. It can not be doubted that had Mr. Smith been elected he would have done honor to himself and to the state, for it was conceded that his liberal scholarship, thorough acquaintance with the public schools and the law, his knowledge of the history of the system and of the detail work of the office, would have placed him in the foremost ranks of those most worthy to fill the place. His health, which was almost broken by the labor of the campaign of 1872, being now greatly impaired, forced him to decline many offers of honorable positions, notably the superintendency of the Crawfordsville city schools, and professorships in several prominent educational institutions. The care of Churches and schools, with prostrated health, prevented his taking any part in the late war, but no more active and earnest Union man was there to be found than Mr. Smith. Though attending to his pastorate at the breaking out of the war, he took a zealous part in raising troops; and, on behalf of the ladies of Monticello, presented a flag to the first company leaving there for the camp. The address made upon that occasion will long be remembered. One sentence had a thrilling effect:

"Brave defenders of a nation's life, in which are shrined the safety of hearth and home, take this banner, wrought by loving hands. In the storm and smoke of battle, these stars and stripes waving over you shall be a harbinger of victory; and to him who falls, its glorious folds shall be a royal shroud and winding sheet."

When offered the chaplaincy of the 9th Indiana Regiment, his physician advised that he should not go, as he would scarcely live three weeks in the service, and hence it was reluctantly declined. Mr. Smith is a Knight Templar in the Masonic Fraternity, and a member of the Encampment in the Independent Order of Odd-fellows. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Arminian in creed, and a firm believer in the Bible as a divine revelation. He accepts religion as a supernatural growth in the heart. All these were taught him in his youth, while the most careful study and conscientious thought have only confirmed his early teaching. November 27, 1855, he married Miss Ruth Ann Rankin, of Greencastle, Indiana. She is of classical education, and of fine native and acquired musical ability. Of this union is a large family of children of intelligence and refinement. Their home is one of culture and happiness. Mr. Smith is, perhaps, above the average in size; has fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair; his head is massive, and, as a result of reading by fire-light in his youth, is stooped. He is fluent of speech, and has a memory of most remarkable tenacity, quick perception, and rapid analytical powers. Skilled in polemics, he grasps the salient points of a question at once, and, either in conversation or debate, his copious memory pours its unceasing stream of facts and figures

out before him. In college he was known among the boys as the Historical Cyclopædia. He does not stop to enter into technicalities, but not infrequently astonishes by his citation of the volume and page of works with which he could hardly be supposed to be familiar. With politicians he is at home, for all the contests in the country are familiar to him. He can quote the majorities in the various counties and districts for half a score of campaigns back. With ministers, he discusses all the subtleties of the polemics of the Churchmen, and among educators is an authority on all questions to be met in their varied calling. His long experience as teacher led him into all the departments of a college curriculum. The power of adaptability to every circumstance is a happy faculty; in him it is remarkable. Having traveled extensively, and by all modern methods, taking as well the fare of the cabin as that of the palace hotel, every-where he was alike at home. His sermon to the negro in the day of his bondage was full of encouragement and consolation, of sympathy and hope. During the darkest hours of the Rebellion he never lost hope, but said, "The cause is just, and, since God rules, justice will be done, though the heavens fall." As an example of his executive ability, his powers of application and endurance: In 1877, in order that he might take a little rest, he moved to Brookston, Indiana. It was his former home, and he took charge of the academy there as superintendent and principal. Many of his old friends came to him, requesting that he take the pastorate of their Church, which he did, but, unexpectedly to him, two other appointments were coupled with it. So that for an entire year he devoted six hours each day to his school, preached three times every Sabbath, had charge of a Sabbath-school, teaching a class in it all the time, and, in addition, completed and published a full series of official books for township officers and teachers, which are pronounced by the highest authority to be the best works of the kind ever offered to the public. They are known as the "Indiana Series of Official Books and Blanks." He is now engaged in the preparation of still another important work, and, should his life be prolonged yet a few years, his dream will be consummated in a history of "Western Pioneers."

STEELE, THEODORE, of Indianapolis, was born in Owen County, Indiana, on the 11th of September, 1847. His father, Samuel W. Steele, died in 1862, leaving to his offspring only the legacy of a strong arm with which to do battle with the world. The subject of this sketch began his education in Montgomery County, Indiana, where he attended the Wave-land Collegiate Institute for five or six years. He then

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URBANA



John S. Spann.

commenced the study of art, toward which his inclinations had drifted from early boyhood. He first went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and received there instruction from Isaac Williams, with whom he remained but a short time, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and placed himself under the tuition of Mrs. St. John, an artist of considerable celebrity in that city. But, as a matter of fact, be it said, to Mr. Steele's credit, he is the architect of his own success. His self-instruction outweighs in vast proportion all he may have received from others. He located in Indianapolis in the fall of 1873, while the disastrous effects of the terrible financial crisis, which shook the country from center to circumference, was prostrating the interests of the city; and, amid the wrecking of commercial houses heretofore considered the most substantial, and general loss and bankruptcy, he proceeded in a quiet and unobtrusive way with his painting, until he had won for himself an enviable position among artists. Of him who has much, and makes of it a judicious disposition for his own advancement and well-being, we should speak highly, but of him who has nothing save his own determination, and yet aspires to an honorable standing in his community and before the world, too much can not be said in commendation; and, when he has attained the object he seeks, his manly effort and merited success must command our admiration. Hence we have, briefly, the career of Mr. Steele, and such, too, are the difficulties under which he labored. Mr. Steele has devoted himself principally to portrait painting, for which he seems to have a peculiar talent. His heads are strong and vigorous in execution, harmonious in color, and impressed with the individuality of the subject to a remarkable degree. An insight into character, and the ability to transfer it to his canvas, have brought Mr. Steele a sure reward. He has painted many of the representative men of the state. In the state university he has a portrait of Doctor Richard Owen; in Asbury University, portraits of Bishop Bowman and Professor Miles J. Fletcher; at Wabash College and Butler University he has other portraits. The studio of Mr. Steele is now room No. 30 in Fletcher & Sharpe's Block, a spacious apartment, well lighted, airy, and very desirable in many other respects, while the walls are adorned with numberless portraits, many of eminent men of Indianapolis, together with sketches, and whatever else properly comes within the sphere of his craft. The writer of this brief sketch noticed, among the many excellent works there, the portraits of J. W. Riley, the poet; Hon. J. W. Gordon, General T. A. Morris, Barry Sulgrove, Rev. William Wilson, and Calvin Fletcher and wife, but lately finished, and half lengths of his son and daughter, which latter are considered by connoisseurs to be among his best works, and which he placed on exhibition at the Cincinnati Expo-

sition in the fall of 1879. Mr. Steele is a man of high status and consummate skill in his profession. His reputation as a painter is now securing him a liberal patronage from lovers of art.

SPANN, JOHN S., of Indianapolis, was born May 24, 1823, in Jefferson County, Indiana. He is the third son of Hon. John L. and Sophia Spann, who came to Indiana about 1819, from Kentucky. General John L. Spann was a well-known farmer, who at different times served in both branches of the state Legislature, and in 1850 was a member of the Constitutional Convention. Being a member of the House of Representatives at the session of 1839-40, General Spann yielded to the solicitations of his son to accompany him to Indianapolis at the opening of that session. The boy had worked several years at Vernon, at the printing business, and, on coming to Indianapolis, sought earnestly for employment, and finally succeeded, his first situation being in a book and job office, kept by Stacy & Williams. He next worked as a compositor on the state work, for Cutler & Chamberlain; and, after two or three years' further work as an apprentice and journeyman, tried his hand as an employer with Mr. E. Chamberlain for his first partner in a printing-office. Not being successful, he closed this connection in about a year. The qualities of industry, thrift, and order, inherited from his New England mother (one of the excellent of the earth), soon put him in a position of self-support and comparative independence. From his South Carolina father he inherited a taste for politics and affairs. He worked hard, lost no time, and saved his earnings; so that in time he attracted the notice of newspaper men and politicians, and soon became identified with the press, his partnerships being successively with Alex. F. Morrison, George A. and J. P. Chapman, Doctor E. W. H. Ellis, and John B. Norman, as hereinafter noted. His early educational advantages were scanty. The neighborhood school in Jefferson County, and for a time the town academy at Vernon, were about all, until he went into the printing-office, where he made the most of his opportunities. Having such men as those above named as associates, and being ambitious, he acquired such skill and information as came in the range of his employments. In the printing of Blackford's reports and other works of like character, in the reading of the proofs, and from reading a few elementary law-books, some knowledge of legal principles was acquired. On the 2d of June, 1847, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Spann was married to Miss Hester A. Sharpe, youngest daughter of the late Ebenezer Sharpe, for many years agent of state for the town of Indianapolis, and well known as a man of intelligence,

learning, and moral worth. To his excellent wife, Mr. Spann attributes much of the success they have achieved in their home and social life. In February, 1842, during the early ministry of Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Spann became a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and has remained firmly attached to it, a zealous laborer in all its enterprises. In January, 1856, he was first elected a member of its board of trustees, and still is a member, having been re-elected at periods of three years. He has also been since 1867 a ruling elder. When this beautiful church edifice was erected, he served on the building committee, and for most of the time as its chairman. His first newspaper venture was the *Indiana Democrat*, his partner being the late Alex. F. Morrison, the firm being Morrison & Spann. The first number was issued November 7, 1845. The paper had been going only about a year when the Mexican War broke out, and Mr. Morrison went with the Indiana troops as quartermaster, leaving Mr. Spann (then only twenty-two years old) with all the responsibilities of a political paper engaged in a bitter personal and political quarrel with the Chapmans and their well established and powerful paper, the *Sentinel*, on his hands, to manage as best he could. Mr. Morrison had not made any arrangements for any one to supply his place, and, the fight with the Chapmans being his own, Mr. Spann discontinued the *Democrat*, and formed a partnership with the Chapmans, under the firm name of Chapmans & Spann. This occurred in the fall of 1846. This new arrangement gave Mr. Spann a large field and a better opportunity to push his fortunes. He became acquainted with and made friends of many gentlemen who came to the capital as members of the Legislature, the courts, and the various orders, and many of these friendships have continued through a busy life. This association with the Chapmans continued until the fall of 1850, when the *Sentinel* was sold to Austin H. Brown; and the state printing-office, or contract, which the *Sentinel* held in the name of J. P. Chapman, was sold to Mr. Spann and Doctor E. W. H. Ellis, who was just then entering upon his office of Auditor of State. In April, 1850, he was elected city treasurer; but the demands of the printing-office became so pressing that he resigned the office of treasurer in the fall of the same year. The firm of Ellis & Spann began the publication of the *Indiana Statesman* on the 4th of September, 1850. The *Statesman* was a Democratic paper with Free-soil tendencies, representing the views of Doctor Ellis, its chief editor. Though the paper made some money and was popular, its career was short. In consequence of certain business engagements of its owners it was discontinued at the end of the second year. It was as a member of this firm of Ellis & Spann that Mr. Spann met with his first considerable financial success. At the end of this partnership with Doctor Ellis,

Mr. Spann was thirty years old. He had been, as boy and man, about seventeen years in printing-offices, from roller boy and sweep through all grades up to the proprietorship. He tried to do every thing himself as far as possible—was first at the office and last to leave—so that at this time it seemed that his health was permanently impaired; and he settled up and sold out, with the belief that he had only a few years to wait for the end. But cessation from labor for a time proved that his trouble was overwork, and, finding himself fit for business again, in December, 1855, he re-purchased the *Sentinel* office, in connection with the late John B. Norman. A partnership with his old friend Norman was especially attractive, and for many personal reasons they both desired its continuance; but reasons of another kind soon developed which were of controlling importance, and as a result the firm of Spann & Norman was dissolved, January 24, 1856, when the *Sentinel* was sold to Larrabee & Cottom, and Mr. Norman returned to the *New Albany Ledger*. This closed Mr. Spann's connection with newspapers and the printing business. In 1860 Mr. Spann went into the real estate business as agent and dealer. The first office opened was in Hubbard's Block, corner of Meridian and Washington Streets. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Francis Smith, and removed to No. 50 East Washington Street. The firm of Spann & Smith was a prosperous one, continuing four or five years, since which time Mr. Spann and his associates have done business under the firm name of John S. Spann & Co. His present partners are his two sons, Thomas H. and John M. Spann, both skilled in their line of business, having been carefully educated and prepared by liberal culture at home and abroad in the best schools of the country. They are both young men of high character, and enjoy first-class business reputation. The credit of the business firms of which Mr. Spann has been a member was always first-class. It is believed that no note or payment fixed for a day certain ever passed its maturity. About the year 1855 Mr. Spann became interested, with Judge A. L. Roache and others, in the effort to construct the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad, from Indianapolis to Decatur, Illinois. He was in this enterprise as secretary and treasurer for several years; but the road lingered so long in an unfinished state that Mr. Spann abandoned all hope of it, and went into other business. In March, 1853, Mr. Spann was elected by the Legislature one of the trustees of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and served in that board until April, 1861. In 1864 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Blind by the three boards of the state institutions acting jointly, as the law then was, to fill a vacancy. He was afterwards elected by the Legislature, on the 26th of January, 1865, to fill out that term; and on the 15th of

March, 1867, was again elected for a full term by the Legislature, serving till April, 1871. In his early manhood Mr. Spann became a member of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows, his lodge being Philoxenian, No. 44, Indianapolis. Like every thing else he did, he devoted himself to this with zeal and energy. He attained to the highest offices of his lodge, and through them to membership in the Grand Lodge of the State. But, as Church and family and business duties increased, the order lost its hold upon him, and he has not been for many years a participant in its privileges or honors. None of these offices, though most honorable, were specially sought for, though he has in every case given to their responsible duties his best attention. He has not been an office-seeker deliberately, preferring the comforts and independence of home life to the possible honors to be won in more conspicuous places.

ENGLISH, WILLIAM H., of Indianapolis. The writer of this sketch a long time ago resided for several years in Greene County, Illinois, and remembers well the town of Carrollton, the county seat, with all its pleasant surroundings. In the cemetery of that thriving but rather quiet town, there is, or was some years ago, an unpretentious monument standing by two graves, bearing the following inscriptions:

"In memory of ELISHA ENGLISH, born March 2, 1768, near Laurel, Sussex County, Delaware. Married Sarah Wharton, December 10, 1788. Removed to Kentucky in 1790, and to Greene County, Illinois, in 1830. Died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 7, 1857. He was a faithful husband, a kind father, and an honest man.

"In memory of SARAH WHARTON, wife of Elisha English. Died November 27, 1849, in the eighty-second year of her age. She was kind to her neighbors, devoted to her family, and a noble woman in all the relations of life.

"MY FATHER AND MY MOTHER. They lived lovingly together as husband and wife over sixty years, and, before the tie was broken, could number two hundred living descendants. Their fourteen children all married and had children before a death occurred in the family. This monument is erected to their memory by Elisha G. English, of Indiana."

These are the grand-parents, on the father's side, of the subject of this sketch, the Hon. William H. English, and the facts disclosed by these inscriptions embody the most that is known of their history. On the mother's side his grand-parents "sleep their last sleep" in the Riker's Ridge (or Hillis) burying-ground, a romantic spot near the Ohio River, a few miles north-east of Madison, Indiana; and again recourse is had to a monument which marks their graves, as containing an epitome of the most that is known of their history:

"In memory of PHILIP EASTIN, a lieutenant in the Fourth Virginia Regiment in the War of the American

Revolution, who was buried in this secluded spot in the year 1817, leaving his widow and a large family of children to mourn his loss. 'He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle.' Honor his memory, for he was one of the brave and true men whose gallant deeds gave freedom and independence to our country.

"In memory of SARAH SMITH EASTIN, who died near this place, and was buried here in the year 1843. She was married to Lieutenant Philip Eastin at Winchester, Virginia, in 1782, near which place she was born, being a descendant of the Hite family, who first settled that valley. The prosperity of early life gave place in her old age to poverty, and the hardships of rearing a large family in a new country; but she acted her part well under all circumstances, and died with the respect and love of all who knew her. Now that the joys and sorrows of a long and eventful life are over, they sleep well. May they rest in peace. This monument is erected to their memory by their grandson, William H. English."

Of the seventeen children born to this pair, Mahala, the mother of our subject, first saw the light in Fayette County, Kentucky, and now resides with her distinguished son, and only surviving child, at Indianapolis, in the eighty-second year of her age, retaining in a remarkable degree her health and all her faculties. As an element of character, and one which all good persons recognize as essential to greatness, not one can be named so well calculated to inspire respect as a profound veneration for ancestors, and especially when its development draws the child even more to parents as the weight of years increases. This trait of character was never more beautifully exhibited than in Mr. English's devotion to his parents. His honors and his prosperity only vitalized his affections for them, and in his elegant home, with all the refinements, comforts, and luxuries wealth could command, he demonstrated the goodness of his heart, the warmth of his affections, and the nobility of his character; and Indiana, in all of her happy homes, presents no more beautiful picture of a son's devotion than is to be found in Mr. English's, where his mother, now over fourscore years of age, is enjoying all the fruitions that affection can bestow. Her husband, Major Elisha G. English, who was one of the fourteen children referred to in the first inscription, died at his son's residence, in Indianapolis, November 14, 1874, full of years and full of honors, and is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery. He was, however, a citizen of Scott County, Indiana, at the time of his death, as he had been for over a half century, having emigrated to that county, in 1818, from Kentucky, in which state he was born. As one of the pioneers of Indiana, he enjoyed, in the highest degree, the respect and confidence of the people; was several times sheriff of his county; for about twenty years a member of the Indiana House of Representatives or Senate, and for some time United States marshal for Indiana. When he first settled in the state, the great valley of the Mississippi, which is now an empire

within itself in wealth and population, was, comparatively speaking, a wilderness, the home of wild and savage beasts, and roving bands of scarcely less savage men. Indiana, one of the galaxy of states, near the center of the great valley, which have sprung into existence almost as if by enchantment—now the home of more than two millions of inhabitants, teeming with every luxury and blessing—then had just been born into the sisterhood of states, and the stealthy tread of the red man had scarcely ceased to be heard, as he prowled around the cabin of the adventurous and hardy pioneer on his errand of savage cruelty and death. In fact, only a few years before this period a fearful massacre of men, women, and children by Indians occurred in this very county, which is known in history as “the Pigeon Roost massacre.” Surrounded by such scenes of hardy adventure and of reckless daring, so familiar to the pioneers of the West, William H. English was born, August 27, 1822, at the village of Lexington, Scott County, Indiana; and he has literally grown with his native state, and strengthened with her strength, until he has become thoroughly identified with her interests and prosperity. Both are now in their full meridian, and he bears the reputation of being one among the most far-seeing and energetic business men of the country. This is the more strange when it is considered that he had previously reached great distinction in public life—having entered that field in his early career, but voluntarily retired from it. The student of biography, especially the biographies of Americans who had been distinguished in war, politics, literature, and science, has been impressed with the fact that those who in youth were subjected to the severest struggles have gained the proudest eminence in after life; and Indiana has furnished a long list of names demonstrating the truth of the proposition, and the early life of Mr. English conspicuously illustrates it. Born at a time when school-houses were few and far between, he mastered the rudiments at an early age, and took a position in public affairs when others more favorably situated were dallying in the problems he had solved. This youthful heroism furnishes the key to his future success; the indomitableness of the boy foreshadowing the man of affairs, who, learning the value of persistency in youth, would carry it into all the enterprises of manhood; an example worthy of profound study by other youth of the country. His education was such as could be acquired at the common schools of the neighborhood, and a course of three years’ study at the South Hanover College. He studied law, and was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court at the early age of eighteen years. He was subsequently admitted to the Supreme Court of his state, and in the twenty-third year of his age to the highest judicial tribunal in the country, the Supreme Court of

the United States. His first license was granted by John H. Thompson, president of the then Second Judicial Circuit of Indiana, and Miles C. Eggleston, president-judge of the Third Judicial Circuit. This was under the old system, when examinations were very thorough; and the latter Judge was particularly the terror of applicants, by reason of his rigid examinations. Nor was license in the inferior courts in that day sufficient to entitle one to admission to practice in the Supreme Court of the state. Isaac Blackford, Charles Dewey, and Jeremiah Sullivan adorned the state Supreme Bench when Mr. English was admitted. The method of examination then was by written questions, required to be answered by the applicant in writing, in the presence of the examining Judge, within a given time. The Judges then examined the answers at their leisure, and decided to admit or not, the same as they would decide on the merits of a case. At the term Mr. English was admitted ten others were admitted, but several were rejected, one being a practicing lawyer of some note in the inferior courts, who was subsequently a high military officer, a member of Congress, and Governor. About two years after this Mr. English was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. The great change in the method of making attorneys in Indiana came in with the adoption of the new state Constitution, which made an entire revolution in the old order of things, by providing that “every person of moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all the courts of justice.” Less mischief has grown out of this radical change than many at the time apprehended. Mr. English had all the elements of great success at the bar, had he continued in the practice; but he drifted into politics, and very soon into an office which kept him in Washington four years, and he never again returned to the law as a profession. He was for a time associated in practice with the celebrated Joseph G. Marshall. At an early age Mr. English’s inclinations turned to a political life. His youthful ambition to win success, and opportunities which then presented themselves, combined to urge him in this direction of effort. However, in the calm reflection of later years, and in the full realization of these aspirations, he laid down the honors and emoluments of office to seek in the walks of business a more congenial vocation. He identified himself with the Democratic party, and took a prominent part in the political contests of his county even before he arrived at his majority. Several years before he was of age he was chosen a delegate from Scott County to the Democratic State Convention, at Indianapolis, which nominated General Tilghman A. Howard for Governor. There was no railroad connection with the capital at that time, and the roads were in such deplorable condition that it took him six days’ horseback riding to make

the round trip. He commenced making speeches in that campaign, and continued in active politics for many years. This was the celebrated "log-cabin and hard cider" campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the presidency. But "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" did not prove as harmonious as the party that had sung and hurraed them into power anticipated. Harrison could not, in his old age, stand the worry and strain of the position, and died soon after inauguration. Tyler, who then became President, separated from the party that had elected him, and the Democrats were soon again in the ascendancy. Under the Tyler administration, Mr. English was appointed postmaster of Lexington, his native village, then the county seat of Scott County. In 1843, he was chosen principal clerk of the House of Representatives of his state, over several distinguished and worthy competitors. It was at this session that the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, the then Lieutenant-governor, and president of the Senate, by his casting vote postponed the regular election of a United States Senator until the next session, which resulted in his own election. James D. Williams, now the venerable and respected Governor of Indiana, was then, for the first time, a member of the House; and he has several times made public mention of the fact that Mr. English then performed the same duties, and most satisfactorily too, with the aid of one assistant, that in these later years over a half dozen are paid to perform. David Macy, D. P. Holloway, W. W. Conner, A. C. Handy, David McClure, J. S. Simonson, and A. L. Robinson are among the distinguished members of that Legislature who yet survive, but most of them, including such distinguished names as Samuel Hannah, Thos. Dowling, J. S. Athon, Samuel W. Parker, W. A. Bowles, and W. A. Gorman, have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns. Mr. English's competitor in that election was George Taylor, who was probably benefited by the result, as he removed from the state to New York, where he was elected to Congress, and became a colleague of Mr. English in that body. They were devoted friends. Soon after the close of this session of the Legislature, the presidential canvass opened. The Whigs were led by their great champion, Henry Clay, and the Democrats unexpectedly took up James K. Polk, then comparatively unknown. The question was at first asked, Who is James K. Polk? The Whigs spoke sneeringly of him, and ridiculed the idea that he should be pitted against their great orator, hero, and champion; but the Democrats said they were no hero-worshippers, and were soon singing,

"On Polk and Dallas we'll unite,
Because their principles are right."

(Dallas and Frelinghuysen were the candidates of the respective parties for Vice-president.) The Whigs

associated the name of Mr. Polk disparagingly with the plant known as the polk-stalk, the root of which is said to be poison; but the Democrats came back at them with,

"We'll teach the Whigs that polk is poison
To Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen."

The Democrats turned the tables on their opponents completely by adopting the polk-stalks and hickory boughs as their emblems (the latter because Polk was from Tennessee and a friend of General Jackson, and hence called Young Hickory). These emblems were often stuck up over the door or gate to indicate the politics of the family, and, in the great political gatherings of the day, every Democratic wagon would be adorned with them. It was undoubtedly the most spirited canvass that ever took place in this country, and the success of the Democrats, under the seemingly fearful odds against them, wonderful. After the election of Mr. Polk to the presidency, to which Mr. English largely contributed, as an active and efficient politician in his section of the country, he was tendered an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he accepted, and continued to discharge its duties during that administration. He was not the man to disguise his principles or make an effort to keep a place under an administration he had opposed. He voted for the nomination of Cass in the National Convention, and had strenuously opposed the election of General Taylor. He, therefore, on the day preceding the inauguration, sent to Mr. Polk a letter of resignation, which was extensively copied by the Democratic press, with comments approving the independent spirit of its author. In the National Convention of 1848 his father, Elisha G. English, and his uncle, Revel W. English, were vice-presidents, and two other uncles delegates. It was in that convention he first met the now celebrated Samuel J. Tilden, who was a delegate from the state of New York. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that four of these English brothers were members of the Legislature in four different states at the same time, and all of the Democratic faith. It will be observed that Mr. English is a Democrat not only by the sober judgment of his mature manhood, but by inheritance and the traditions of his family, and it may be said that the commanding positions he has held, his large experience, and his knowledge of men and measures, all combine to strengthen his convictions that the principles of the Democratic party must prevail if we are to have a united and prosperous country. His own idea of what these principles are will be best understood by the following vigorous and forcible words uttered by him in a late published interview:

"I am for honesty in money, as in politics and morals, and think the great material and business interests of this country should be placed upon the most

solid basis, and as far as possible from the blighting influence of damagogues. At the same time I am opposed to class legislation, and in favor of protecting and fostering the interests of the laboring and producing classes in every legitimate way possible. A pure, economical, constitutional government, that will protect the liberty of the people and the property of the people, without destroying the rights of the states, or aggrandizing its own powers beyond the limits of the Constitution, is the kind of government contemplated by the fathers, and by that I think the Democracy propose to stand."

But Mr. English was not permitted to remain long out of public life. His abilities were universally recognized. He was a clerk of the Claims Committee in the United States Senate during the memorable session of the compromise of 1850; heard Calhoun and Cass, Clay and Webster, Benton, and other great statesmen of the age, in those able forensic efforts which obtained so much celebrity, and led to the results so gratifying to every American patriot. Hon. A. H. Stephens, in his late eulogy of Senator Houston, truly said: "The American Senate was, perhaps, at this period the most august body ever before assembled in this country. Cass was there. Hunter was there. Seward was there. Davis and Foote, of Mississippi, were there. Douglas was there. It was by this body and the House of Representatives, after a most exciting and protracted debate for months, that the great sectional questions were peacefully adjusted in 1850, under the lead and auspices mainly of Clay, Webster, Cass, Foote, and Douglas. Mr. Calhoun died while the debate was going on." And the pure patriotism of such men, the grandeur of their eloquence, the far-reaching benefits of the measure proposed and advocated, left a fadeless impression on Mr. English's mind, that inspired his ambition, broadened his views, and contributed largely in giving him influence in the councils of the nation when he became a member of the national Legislature. At the close of the session he resigned his position and returned to his home in Indiana. The people of that state had just decided to call a convention to revise the state Constitution, which had been adopted in 1816, and, after an existence of over a third of a century, the adoption of a new Constitution, in accord with the spirit of the times, was approached with much caution. Every one felt the necessity of confiding the trust to the wisest and best men of the state; and it is doubtful whether a superior body of men ever assembled for a like purpose to that which assembled at Indianapolis in October, 1850, to prepare a Constitution for the great state of Indiana. Mr. English had the distinguished honor of being elected the principal secretary of the convention, and of officially attesting the Constitution which was prepared by the convention, after over four months' deliberation, and ratified by an overwhelming vote of the people. Some idea of the high character of this

body may be formed by the fact that over twenty of its members have since held high official positions in the state and national governments: two were elected Vice-presidents of the United States (Colfax and Hendricks), two to the United States Senate, four to the Supreme Bench of the state, twelve were elected to Congress, two elected State Treasurer, two Auditor of State, and many to other honorable positions. At the adjournment, the convention assigned to Mr. English the important trust of supervising the publication of the Constitution, the journals, addresses, etc. As secretary of the convention, he added largely to his reputation, and the fact was recognized that his abilities were of a character to command a wider sphere of usefulness to the party and to the country. The adoption of the new Constitution made a necessity for a thorough revision of the laws of the state, and the same high order of talent was needed to mold the laws as had been required to prepare the Constitution itself. It was, therefore, a great honor to Mr. English that, in 1851, he was elected to represent his native county in the state Legislature, against an opposition majority, and over a competitor considered the strongest and most popular man of his party in the county. This was the first meeting of the Legislature under the provisions of the new Constitution, and judgment and discretion were required of the Legislature to put the new state machinery into harmonious and successful operation. It was, therefore, no small compliment for so young a man as Mr. English to have been chosen over so many older and more experienced citizens. But a still greater honor awaited him, for, notwithstanding he was then but twenty-nine years of age, and it was his first session as a member, and, also, that there were many old, experienced, and distinguished men in that Legislature, when the caucus to nominate speaker was held, he received twenty-two votes, to thirty-one for Hon. John W. Davis, who had been long a member and speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and had also been Minister to China. Early in the session, on a disagreement between the House and Speaker Davis, he called Mr. English to the chair, and resigned the position of speaker. The next day Mr. English was elected by twenty-eight majority, and it may be mentioned, as an evidence of his ability and popularity as a presiding officer, that, during his long term of service (over three months), no appeal was taken from any of his decisions. This was the more remarkable as it was the first session under the new Constitution, when many new points had to be decided. In the course of his remarks on assuming the chair, he said:

"We represent, in the aggregate, a million of people, with, probably, as many great interests to protect, and conflicting opinions to reconcile, as can be found in any state of the confederacy.

"The new Constitution, as well as the wishes of our constituents, demand the enactment of a full and complete code of laws, general in their application, corresponding with and carrying out the principles of the Constitution, adapted to the spirit of the age, and the wants and expectations of the people. The limits and restrictions thrown around future Legislatures by our organic law make it necessary that this great work should be completed at the present session. If well done, as it should be, it is truly a Herculean task, requiring greater research and more intense application and labor than has devolved upon all the Legislatures of this state combined for the last eight years."

This Legislature, which convened on the 1st of December, 1851, continued in session until late in the following June, being by far the longest and most important session ever held in the state. We give somewhat lengthy extracts from Mr. English's valedictory address, because of its historical interest as a clear and concise statement of the great reforms then made in our entire system of laws and state government, and the Legislature which did this great work. He said:

"Never have I known the members of any assembly manifest stricter integrity of purpose, more laborious application, more gentlemanly deportment, or a greater desire to promote the interests of the people, and avoid the useless consumption of time.

"It is true the session has been of unusual length, but no one conversant with what was to do, expected it to be otherwise. The Constitutional Convention, foreseeing the necessity, wisely exempted the first General Assembly from the restriction as to length of session. The whole temple of government, from spire to foundation stone, had to be taken down, remodeled, and rebuilt, so as to conform to the new Constitution and the progress and improvements of the age.

"An examination of the acts of previous Legislatures, other than local, will show that the average number passed at each session does not exceed fifty. There have been introduced into the present General Assembly not less than five hundred and sixty bills, besides innumerable resolutions, constitutional inquiries, reports, and propositions, some of them involving questions of the greatest moment, and all requiring more or less consideration. Of all the bills introduced some two hundred and fifty have become laws of the land—probably equaling the aggregate number of the general acts passed by the five preceding Legislatures—extending to every essential subject of government, and reconciling differences and interests widely sundered by geographical positions, diversity of habits, opinions, and employments, inequality in the size of the counties, and the previous system of local legislation."

Mr. English concluded by saying:

"If a feeling of enmity has been engendered in any heart, let it not be taken beyond these walls. Let us separate as a band of brothers, each one prepared to say of the other through the rest of life, 'He is my friend; we served together in the first Legislature under the new Constitution.'"

Mr. English was placed in nomination for speaker by his friend Andrew Humphreys, then, as now, a Representative from Greene County; and seconded by his

friend, Mahlon D. Manson, then a member from Montgomery County, since then a member of Congress, a hero in two wars, a general, and now Auditor of State. In glancing over the list of members of this, the first House of Representatives under the present Constitution, the writer recognizes, among those believed to be yet living, such distinguished names as I. D. G. Nelson, A. J. Hay, W. S. Holman, P. M. Kent, D. C. Stover, J. S. Huffstetter, G. O. Behm, J. V. Lindsey, Willard Carpenter, R. M. Hudson, J. F. Suit, Calvin Cowgill, H. Brady, R. Huey, J. Dice, Judges Gookins, Stanfield, and Eccles, Messrs. Shanklin, Foster, and King; but, as in the case of the House of 1843-44, most of the members have passed away, including such well-known names as W. B. Beach, W. Z. Stuart, T. W. Gibson, Samuel H. Buskirk, J. W. Dobson, Robert Dale Owen, John W. Davis, J. R. M. Bryant, and General Schoonover. Just before the election of Mr. English as speaker, he was selected by Speaker Davis as one of a committee of five to revise the laws of the state, but declined. But many radical and highly beneficial reforms in the laws of the state were made at this session, which Mr. English in some instances originated, and to the success of which he largely contributed, such as the change in the system of taxing railroads, and the substitution of the present short form of deeds, mortgages, etc., for the long intricate forms. Mr. English has, in an eminent degree, that force and energy of character which leads to successful action, and has left his impress upon the measures of every deliberative body, company, or association to which he has belonged. In a word, he has all the elements of a bold, aggressive, and successful leadership. If lost with a multitude in a pathless wilderness, he would not lag behind waiting for some one else to plan or open up the pathway of escape. He would be more apt to promptly advise which was the best way out, or make the road himself and call upon his comrades to follow. With the close of the long session of the Legislature of 1851, in which Mr. English had earned golden opinions from men of all parties, he was justly regarded as one of the foremost men of the state, and the Democrats of his district, with great unanimity, solicited him to become their standard-bearer in the race for Congress. He was nominated, and in October, 1852, was elected by four hundred and eighty-eight majority over his very worthy competitor, John D. Ferguson, now deceased, with whom he was always on terms of the warmest personal friendship. Mr. English was an active participant in the canvass which resulted in the election of the then comparatively unknown, but really great and good man, Franklin Pierce, over the world-renowned General Winfield Scott. Mr. English entered Congress at the commencement of Mr. Pierce's administration, and gave its political measures a warm and hearty support.

It was a memorable period in the history of the country, a time when questions of far-reaching consequences had their birth; and which, a few years subsequently, tested to the utmost limit the strength of the Republic. It was the time for the display of unselfish patriotism, lofty purpose, moral courage, and unwavering devotion to the Constitution. Mr. English met the demand. He was equal to the responsibility of the occasion. He never disappointed his constituents, his party, or his country. He displayed his national qualities of prudence, sagacity, and firmness. It was at the opening of this Congress that the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was introduced. Mr. English was a member of the House Committee on Territories, which was charged with the consideration and report of the bill. He did not concur with the majority of the committee in the propriety and expediency of bringing forward the measure at that time, and made a minority report, on the 31st of January, 1854, proposing several important amendments, which, although not directly adopted, for reasons hereafter explained, probably led to modifications of the bill of the Senate, which was finally adopted as an amendment to the House bill, and enacted into a law. Both the House and Senate bill, at the time Mr. English made his minority report, contained a provision "that the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory as elsewhere in the United States;" and then followed this important reservation:

"Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is hereby declared inoperative."

Mr. English proposed to strike out this exception, and insert the following:

"Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the people of said territory, through the properly constituted legislative authority, from passing such laws in relation to the institution of slavery, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, as they may deem best adapted to their locality, and most conducive to their happiness and welfare; and so much of any existing act of Congress as may conflict with the above right of the people to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

In the history of this subject given in the first volume of Mr. Horace Greeley's "American Conflict," the opinion is expressed that this proposition of Mr. English could not have been defeated on the call of the yeas and nays; and the author goes on to explain and condemn the new and ingenious parliamentary maneuver resorted to at the time, which cut off all amendments but the substitution of the Senate bill for the bill of the House. "Thus," says Mr. Greeley, "the opponents

of the measure in the House were precluded from proposing any amendments or modifications whatever, when it is morally certain that, had they been permitted to do so, some such amendment as Governor Chase's or Mr. English's would have been carried." The parliamentary maneuver referred to brought the House to a vote on the Senate bill, which, in the mean time, had been offered as a substitute for the House bill, was adopted, and became the law. Now, there is one point in the history of this important measure, not very clearly developed in Mr. Greeley's account (in the main fair and accurate), which it will be well to refer to. It is true the Senate and House bills were substantially the same on the 31st of January, when Mr. English offered his amendments; but, before the 8th of May, when the House substituted the Senate bill for its own, and passed it, material modifications had been made in the Senate bill. It was the modified bill, and not the bill of the 31st of January, that became the law. For example, on the 15th of February, two weeks after Mr. English submitted his amendments (the Senate and House bills being up to that time in substantially the same shape), the Senate adopted an amendment, which had been submitted by Senator Douglas on the 7th of February, striking out a portion of the same clause Mr. English had proposed to strike out, and substituting the following:

"Which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

This amendment satisfied some of those members who at first regarded the measure with disfavor, and a comparison will show to what extent it embodied or harmonized with the amendment Mr. English had previously offered. It is undoubtedly true, as the congressional records will show, that Mr. English brought forward the "popular sovereignty" idea in the minority report made by him to the House of Representatives in January; that the same idea was submitted to the Senate in February and adopted by that body; that the House then adopted the amended bill of the Senate as a substitute for the House bill, and it thus became a law. Hence the debate and public attention was directed almost exclusively to the Senate bill. The objections made in Mr. English's minority report to the proposed boundaries of the territory were also obviated by amendments. No doubt these modifications, and a desire to act in harmony with the Democratic administration, influenced some of the Democratic members

from the free states to support the bill, who, like Mr. English, thought its introduction unfortunate and ill-timed. Senator Douglas was justly regarded as the great leader and champion of the "popular sovereignty" idea. So far as the advocacy of that principle was concerned, Mr. English was with him, and it will not be out of place to state here that, although some slight political differences ultimately sprung up between them in relation to the "English bill," hereafter mentioned, they were always personal friends, and for many years the relations between them were of the most intimate character. As far back as 1845 Mr. Douglas wrote President Polk urging that Mr. English be appointed recorder of the general land office, and Mr. English has many letters from Mr. Douglas expressing the most cordial friendship. The controversy about the institution of slavery, which had been going on, with but little intermission, ever since the formation of the government, raged with greatly increased bitterness during the eight years immediately preceding the war. During all this period, Mr. English was in Congress, and more or less identified with the measures involving the question of slavery. It is therefore, perhaps, proper to briefly define the position he occupied upon this great question of the age, as gleaned from his speeches and the congressional history of the period. "I am," said he, in one of his speeches, "a native of a free state, and have no love for the institution of slavery. Aside from the moral question involved, I regard it as an injury to the state where it exists, and, if it were proposed to introduce it where I reside, would resist it to the last extremity." On the other hand, he greatly deprecated and unsparingly denounced the aggressive measures of the Abolitionists, and their persistent agitation of the subject. He believed in faithfully maintaining all the rights of the slave-holding states, as guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it would be wisest to refer the question of slavery to that best and safest of all tribunals—the people to be governed. "They are the best judges of the soil and climate and wants of the country they inhabit; they are the true judges of what will best suit their own condition, and promote their welfare and happiness." Speaking for himself and his constituents, he said, upon another occasion: "We do not like this institution of slavery, neither in its moral, social, nor political bearings, but consider that it is a matter which, like all other domestic affairs, each organized community ought to be allowed to decide for itself." The idea of "leaving the people of every state and territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," seemed to be in accordance with the genius of our American institutions; but the storm raised by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill resulted in the defeat of nearly all the mem-

bers from the free states who voted for it. In fact, Mr. English was one of the only three in the United States who commanded strength enough to survive the storm. He was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress, and elected by five hundred and eighty-eight majority—an increase of one hundred—over his Whig and Know-Nothing opponent, Judge Thomas C. Slaughter, now deceased, a bitter partisan, but a warm personal friend of Mr. English to the end of his life. During Mr. English's congressional career the country, in addition to other causes of agitation, was visited with a fanatical cyclone known as Know-Nothingism, that, for a time, threatened to overwhelm and obliterate the traditions and laws of the country, and to create the most odious distinctions of citizenship, based upon religion and nationality. Never did the war of prejudice and ignorance beat with greater force upon the most sacred guarantees of the Constitution; never was the public mind more thoroughly permeated with hostility toward men of foreign birth; nor was there ever a period in the history of the Republic when religious animosities assumed such a repulsive and defiant aspect. Foreign-born citizens were to be ostracized, and men's freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences was to be restricted. The virus spread in every direction. It laid hold upon young and old; Know-Nothing lodges sprung up every-where; hates engendered in every home lurked in every hiding place, and found expression in every meeting of the mysterious order. To expose the evil designs of the order, to break its power and arrest its progress, was no easy task. The work required courage of the highest order, and into it Mr. English threw himself in a spirit of self-abnegation which commanded the applause of all right-thinking men. In Mr. English the foreign-born citizen had a friend indeed. The force of his logic and the fearlessness of his denunciations battered down sophisms, prejudices, and the spirit of exclusiveness wherever they offered resistance; reason regained its supremacy, and after a brief period Know-Nothingism disappeared, to take its place in history beside witchcraft and other monstrous delusions that have from time to time cursed the world. It was a Democratic victory to which no man in the nation contributed more than did William H. English, in his gallant canvass against the Know-Nothings in the Second Congressional District of Indiana in 1854. It would be difficult for persons now to comprehend the great excitement in the country at this time, and particularly in Mr. English's district, separated from Louisville only by the Ohio River, at which place many foreigners had recently been killed by a mob growing out of the Know-Nothing agitation. The same spirit existed on the Indiana side, but Mr. English, with that boldness which has ever characterized him, fought the doctrines of the Know-Nothing party, and

the "search, seizure, and confiscation temperance law" party, upon every stump, and came out victorious, but he was the only Democrat but one elected to Congress at that time from Indiana. In consequence of this gallant fight, as well as from his broad, liberal, and conservative views, Mr. English has always been popular with our foreign population. He continued to support the policy of the administration of President Pierce during the Thirty-fourth Congress. He was a regent of the Smithsonian institution for eight years, and, during this Congress, made a speech in defense of the management of the institution which was highly commended by Professor Henry, Charles Henry Davis, and other eminent scientific gentlemen. Mr. Davis went so far as to write a letter in which he said Mr. English was entitled to "the gratitude and friendly regard of every scientific man in the country whose opinions are thought worth repeating." And Professor Henry, who was long on the most intimate terms of friendship with Mr. English, wrote of this speech that "it was admirable, and would redound to the credit of the author, as well as to the advantage of the institution." Whilst a regent of the Smithsonian, Mr. English had much to do in managing the finances of the institution, which was so successful and satisfactory that Professor Henry spoke of it in the warmest terms of commendation. Professor Henry, it will be remembered, was the principal manager of this great institution, and one of the foremost men of science, not only in this country, but in the world. In this speech Mr. English evinced higher qualities of statesmanship than are developed in caucus and the usual combats of partisans—a statesmanship that enters within the domain of science and art, and that seeks through the agencies which enlightened governments can command to elevate and reform the people, and to place within their reach facilities for the highest culture. At the end of Mr. English's second term he avowed his intention of not being a candidate for Congress again, and requested his constituents to select some other person. The convention which met to nominate his successor, however, after balloting forty-two times without making a choice, finally determined, unanimously, to insist upon Mr. English taking the field for the third time, which he reluctantly consented to do, and was elected by a larger majority than ever before. Mr. Speaker Orr appointed him chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads—an important position, the duties of which are very arduous, and which he discharged with ability. In the mean time the agitation of the slavery question continued, and the Kansas controversy assumed a new and more dangerous aspect than ever. Application was made to admit Kansas as a state under what was known as the Lecompton Constitution, which did not prohibit slavery; and this was favored by the South, and also by President Buchanan's

administration, but was opposed by Mr. English and others, mainly on the ground that there had been no satisfactory vote by the people of Kansas in its favor. There was so much excitement and violence in Kansas at this time, and so much that was irregular and unlawful, that it was difficult, sometimes, to determine what had been properly done, what was regular and lawful, and what not. Mr. English acquired his widest reputation during this Congress by his course upon the Kansas policy of the administration. He steadily and firmly opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, until it had been ratified by a vote of the people. Hitherto he had acted and voted in harmony with the Democratic administration, but he now found it impossible to persevere in that course. In the closing paragraph of a speech delivered by him in the House of Representatives, in exposition of his views upon that question, he clearly defined his position and his ultimatum. He said:

"I think, before Kansas is admitted, the people ought to ratify, or, at least, have a fair opportunity to vote upon, the Constitution under which it is proposed to admit her; at the same time I am not so wedded to any particular plan that I may not, for the sake of harmony, and as a choice of evils, make reasonable concessions, provided the substance would be secured, which is the making of the Constitution, at an early day, conform to the public will, or, at least, that the privilege and opportunity of so making it be secured to the people beyond all question. Less than this would not satisfy the expectations of my constituents, and I would not betray their wishes for any earthly considerations. If, on the other hand, all reasonable compromises are voted down, and I am brought to vote on the naked and unqualified admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, I distinctly declare that I can not, in conscience, vote for it."

During the long and exciting contest over this question, which has seldom before been equaled in bitterness, and was really the prelude to the terrible civil war, Mr. English never departed from the position taken in this speech. As a party man, he was anxious to heal the divisions that had sprung up among his political friends upon this question, and to relieve the administration and the South from the position they had taken, which Mr. English in his heart considered impolitic and dangerous. He was "anti-Lecompton," but not of those who wished to cripple the administration or break up the Democratic organization. He boldly and eloquently appealed to his Southern colleagues. Alluding to the recent defeat of the Democracy at the North, he said:

"It should not be forgotten, that, when we men of the North went forth to encounter this fearful army of fanatics, this great army of Abolitionists, Know-Nothings, and Republicans combined, you, gentlemen of the South, were at home at your ease, because you had not run counter to the sympathies and popular sentiments of your people; you went with the current, we

against it. We risked every thing, you comparatively nothing; and now I appeal to you whether, for the sake of an empty triumph of no permanent benefit to you or your 'peculiar institution,' you will turn a deaf ear to our earnest entreaties for such an adjustment of this question as will enable us to respect the wishes of our constituents, and maintain the union and integrity of our party at home? Look to it, ye men of the South, that you do not, for a mere shadow, strike down or drive from you your only effective support outside the limits of your own states."

The great contest filled the country with the most intense excitement, and awakened the apprehensions of the most thoughtful and patriotic citizens. For five months it was the all-engrossing topic in Congress, absorbing the attention of Senators and Representatives, and standing in the way of the transaction of all useful and legitimate public business. The Senate saw proper to pass a bill admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, without limit or condition; but this bill, although it commanded the favor of the President and his cabinet, failed to receive the sanction of the House of Representatives. The House, on the other hand, passed a bill as a substitute for that of the Senate, but this the Senate would not accept, or the executive approve. Thus was an issue formed between the great co-ordinate branches of the government, whose joint and harmonious action could alone remove the dangerous question and give peace to the country. In this stage of the proceedings, when the whole country had about abandoned the hope of a settlement of the disagreement between the two Houses, and the angry contest was likely to be adjourned for further and protracted agitation before a people already inflamed with sectional animosities, Mr. English took the responsibility of moving to concur in the proposition of the Senate asking for a committee of free conference. The excitement upon the occasion had scarcely ever been equaled in the House of Representatives. Upon adopting this motion the vote was a tie—one hundred and eight to one hundred and eight; but the speaker voted in the affirmative, and the motion carried. The committee on the part of the House was composed of W. H. English, of Indiana; A. H. Stephens, of Georgia; and W. A. Howard, of Michigan. On the part of the Senate, J. S. Greene, of Missouri; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; and W. H. Seward, of New York. As the Senate had asked for the conference, the managers on behalf of that branch of Congress were informed by Mr. English that propositions for a compromise must first come from them. If they had none to offer, the managers on the part of the House had none, and the conference would immediately terminate. The managers on the part of the Senate made several propositions, none of which, however, were acceptable to the members on behalf of the House. The Senate committee then asked the members from the House if they

had any compromise to offer, to which Mr. English replied that he had none prepared, but he had a plan in his mind, based, however, upon the principle of a submission of the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution, and an amended ordinance, to a fair vote of the people of Kansas; and, if the committee thought it worth while, he would prepare it, and submit it to them at their next meeting. They told him to do so. This is the inside history of the origin of the great Kansas Compromise measure, commonly called the "English bill," which finally passed both branches of Congress, and became the law. This law was, in effect, to place it in the power of the people of Kansas to come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution or not, as they might themselves determine at a fair election. It was not a submission as direct as Mr. English himself preferred, as is hereinafter explained, but was the best he could get under the complications then existing, and was a substantial vindication of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" advocated in his minority report on the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the Thirty-third Congress. It is impossible for persons now to realize the agitation and excitement in the country at that time over the "English bill." It was denounced in the strongest language by many, and as highly praised by others. Its passage was hailed with firing of cannons, illuminations, and public rejoicings in many places. Its friends looked upon it as a solution of the whole difficulty. The President of the United States, Mr. Buchanan, was highly gratified, and wrote Mr. English a letter of congratulation, which Mr. English has preserved, in which he said:

"I consider the present occasion the most fortunate of your life. It will be your fate to end the dangerous agitation, to confer lasting benefits on your country, and to render your character historical. I shall remain always your friend."

On the night after the passage of the bill there was a great jollification meeting in Washington City, which serenaded the President and Mr. English, and of which the *Union* newspaper said:

"It was a time of congratulation among all true-hearted Union men. About nine o'clock the Marine band passed up towards the executive mansion in a large omnibus, drawn by four horses, and was followed by an immense concourse. The cannoneers were also out, and thundered forth their field-piece opposite the north front of the executive mansion, while the band, taking its position beneath the portico, played 'Hail Columbia.' Before they had completed a dense crowd had congregated, and was constantly increased by new arrivals, until at least two thousand persons were assembled, including quite a number of ladies. The time, the place, the exultant cheers, the loud booming of the cannon, the patriotic strains of the band, all combined to form a picturesque and imposing scene, which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it."

In the course of the speech made by the President, he said:

"This is a great occasion on which you have assembled. It is far above men. The best interests of the country were involved in the long contest which is so happily terminated. I hope and believe that the result will tend to promote the peace and prosperity of our glorious Union."

Mr. English, the author of the bill, was, of course, one of the heroes of the occasion; but we can only give a few extracts from his speech. In the course of his remarks he said:

"Let us all stand together in this great confederacy as equals, each state having the right to regulate its own domestic institutions in its own way; and let us apply this doctrine not only to Kansas, but to all the territories which may come into this Union for all time to come. That is the doctrine of the Democratic party; and when that party is struck down the best interests of the country will be struck down. Stop this agitation, and let us act, not like visionary fanatics, but practical men. Let well enough alone, and leave the solution of this matter to time and Providence. If we can not stand upon the doctrine of non-intervention, where can we stand in safety?"

"I am here as one of the representatives of a Western state. It is a conservative state; it is the one which gave the largest majority of any one in the North for the President. I know that it is the feeling of the people of Indiana that the interests and rights of the South should never be trodden under foot. We do not intend to surrender any of our rights, and we do not believe that the people of the South desire to trespass upon our rights; if they did, we should rise up as one man to resist it, and we would resist it to the last. While we shall be careful to protect our own rights, we shall be equally careful not to trespass upon the rights of our brethren in other states. Upon such broad, national ground as this we can all stand; and if we do, this confederacy will continue increasing in prosperity and glory. We must discard all these sectional ideas. We must cultivate a greater feeling of respect and sympathy for each other, and for those of different sections; and I trust and hope this is the dawn of a new era. I trust and hope we shall hear no more of these sectional agitations. Every good man and lover of this country ought to set his face against them. I speak the sentiment of the entire Democracy of my state when I say that we will do battle faithfully to protect the rights of the people of every portion of the confederacy, and that we shall stand by the Constitution and the Union to the last."

Mr. English never claimed that the "English bill" was entirely as he wished it. In a speech made long after its passage, he said:

"It was not to be expected that a bill upon a subject of so much magnitude, preceded by such intense excitement, long and heated debates, close votes, and conflicts between co-ordinate branches of the government, could be enacted into a law in a manner satisfactory to all, or without violent opposition. Nothing in man's nature, or the history of the past, warranted any such expectation. Thirty millions of excited people are not easily quieted, and a question which could agitate a whole nation was not likely to be re-

moved without a struggle and some sacrifice of opinion. These things will all be considered by those who are disposed to judge fairly. Wise and patriotic men could well approve of a measure, originating under such circumstances, which they would have objected to as an original proposition. I am free to say that, if the bill had been an original proposition, depending alone upon my approval to shape it into law, I should, without sacrificing its substance, have changed in some respect some of its provisions. It was no time, however, to cavil about non-essential points or unimportant words; no time to manifest a captious or dogmatical disposition. A little might well be yielded to the judgment of others, if necessary, to achieve a successful result in a matter of such importance.

"Perfection in every respect was not claimed for the conference bill. Its friends set up no unreasonable or extravagant pretensions in its behalf, and they now have the proud satisfaction of knowing that it has realized all they ever claimed for it. It was enough that it contained the substance, and was the very best that could be secured at the time and under the circumstances which then existed.

"In that spirit it was agreed to in committee; in that spirit enacted into a law. It sprang from the necessity of the case, and was supported in the hope of reconciliation and peace. If those who gave it their support erred, it was in yielding too much, in the praiseworthy effort of removing a dangerous question from the national councils and restoring harmony to a highly excited people."

Under this law the question of admission under the Lecompton Constitution was, in effect, referred back to the people of Kansas, and they voted against it, just as Mr. English and almost every one else expected they would do. Even so bitter a partisan as Mr. Greeley then was admitted, in his history, that the vote cast on the proposition submitted by the English bill "was, in effect, to reject the Lecompton Constitution." Thus the result was accomplished which Mr. English had contended for from the beginning, and there is no inconsistency in his record upon this subject. On the final vote which admitted Kansas as a state, he was still a member, and voted for her admission. The popular current in the North was still strongly against the Democratic administration, and the English bill entered into the ensuing political campaign, and came in for the usual amount of misrepresentation and abuse. Mr. English had again been brought forward for re-election, and the contest in his district assumed a national importance. His political opponents made extraordinary efforts to defeat him, and there was at one time some disaffection with a portion of his political friends, who thought he ought to have voted for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. This disaffection finally subsided, resulting, probably, in part, from letters written by the President himself, in which he spoke in the highest terms of Mr. English. In one to Mr. English he said:

"I omit no opportunity of expressing my opinion of how much the country owes you for the English

amendment. Having lost the bill of the Senate, which I preferred, the country would have been in a sad condition had it not been relieved by your measure. It is painful even to think of what would have been the alarming condition of the Union had Congress adjourned without passing your amendment. I trust you will have no difficulty in being renominated and re-elected. If I had a thousand votes you should have them all with a hearty good will."

In fact, although Mr. English had at one time firmly opposed a leading measure of the administration, the President was well aware that it was from conscientious convictions, and always manifested the most friendly feeling for him. These kindly relations existed to the end of Mr. Buchanan's life. After the passage of the English bill, the President offered to confer the highest political honors upon Mr. English, but he declined receiving any executive appointment. The same offer of executive favors occurred under the administration of President Johnson, with whom Mr. English had been on terms of the most intimate friendship ever since the winter and spring of 1844-45, at which time they boarded at the same house, and Mr. Johnson, then a member of Congress from Tennessee, aided in procuring an office for Mr. English under President Polk. In the former case Mr. English felt that his acceptance might be misunderstood, and he preferred remaining an independent representative of the people; and in the latter he preferred remaining in that private station he had then chosen, so that he could look after his own immense business and the interests of a great financial institution of which he was the president. Mr. English entered Congress with Thomas A. Hendricks, Elihu B. Washburn, and John C. Breckinridge, and, in addition to these distinguished gentlemen, had for his colleagues many who have made great names in their country's history, such as William Appleton and N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Governors Fenton and Morgan, Russell Sage and Francis B. Cutting, of New York; Asa Packer and Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Governors Smith and Letcher, Thomas S. Bockock, and Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia; Governors Aiken and Orr, of South Carolina; Colquitt and Stephens, of Georgia; Houston, of Alabama; Singleton, of Mississippi; Disney, Campbell, Edgerton, Corwin, Shannon, and Giddings, of Ohio; Boyd, Bristow, Elliot, Preston, and Stanton, of Kentucky; Jones, Zollicoffer, and Etheridge, of Tennessee; Governors Yates and Bissell, of Illinois; Governor Phelps and Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri; Governor Bell, of Texas; Governor Latham and McDougal, of California; General Joe Lane, of Oregon. At subsequent sessions John Sherman, W. S. Groesbeck, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; Roscoe Conkling, of New York; and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, became members, so that it may be said of Mr. English's colleagues that two of them became Vice-presidents of the United

States, and six are now prominently mentioned for the high office of President. Of his colleagues in the United States House of Representatives, Messrs. Atkins, Cox, John T. Harris, Scales, O. R. Singleton, Stephens, and Wright still adorn that body; and Messrs. Conkling, Dawes, Lamar, Logan, Morrill, Pendleton, Vance, and Windom are now distinguished members of the Senate. It is a sad commentary upon the short duration of human life, and the transitory nature of all earthly honors, that of the two Senators and eleven members of the House, constituting the Indiana delegation in the Thirty-third Congress, which ended in 1854, all are now dead but Thomas A. Hendricks and William H. English. During Mr. English's service in Congress there were two notable contests for the speakership, which made great excitement at the time and are likely to live in history. The first was at the beginning of the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the American or Know-Nothing party held a small balance of power, and which, after a fierce and protracted struggle, resulted in the election of N. P. Banks, by a fusion of the members of that party with the newly formed Republican party. The second one took place at the beginning of the Thirty-sixth Congress, when John Sherman, now the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, was nominated by the Republicans for speaker; but, after two months of great excitement, and a multitude of ballots, in which various persons were voted for, Governor Pennington, of New Jersey, was finally elected. In the course of this struggle Mr. English made a little speech, from which we make a short extract, as it refers pointedly to his previous political history. He said:

"Those who are acquainted with my personal and political history know that I have never belonged to, or sympathized with, any other than the Democratic party. I have stood with that party against all the political organizations that have from time to time been arrayed against it. When the old Whig party existed, I opposed it upon those issues which have become obsolete, and are no longer before the country. Upon the great question of slavery, which is the vital question of this day, I stand where the Democracy stood, and the Whig party stood, as long as the Whig party had an existence.

"Upon the advent of the Know-Nothing or American party, I opposed it persistently, and particularly the peculiar doctrines of that party in relation to naturalization and religion. My views upon these subjects have undergone no change. I am for our naturalization laws as they stand, and for the entire freedom of religious belief, and would resist to the last any infringement upon the one or the other."

The election of 1858 resulted in the return of Mr. English to Congress by a larger majority than ever. There had been no change in the boundaries of his district, but his career in this, as in every thing else, had been upward and onward; his majority gradually increasing at each election, from four hundred and

eighty-eight in 1852, to eighteen hundred and twelve in 1858, and this at a time when Democratic Congressmen were almost swept out of existence in the Northern states. In the mean time the split in his political party continued to widen, and the shadows of the great Civil War began to be visible to his keen and experienced vision. Mr. English was then a member of the national campaign committee, having for his colleagues C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio; William Barksdale, of Mississippi; Miles Taylor, of Louisiana; William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; T. S. Bocock, of Virginia; John A. Logan, of Illinois; and John Cochrane, of New York. The approaching Democratic National Convention, at Charleston, South Carolina, was a great event, pregnant with mighty consequences both to that party and the country. Mr. English was not a delegate, but he went to Charleston to do what he could as a peace-maker, to prevent, if possible, the division of the Democratic party. If the judgment of such prudent and practical men as Mr. English had been followed, there would have been but one Democratic presidential ticket, and such a conservative patriotic platform as probably would have commanded success. And if it had been successful how different might have been the history of this country! But those who labored for harmony labored in vain, and Mr. English returned to Washington before the convention adjourned greatly discouraged at heart, but still hoping all would end well. Immediately after his return he made a speech in Congress. It was before the breaking up at Charleston, and just at the time the feeling of anxiety on the part of the public was at the zenith. Mr. English commenced this great speech by saying:

"If I were to speak upon the topics which seem to be absorbing the attention of every body now, it would be upon the scenes that have been enacted and the events which are transpiring at Charleston.

"I may be permitted to say, sir, upon this subject of the presidency, that I have but little sympathy with those who imperiously demand 'Cæsar or nobody;' no sympathy with that rule-or-ruin spirit which has been exhibited too much of late in both wings of the Democratic party, and to which may justly be attributed whatever difficulties now exist.

"I shall not attempt, on the present occasion, to characterize this rule-or-ruin spirit in that language I conceive it so justly merits; but I venture to predict that, if disaster or serious trouble ensues, the masses of the Democratic party never will forgive, as they never ought to forgive, those who will have needlessly precipitated this state of affairs upon the country.

"It is not to be denied that, just at this time, dark and ominous clouds seem to be 'lowering over our house;' but I have an abiding faith that these clouds will soon break away, and leave the glorious sun of Democracy shining brightly as ever.

"Sir, mere political storms have no terror for me, or for the great party to which I belong; and, for the present, I shall go upon the supposition that whatever storms may have prevailed at Charleston were necessary

for the purity and healthfulness of the political atmosphere, as natural storms are known to be for a like purpose in the physical world."

Had there been that spirit of concession and harmony in his party that Mr. English so earnestly invoked in his speech and elsewhere, a Democrat might have been elected President, and possibly the terrible civil war avoided; but the conflicting elements could not, or would not, be harmonized. The administration men would not have Mr. Douglas for President under any circumstances; Mr. Douglas's friends would not have any body else. It was the old imperious demand for Cæsar or nobody. The result was a disastrous defeat. Then came the movement in the South in favor of dissolution. Mr. English was for pacification, if possible, and favored every measure tending to that result. On the subject of secession he was as firm and bold in opposing the views of his former political associates from the South as he had been in opposing the admission of Kansas as a state under the Lecompton Constitution. He denounced it from the beginning, and made every effort to induce Southern members to abandon it. In a speech in the House of Representatives he plainly told the South that "the great Democratic party, that has so long and so justly boasted of its nationality, must not degenerate into a mere Southern sectional party, or a party that tolerates the sentiment of disunion; if it does, its days are numbered, and its mission ended." Alluding to the folly of the South threatening to break up the Union because of the election of a sectional man to the President's chair, he told them that a corporal's guard of Northern men would not go with them out of the Union for such a cause, and that his constituents would only "march under the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." Addressing the Southern members, he said:

"Looking at this matter from the particular standpoint you occupy, it is to be feared you have not always properly appreciated the position of the free state Democracy, or the perils which would environ them in the event of a resort to the extreme measures to which I refer. Would you expect us in such an event to go with you out of the Union? If so, let me tell you, frankly, your expectations will never be realized. Collectively, as states, it would be impossible, and as individuals inadmissible; because it would involve innumerable sacrifices, and a severance of those sacred ties which bind every man to his own immediate country, and which, as patriots, we never would surrender."

But his appeals were all in vain. The time for reason and appeals to patriotism, in that direction at least, had passed. The crisis of the great American conflict was at hand. It was now inevitable that the angry controversy would be transferred from the halls of Congress to be decided by a bloody and relentless war; an event he had hoped would never come, and zealously labored to avert. He now determined at all hazards

to retire from Congress and active political life, having served continuously through four terms. That he retired with the full and unqualified indorsement of his constituents is shown by the fact that the convention which nominated his successor adopted unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That, in selecting a candidate to represent this district in the Thirty-seventh Congress, we deem it a proper occasion to express the respect and esteem we entertain for our present member, Hon. W. H. English, and our confidence in him as a public officer. In his retirement, in accordance with his well-known wishes, from the position of Representative, which he has so long filled with credit to himself and benefit to the country, we heartily greet him with the plaudit, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Thus did he retire from an active participation in political affairs as an office-holder, without ever having sustained a defeat before the people, in the full meridian of success, and with strong prospect of being advanced (had he made the effort) to still higher political honors. Mr. English was offered the command of a regiment by his personal friend, Governor Morton, but declined, and in person took no active part in the war; but he was a firm and consistent supporter of the Union cause. The following account of a speech made by him about the time of the commencement of the war is taken from the *Madison Courier*, a paper not of Mr. English's politics:

"Mr. English spoke for over an hour. He said that he had informed Southern men more than a year ago, in a speech in Congress, that he disapproved of secession *in toto*, and that it could never have his countenance and support. It was also well known that he was opposed to the Republican doctrines, and should boldly assail Mr. Lincoln's policy whenever he thought it wrong; but, as a native of Indiana, thoroughly identified with free state interests, he felt that his allegiance was exclusively due to the state of Indiana and government of the United States, and he should accordingly abide in good faith by their laws, and stand under the old, time-honored flag. He trusted that the bitter cup of civil war might be passed from our lips, and he would exhaust every possible means of maintaining the peace; but, if nothing will do but war, then we must all stand or fall together."

This was an eventful and trying period in his life. He had abandoned the field of politics, and declined employment as an officer in the army. He had grown rusty in the law. After many years of intense activity, and at his age, he could not be satisfied to sit down in his little native village and do nothing. He tried it, but before the end of a year worried himself, on account of his inactivity, into a long spell of sickness, and gave up the "retired and quiet life" idea in despair. He always had an aptitude for finance, and was encouraged to go into banking by his friends Hugh McCulloch (then about entering upon the duties of Comptroller of the Currency) and the great bankers, J.

F. D. Lanier, of New York, and George W. Riggs, of Washington City. The two latter became stockholders with him in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, which was founded by Mr. English in the spring of 1863. Of course this required Mr. English to remove to Indianapolis, where he has since resided. This bank was among the first organized in the United States under the national system, and the very first to get out its circulation. It was several years before another was organized in Indianapolis, and that was the period of its greatest prosperity. It went into existence at the time of the nation's greatest peril, when it most needed that financial aid—the very "sinews of war"—which the organization of national banks was then thought best calculated to give. The national system of banking was untried, and at that time was viewed with distrust and disfavor not only by many persons on political grounds, but also many others, especially those already established in banking under other systems, who very naturally did not care to encourage rivals in business. This was, to some extent, true of Indianapolis, where the field had already long been occupied by bankers who deservedly possessed the confidence of the public in the highest degree—notably the Fletchers, Sharpes, and Harrisons, who were known and recognized by every body as men of strict integrity, great wealth, and the highest order of business qualifications. But great and good kings do not care to have a rival near the throne. These were private bankers, doing well, and so, at that time, not much fancying this new and untried system; and it, no doubt, looked to them like great presumption, as it really was, for a man without banking experience, and entirely unknown to fame as a financier, to come up out of the humble little county of Scott and undertake to compete with them in the banking business. But in this, as in all his other undertakings, Mr. English steadily persevered until he achieved a splendid success. He was soon recognized as a first-class business man, and gradually grew in favor with his colleagues and the public until he was president of the Indianapolis Clearing House Association, and president of the Indiana Banking Association—the recognized head of the profession in his city and state. In the spring of 1876 a convention of bankers from all parts of the United States was held in Washington City, which Mr. English attended, and he was chosen as one of the committee to appear before and address a committee of Congress upon certain matters of finance. A special dispatch to the *Chicago Times* said, that "the two notable addresses of the session were made by E. G. Spaulding, author of the national banking act, and William H. English, of Indiana. The latter's address consisted in the main of statements based upon tables and estimates, and a comparison of treasury reports, of great and general interest to the country."

The bank of which he was so long president commenced with a capital of only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but he had the sagacity to secure as stockholders such men as J. F. D. Lanier, George W. Riggs, Governor O. P. Morton, Governor T. A. Hendricks, Hon. Franklin Landers, and Hon. J. A. Cravens, and other gentlemen of the very highest financial and political standing, and under his admirable management very large dividends were paid the stockholders and the capital increased to a million dollars, with several hundred thousand dollars surplus. For over fourteen years Mr. English presided over the bank with remarkable ability and unquestioned fidelity, until it was recognized as the first financial institution in the state, and among the first in the United States. In the mean time Mr. English had acquired the controlling interest in the various street railway lines of the city, and was largely interested in real estate and other business enterprises, which so severely taxed his energies that his health became somewhat impaired; and, as his wife had long been in such feeble health as to make removal for a time to a warmer climate desirable, he determined to retire from active business. Accordingly, on the 25th of July, 1877, he resigned the presidency of the bank. In his letter of resignation to the stockholders and directors, he very feelingly said:

"After a life of unceasing labor from earliest boyhood, and the great care and responsibility of presiding over this large institution since its formation, over fourteen years ago, I feel it a duty I owe both to myself and an invalid wife, whose condition requires my special attention, to take a season of rest from all active business; and I must, therefore, beg you to accept this resignation as president, to take effect from and after this date.

"In severing this connection, and taking my leave of you, I can truly say, there are but few partings in this world I should feel more keenly than this. It may well excite tender feelings to retire forever from an institution which has been under my special care since its foundation, and to sever the confidential business relations which have so pleasantly existed with its stockholders and officers for over the third of a generation.

"What important events have transpired within that period! We have passed through one of the greatest civil wars of modern times, and are just now, I trust and believe, beginning to emerge from a long and disastrous period of financial distress, the legitimate sequence of events growing out of the war.

"I can conscientiously say, before God, that in all these years I have earnestly endeavored to faithfully and efficiently discharge my duties as your president. With what result the record can best testify."

The stockholders and directors accepted his resignation with deep regret, and, in doing so, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the directors and stockholders of this bank sincerely regret the causes which impel the resignation of the Hon. William H. English, so long president of this institution; and that, in accepting the same, they desire to express their thanks to him for the very

great financial ability, constant watchfulness, and perfect fidelity with which he has managed it from its organization to the present time.

"*Resolved*, That the executive committee of the board be directed to have prepared and present to him a suitable testimonial, as a memento of our personal regard and esteem, and that he carry with him our most sincere wishes for a long life of usefulness and happiness."

In pursuance of the latter resolution there was presented to Mr. English a magnificent gold medal, with profuse symbolical ornaments in the highest style of art, bearing on one side the words, "Fortitude, Strength, Fidelity," and on the reverse the following inscription:

"Presented to Hon. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, founder, and over fourteen years president, of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, as a memento of the personal esteem of the stockholders and directors, and their high appreciation of his very great financial ability, constant watchfulness, and perfect fidelity, July 23, 1877."

Soon after retiring from the bank Mr. English sold out all his stock in the street railway and other companies, and now does not own a dollar of stock in any corporation whatever, which is very remarkable for a man of his large wealth. The clear-headed comprehension of the situation during the great financial panic of 1873, and his cool and judicious management upon that trying occasion, did very much to prevent disaster to the Indianapolis banks, and to elevate him in public estimation as a good leader in great emergencies. One of the leading newspapers, the *People*, referring to this, said: "His conduct throughout the panic proved that his heart was in the right place, that the best interests of the city were in his thoughts, that he had the nerve and the will to sink self and proffer aid to those needing it." Mr. English has always been the bold and fearless advocate of honest money and sound and conservative financial principles. Upon this important question his record is faultless, and so uniformly consistent that his position is never questioned. In a late interview he said:

"For myself, I want our money to rank with the same standard recognized by all the great commercial nations of the world. I want no depreciated or unredemable paper forced upon our people. I want the laboring man, when pay-day comes, to be paid in real dollars, that will purchase just as much of the necessities of life as the dollars paid to bond-holders or office-holders, and with as great purchasing power as the best money in the best markets of the world. Honesty, in my judgment, is the best policy in finance and politics, as well as in morals generally; and if politicians would take half as much trouble to instruct and enlighten the masses that they do to take advantage of their supposed prejudices, it would be far better."

Of this bold and patriotic declaration of Mr. English, the *Boston Post* no doubt echoed the general sentiment when it said:

"If we could have the ear of every Democrat in the country, we should be glad to know if any thing better

than this has been uttered, and who can honestly dissent from it?"

On the evening of October 25, 1873, a large meeting of the members of the Board of Trade and business men of Indianapolis took place, which the papers of the next morning designated as "the most noted assemblage of the sort held in the city for years." There was much excitement, and strong and general feeling that a further inflation of the currency was the best remedy for existing and threatened financial evils. Almost solitary and alone, Mr. English combated the correctness of this position, and in a forcible speech did much to change the current of thought upon the subject. We will make only one extract, to show how consistent he has always been on financial questions:

"Mr. English believed the present financial troubles had mainly been brought about by extravagance, overtrading, and too much indebtedness, and that these had grown in good part out of the inflated condition of the currency. He did not think a further inflation would be desirable. He favored returning, within a reasonable period, to the currency the world has always recognized as the true standard of values, gold and silver, and paper redeemable in gold and silver on demand; but he would have this done gradually and voluntarily, under the influence of the laws of trade, rather than by any arbitrary legislation. Nothing could be more unfortunate than an irredeemable paper currency, swollen to such an extent as might suit the caprices of reckless speculators, or the notions of unprincipled politicians who might, for the time being, happen to be in power. The great business interests of the country needed to be on a firmer and surer basis than that."

It should not be understood that, because Mr. English retired from Congress in 1860 and declined longer to hold office, he ceased to take an interest in public affairs. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1861, and in 1862 he was again spoken of for Congress, but declined the use of his name in a published letter, in which he advised his old Democratic constituents to keep up their organization, and stand by the Constitution and the Union. He said:

"It is perhaps superfluous for me to add that, as a private citizen, neither seeking nor desiring office, I shall exert whatever of influence I possess to maintain the Constitution and the Union, and speedily suppress the Rebellion. We must not allow ourselves to be driven from correct principles by any amount of misrepresentation or even persecution.

"I would say, let us firmly stand together under the old flag and in the old organization, fighting secessionism to the bitter end, assailing the administration wherever we conscientiously believe it to be in error, but upholding the Constitution and laws, and never losing sight of that great historical fact, which can not be overcome by misrepresentation or abuse, and that is, that under the rule of the Democracy the country grew to be one of the greatest nations of the earth, and as long as they held power the people of all the states were prosperous and happy."

In 1864 he was a delegate to the congressional convention which nominated that sterling patriot Michael C. Kerr to Congress, and who died whilst speaker of the House. Mr. Kerr and Mr. English were life-long friends, and Mr. Kerr said often that he owed his seat in Congress to Mr. English. Mr. English was an advocate of General McClellan for President, and introduced the resolution in the convention of the Second Congressional District declaring for McClellan as first choice; also a resolution declaring, "That we are now, as we ever have been, unqualifiedly in favor of the union of the states, under the Constitution, and stand ready, as we have ever stood heretofore, to do every thing that loyal and true citizens should do to maintain that union, under the Constitution, and to hand it down to our children unimpaired, as we received it from our fathers." Mr. English's business continued to increase until it reached such immense proportions that it absorbed all his time, and he could give but little attention to political affairs, but he was a firm friend and supporter of Governor Seymour and Governor Tilden, and presided at the meeting held at the capital of the state, ratifying the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. Upon that occasion he said:

"It is known to you, fellow-citizens, that I have not of late years been an active participant in political affairs. Preferring the quiet pursuits of private life, and intending not to be drawn into the turmoils of active politics, I am, nevertheless, not an indifferent spectator in this contest, and certainly do not forget the past. I do not forget that I was born a Democrat; was long an earnest, hard-working member of its party, always a firm believer in its great cardinal principles, and frequently a recipient of its favors, at a time when such favors were to me of inestimable value. With such antecedents, and a heart which I know is not incapable of gratitude, I could not be indifferent to the fate of this grand old party; and, although in bad health and shrinking from appearing as a participant in a public political meeting, I could not forego the pressing call that was made upon me to preside upon this occasion, because I sincerely believe that the time has arrived when the welfare of the people demands thorough reform in the affairs of the general government, and that such reform can now only be certainly and effectively secured by the election of Tilden and Hendricks. But I do not wish it understood that I am here to-night in a mere partisan capacity, claiming that every thing called Democratic must necessarily be good, and every thing called Republican necessarily bad. On the contrary, I congratulate the Republican party upon having nominated good men for candidates at Cincinnati, and placing them upon a creditable platform, but I congratulate the Democratic party still more upon having nominated better men upon a better platform."

There was considerable dissatisfaction among the Indiana Democracy just at this time, because Mr. Hendricks had not been nominated for President, and because of the financial views of the St. Louis platform, and Mr. English's speech had a good effect in soothing

the dissatisfied and getting his party into line. He adroitly said:

"It was natural that, in the excitement of the moment, some Indiana Democrats should have felt dissatisfied, but most of those have become reconciled, and not only support the ticket now, but stand squarely upon the platform. The few who have not yet got on the platform will hurry to get on board before the lightning express train of the Democracy is fairly under way, because they know that train is bound to come in ahead, and that it is dangerous to get on the platform when the cars are in motion. Never fear but all the boys will get on board in due season, for they are not going to be left behind in this grand Democratic march to victory.

"Even the camp-followers, the dodgers, and the trimmers, who hang on the outskirts of the party, distracting its councils and marring its harmony by disparaging the platform for the sake of a little local popularity, will be clamoring to get upon it, as it becomes more and more evident it is going to be adopted by the people."

The financial trouble he managed with like sagacity:

"I contend there is nothing in the St. Louis platform upon the subject of the finances about which Democrats should differ. It favors the repeal of that clause of the act of Congress which fixes a certain day for the resumption of specie payments. It repudiates a changeable standard of values, and advocates that standard which is recognized in our own Constitution as well as by the whole civilized world. It proposes to secure to our own people real dollars, that shall have as much purchasing power as the dollars of other nations. It secures to the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, a dollar that will have as great a purchasing power as the dollar of the bond-holder. It secures to the manufacturer and the man of business that reasonable degree of certainty as to the financial future which will enable him to make investments and engage in business with some intelligence and feeling of security, which he never can have with a changeable standard of values. In short, it but reaffirms the old and time-honored doctrine of the Democratic party in favor of a currency of specie, and paper convertible into specie on demand. It is true the platform places the Democratic party fairly and squarely upon the road to specie payments, but it does not propose to accomplish it by such hasty and inconsiderate legislation as will be unnecessarily oppressive to creditors or injurious to business."

This speech was favorably commented upon by the press and public generally. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* said: "It was a great gratification to the thousands who heard it, and will be read with pleasure by the tens of thousands who know the power of his logic." The *People*, an independent paper, said: "It was much better than political speeches generally;" and the *Journal*, the Republican state organ, admitted "it was far above the average of Democratic stump efforts." The Hendricks Club and a large crowd of citizens serenaded Mr. English that night, upon which occasion he was addressed by Colonel Whitelsey, who returned the sincere thanks of the Hendricks Club, and citizens generally, for his very able address at the meeting, and expressing

the belief that it would make the Democratic ticket many thousand votes. Mr. English responded:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your visit on this calm, beautiful night, and for the high compliment you have paid me, as well as for the delightful music with which you have favored me and my invalid wife, who lies upon a bed of sickness within a few feet of where I now stand. The kind feelings which prompted the visit, and your compliments and kindly greetings, are very grateful to our feelings, as the music is grateful to our ears. I can only again thank you, in her behalf and my own, wishing you a safe return to your homes, and bidding you a very cordial good night."

Mr. English has a fine residence in Indianapolis, fronting upon a beautiful circular park known as the "Governor's Circle," so called because originally designed as the site for the residence of the Governor of the state. His wealth is large, and has been accumulated by the business tact which has characterized him throughout his career. He is understood to be worth several million dollars. He was married to Miss Emma Mardulia Jackson, of Virginia, on the 17th of November, 1847, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, the Rev. Henry Slicer, chaplain of the United States Senate, performing the ceremony, and no union could have been more felicitous and happy than this was during its long continuance. This estimable lady died, at Indianapolis, November 14, 1876, universally loved and respected by all who knew her. Two children were the issue of this marriage, a son and daughter. The son is the Hon. W. E. English, a young man of fine promise, now a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, being the third of the family in lineal descent who has occupied that position—father, son, and grandson. The daughter, Rosalind, is the wife of Doctor Willoughby Walling, an eminent physician of Louisville, Kentucky, and is the mother of two fine boy babies, William English Walling and Willoughby George Walling. The foregoing incidents of an exceptionally active and successful life bring its history down to the year 1877, when Mr. English, crowned with success in every undertaking, with a political and business record without a blemish, and at the very meridian of his powers, sought the retirement of private life, to enjoy in quiet society the well earned trophies of former years. But in this retirement Mr. English was not unmindful of his country nor neglectful of the interests of the Democratic party, whose principles he had espoused in his youth, and whose standard-bearer he had been in many a hotly contested conflict. Always a close observer of passing events, he continued to manifest his deep solicitude for the success of the Democratic party, and with his ripe experience was ever ready to aid it by his counsel. His splendid triumph in every enterprise with which he had been identified for a quarter of a century made his name a synonym of success. His services in the Indiana Legislature, the national fame he had ac-

quired in Congress, and the superior abilities he had displayed as a financier, and his fidelity to every trust, all combined to give him a prominence which was continually attracting the attention, not only of his fellow-citizens of his native state, but of the most distinguished men of the country; and to these circumstances alone must be credited his present enviable position before the American people, and the unsolicited association of his name with high official trusts. It should be understood that Mr. English seeks retirement. He has voluntarily surrendered advanced positions in public life for the enjoyments to be garnered only in the walks of a private citizen. The distinction and emoluments of office had lost their attractions, and, having earned honor and wealth, he was willing to surrender his place in the shining pathway of fame to others, content to see them crowned, as he had been, with the approbation of their countrymen. But Mr. English could not control the logic of circumstances; as a result, and independent of his volition, there is at this time what seems to be a very general wish to call him from retirement and prominently identify him with passing political events. To every citizen possessed of state pride it must be a source of gratification to know that Indiana at the present time, in the list of her eminent statesmen, stands, if not at the head of the list, abreast of the foremost; and it is not dealing in fulsome eulogy to say William H. English, in the grasp of his mind, in his prescience, in his knowledge of measures and policies, in the analytical and synthetical operations of his intellect, in bold, vigorous, and independent thought, in that statesmanship that prudently estimates forces and reasons *a priori* and *a posteriori*, has few, if any, superiors, and has earned, by his success in public and private life, a proud position in the list of the great men of his time. Mr. English is logical rather than ornate. His mind is a crucible in which error is eliminated from truth, and, the tests of his analysis being satisfactory, he is proof against sophisms or the blandishments of flattery. With a mind trained from early manhood in a school of logic which dignified facts, the brilliancy of fiction never beguiles him from the luminous pathway mapped out by reason, and hence, as a result, his public and private life is singularly free from the mistakes that have embarrassed other public men, and his past good fortune in this regard points to him with special distinctness as eminently qualified for public trusts, no matter what the gravity of their responsibilities may be. At school, a student of law, an attorney, principal clerk of the Indiana Legislature, secretary of the Constitutional Convention, member of the Legislature and speaker of the House, member of Congress, banker, and private citizen, at all times clear, concise, and self-poised, William H. English has demonstrated, as few men have done, capacities of the

first order, and which command universal respect. In such a life, so varied in its responsibilities, developing always and continually in the same direction of pure character, high resolves, and noble ambitions, there must be of necessity certain forces and factors of integrity of purpose and of fidelity to the public welfare, which are certain to attract public attention and demand an enlargement of their domain of usefulness. At the time of writing this sketch the financial question is uppermost in the public mind. It touches every interest and commands universal consideration. Where is the man whose views will best harmonize the East and the West, the North and the South, upon this question? This much may be said of Mr. English, that his financial experience, his comprehension of financial theories and results, his pronounced conservatism, and his acknowledged ability as a financier, designate him as the peer of the most advanced student of finances in all of their varied applications to the demands of the country. To the South, always just; to the North, an inflexible friend; comprehending the wants and interests of the East; with an extended knowledge of the West in its expanding and enfolding growth and resources, Mr. English includes in his thought and experience the essentials of an administration of affairs in which the harmonies of interests and the logic of development are most admirably blended. The logic of events points to him as a distinguished native Indianian, who, should circumstances create an inevitable necessity, would exhibit to the country those exalted traits of character which in these times are sought for with profound solicitude. Mr. English is a man of action rather than of words. His efforts as a debater are more remarkable for practical common sense than for brilliancy of oratory or the flowers of rhetoric. His mind, strictly practical in all its scope and bearings, is eminently utilitarian. Energy of character, firmness of purpose, and an unswerving integrity, are his chief characteristics. In personal intercourse he is inclined to be retiring and reserved, which might be attributed to haughtiness or pride by a stranger, but to an acquaintance and friend he is open, candid, and affable. In the private and social relations of life he stands "without blemish and above reproach." As a business man, he has most valuable qualities. Without being too cautious, he is prudent and conservative. He looks searchingly and comprehensively into the nature and probable results of all schemes, and when he once puts his shoulder to the wheel it is with a strength that carries all before it. He is not demonstrative in any thing that he does, but there is a quiet, determined, and unceasing application of his whole resources of mind and energy to the end in view. He is above the average height, with an erect, well-made figure. His head is of good size, with regular features. The forehead is high and broad. He is dignified and

gentlemanly in his manners, and has a pleasing address with all persons. His whole contour of face and person would at once attract favorable attention in any gathering. Intellect, uprightness of character, self-reliance, and zeal are suggested by his appearance, and made known in his deeds. A man who has gained unqualified success in every position of his life, it is to be said of him that this is the result of an ability which has been equally beyond question. Since the foregoing was written, Mr. English was unanimously nominated for the high office of Vice-president of the United States by the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Cincinnati June, 1880. He was officially informed of this nomination at the residence of General Winfield S. Hancock, Governor's Island, New York, on the 13th of July, and formally accepted the same on the 30th of the same month, in a bold and aggressive letter, which was much admired by his political friends and severely criticised by his political opponents. It was to a great extent the key-note of the campaign on the Democratic side. It is as follows:

"INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, July 30, 1880.

"GENTLEMEN—I have now the honor to reply to your letter of the 13th instant informing me that I was unanimously nominated for the office of Vice-president of the United States, by the late Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati.

"As foreshadowed in the verbal remarks made by me at the time of the delivery of your letter, I have now to say that I accept the high trust with a realizing sense of its responsibility, and am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform of principles adopted by the convention, which I cordially approve, and I accept it quite as much because of my faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the great statesman and soldier nominated on the same ticket for President of the United States.

"His eminent services to his country; his fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and the laws; his clear perception of the correct principles of government, as taught by Jefferson; his scrupulous care to keep the military in strict subordination to the civil authorities; his high regard for civil liberty, personal rights, and rights of property; his acknowledged ability in civil as well as military affairs; and his pure and blameless life, all point to him as a man worthy of the confidence of the people.

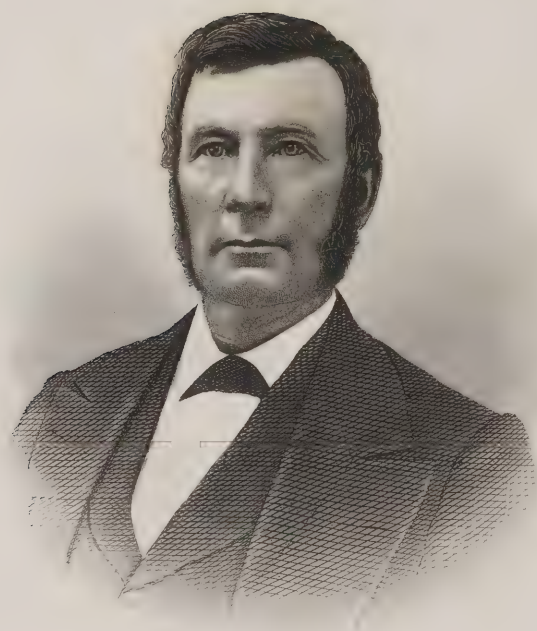
"Not only a brave soldier, a great commander, a wise statesman, and a pure patriot, but a prudent, painstaking, practical man of unquestioned honesty, trusted often with important public duties, faithful to every trust, and in the full meridian of ripe and vigorous manhood, he is, in my judgment, eminently fitted for the highest office on earth—the presidency of the United States.

"Not only is he the right man for the place, but the time has come when the best interests of the country require that the party which has monopolized the executive department of the general government for the last twenty years should be retired. The continuance of that party in power four years longer would not be beneficial to the public, or in accordance with the spirit

of our republican institutions. Laws of entail have not been favored in our system of government. The perpetuation of property, or place, in one family, or set of men, has never been encouraged in this country, and the great and good men who formed our republican government and its traditions, wisely limited the tenure of office, and, in many ways, showed their disapproval of long leases of power. Twenty years of continuous power is long enough, and has already led to irregularities and corruptions which are not likely to be properly exposed under the same party that perpetrated them.

"Besides, it should not be forgotten that the last four years of power held by that party were procured by discreditable means, and held in defiance of the wishes of a majority of the people. It was a grievous wrong to every voter and to our system of self-government, which should never be forgotten or forgiven. Many of the men now in office were put there because of corrupt partisan services in thus defeating the fairly and legally expressed will of the majority; and the hypocrisy of the professions of that party in favor of civil service reform was shown by placing such men in office, and turning the whole brood of federal office-holders loose to influence the elections. The money of the people, taken out of the public treasury by these men, for services often poorly performed, or not performed at all, is being used, in vast sums, with the knowledge and presumed sanction of the administration, to control the elections; and even the members of the cabinet are strolling about the country making partisan speeches, instead of being in their departments at Washington discharging the public duties for which they are paid by the people; but, with all their cleverness and ability, a discriminating public will, no doubt, read between the lines of their speeches that their paramount hope and aim is to keep themselves, or their satellites, four years longer in office. That perpetuating the power of chronic federal office-holders four years longer will not benefit the millions of men and women who hold no office, but earn their daily bread by honest industry, is what the same discerning public will, no doubt, fully understand, as they will, also, that it is because of their own industry and economy, and God's bountiful harvests, that the country is comparatively prosperous, and not because of any thing done by these federal office-holders. The country is comparatively prosperous, not because of them, but in spite of them. This contest is, in fact, between the people, endeavoring to regain the political power which rightfully belongs to them, and to restore the pure, simple, economical, constitutional government of our fathers, on the one side, and these federal office-holders, and their backers, pampered with place and power, and determined to retain them at all hazards, on the other.

"Hence the constant assumption of new and dangerous powers by the general government under the rule of the Republican party; the effort to build up what they call a strong government; the interference with home rule, and with the administration of justice in the courts of the several states; the interference with the elections through the medium of paid partisan federal office-holders, interested in keeping their party in power, and caring more for that than fairness in the elections; in fact, the constant encroachments which have been made by that party upon the clearly reserved rights of the people and the states will, if not checked, subvert the liberties of the people and the government of limited powers created by the fathers, and end in a great,



David S. Gooding.

consolidated central government, 'strong,' indeed, for evil and the overthrow of republican institutions. The wise men who formed our Constitution knew the evils of a strong government, and the long continuance of political power in the same hands. They knew there was a tendency in this direction in all governments, and consequent danger to republican institutions from that cause, and took pains to guard against it. The machinery of a strong, centralized general government can be used to perpetuate the same set of men in power from term to term, until it ceases to be a republic, or is such only in name; and the tendency of the party now in power in that direction, as shown in various ways, besides the willingness recently manifested by a large number of that party to elect a President an unlimited number of terms, is quite apparent, and must satisfy thinking people that the time has come when it will be safest and best for that party to be retired.

"But in resisting the encroachments of the general government upon the reserved rights of the people and the states, I wish to be distinctly understood as favoring the proper exercise by the general government of the powers rightfully belonging to it under the Constitution. Encroachments upon the constitutional rights of the general government, or interference with the proper exercise of its powers, must be carefully avoided. The union of the states, under the Constitution, must be maintained, and it is well known that this has always been the position of both the candidates on the Democratic presidential ticket. It is acquiesced in everywhere now, and finally and forever settled, as one of the results of the war. It is certain, beyond all question, that the legitimate results of the war for the Union will not be overthrown or impaired should the Democratic ticket be elected. In that event proper protection will be given, in every legitimate way, to every citizen, native or adopted, in every section of the republic, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments; a sound currency of honest money, of a value and purchasing power corresponding, substantially, with the standard recognized by the commercial world, and consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin, will be maintained; the labor and manufacturing, commercial and business interests of the country will be favored and encouraged in every legitimate way; the toiling millions of our own people will be protected from the destructive competition of the Chinese, and to that end their immigration to our shores will be properly restricted; the public credit will be scrupulously maintained and strengthened by rigid economy in public expenditures; and the liberties of the people, and the property of the people, will be protected by a government of law and order, administered strictly in the interests of all the people, and not of corporations or privileged classes.

"I do not doubt the discriminating justice of the people and their capacity for intelligent self-government, and therefore do not doubt the success of the Democratic ticket. Its success would bury, beyond resurrection, the sectional jealousies and hatreds which have so long been the chief stock in trade of pestiferous demagogues, and in no other way can this be so effectually accomplished. It would restore harmony and good feeling between all the sections, and make us in fact, as well as in name, one people. The only rivalry then would be in the race for the development of material prosperity, the elevation of labor, the enlargement of human rights; the promotion of education, morality, religion, liberty, order, and all that would tend to make

us the foremost nation of the earth in the grand march of human progress.

"I am, with great respect, very truly yours,

"WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

"To HON. JNO. W. STEVENSON, *President of Convention*,

"HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON, *Chairman*,

"And other members of the Committee of Notification."

GOODING, JUDGE DAVID S., attorney-at-law, Greenfield, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, January 20, 1824. He is a son of Asa and Matilda Gooding. His paternal grandfather, Colonel David Gooding, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was in the memorable battle of the Thames. It is believed it was he who took the scalp of that famous Indian warrior and chief, Tecumseh. His grandparents were from Virginia. His father, Asa Gooding, removed from Kentucky to Rush County, Indiana, when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. In the rude pioneer schools of Rush County began the scholastic training of young Gooding. His father removed to Greenfield in 1836, where David S. entered the schools, and so rapid was his progress that at the age of seventeen he taught a term of school, and then entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, where his assiduous application to his studies won for him the admiration of his classmates and teachers. Here he was taught by such men as Bishop Simpson for two years, taking an irregular course of study. At this time his father died, leaving a widow and seven children, many of whom were small, with very little means on which to live. Naturally, the weight of responsibility fell upon the shoulders of David, he being the eldest child. This sudden and lamentable misfortune caused him to leave college and return to the support of the family, and thus his collegiate course ended. At the age of nineteen he entered the law office of Hon. George W. Julian, then a resident of Greenfield, and began a course of reading for the legal profession. Mr. Julian soon after removed from Greenfield, and the young man continued the study alone until 1845, when, after a rigid examination, he was licensed to practice law. In 1847 he was elected Representative to the state Legislature from Hancock County, where he was known as a clear-headed, conscientious legislator, of unusual acquaintance with the science of civil government and well versed in parliamentary law. In 1848 he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, a position he filled with rare skill, judgment, and fidelity to business. At the expiration of his term, or in 1851, he was elected prosecutor for the Indianapolis circuit, defeating ex-Governor Wallace. In 1852 he was chosen for a still higher position, being elected judge for the counties of Hancock and Madison, defeating a very popular

gentleman—Judge John Davis, of Anderson, Indiana. Retiring from these duties in 1856, he was elected to the state Senate from the counties of Hancock and Madison, defeating Judge H. H. Hall, serving four years. In 1861 he was elected Common Pleas Judge for the counties of Hancock, Henry, Rush, Decatur, and Madison, defeating Judge E. B. Martindale, lately of the *Indianapolis Journal*. In 1864 he resigned his office as Judge, and the same year was made a presidential elector at large on the Union ticket, casting his vote in the Electoral College for Lincoln and Johnson. Prior to his election he served on a committee in the Union State Convention, and strongly urged the nomination of the men whom he afterward voted for as elector. In December of the same year President Lincoln sent his name to the Senate as United States Judge of the Court of New Mexico, but, at his own request, his name was withdrawn without final action being taken thereon. In the winter of 1864-5 Governor Morton, all the state officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and nearly all the Union members of the state Legislature, united in recommending Judge Gooding to President Lincoln for United States Minister to the government of Chili. Before taking action on this matter, President Lincoln met his death at the hand of a cowardly assassin, and the recommendation was never brought to the attention of the Senate. In June, 1865, President Johnson, without solicitation, telegraphed to Judge Gooding, asking his acceptance of the United States marshalship in the District of Columbia. To this Mr. Gooding replied, giving his assent. The appointment was immediately thereafter confirmed, and he proceeded to Washington and was duly installed, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Judge Gooding's career as United States marshal was characterized by marked executive ability, and scrupulous attention to every requirement of his position. He had the full confidence and counsel of Mr. Johnson during his entire presidential career, their relations and intimacy being very confidential and sincere at all times. Besides approving the policy of the President, he was a warm, personal friend of his, and stood by him in evil as well as good report. Soon after the expiration of President Johnson's term of office, Judge Gooding tendered his resignation as marshal to President Grant, which was accepted, and in May, 1869, he returned to his home in Greenfield, resuming the practice of his profession. In the spring of 1870 he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the "Burnt District," making the race against Jeremiah M. Wilson, the Republican nominee, and, although the usual Republican majority was about fourteen hundred, to which was added that year, for the first time, the colored vote of about eight hundred, Judge Gooding was led by his opponent only

four votes, according to the count. A few days subsequent to this election, Judge Gooding's friends instituted an unofficial re-count in two precincts, where there had been confusion and disorder, and as a result of this investigation established that he had really had a majority of seventeen votes. However, the certificate of election was issued to Mr. Wilson, who took his seat in Congress. Soon after that gentleman had been sworn in, Judge Gooding took steps for contesting his right to it, attending to the legal proceedings in person, with a tact and ability that won for him unqualified praise. The matter was referred to the Committee on Elections, which was largely Republican, and they reported in favor of Mr. Wilson. Judge Gooding's speech in this contest, made in the House in defense of his position, was among the most extensively copied and circulated efforts of the kind ever made in that body. In the summer of 1872 he again received the unanimous nomination for Congress, but, the district being more largely Republican than formerly, he was, naturally enough, defeated by his old competitor, Judge Wilson. In 1874 Judge Gooding was selected as one of the Democratic state central committee, and served in that capacity for two years, doing good service for his party. In 1876 he canvassed the state in behalf of the national and state Democratic tickets, and his canvass is spoken of as one of the most brilliant and effectual made in the state. In 1878 he was a prominent and formidable candidate for Secretary of State before the Democratic state convention, receiving a greater number of votes than any other candidate on the first ballot, and only second to the nominee on the last ballot. In the autumn of 1879, with Governor Hendricks, Senator Voorhees, and other distinguished Democrats, he went into the Ohio state canvass, which was exceedingly exciting, making several powerful and argumentative speeches to large audiences, returning home just before the election. Judge Gooding is a Master Granger, but belongs to no other secret society. In 1844 he was married to Miss Frances M. Sebastian, daughter of William Sebastian. This estimable lady is still living. Judge Gooding is the father of one son, Marshall B. Gooding, with whom he is associated in the practice of law. Thus it will be seen that Judge Gooding has been almost constantly before the people, either in the public offices or as an active worker in the councils of his party. And it can be said of him, what can be asserted of few public men, that his public record is without tarnish. As a lawyer, Judge Gooding is logical and profound. As a political speaker, he occupies one of the most exalted stations in Indiana politics, being an orator of exceptional elocutionary power. His future is a brilliant one, and he is destined yet to fill many stations of honor in the public offices of his state and nation. He is a man of fine physique, standing six feet two, and with a most



Very truly
V. B. Matott

commanding presence. At the Democratic state convention held this year he was appointed an elector at large, standing at the head of the ticket. He enters the present campaign full of vigor, showing all his powers in the work before him. In August he received a most flattering invitation from the Democratic state executive committee of Ohio to make a canvass of that state for the Democratic party, but was unable to accept it, as his duties to his own state forbade.

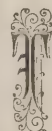
ALOTT, VOLNEY T., son of William H. and Leah P. (McKown) Malott, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, September 9, 1838. His father was engaged in farming in that county, but removed to Salem, Washington County, Indiana, in 1841, where he engaged with his brother, Major Eli W. Malott, in mercantile business. His ancestors settled in Kentucky soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in which some of them participated. His paternal grandfather engaged in the War of 1812 in Canada, and his maternal grandfather in the Indian war in Indiana. William H. Malott died at Salem, Indiana, November 5, 1845, leaving a young widow with three little children; the subject of this sketch, the oldest, being aged seven years; Mary C., aged three years; and Eli W., an infant, that died one month after his father's death. January, 1847, the widow married John F. Ramsay, and removed to Indianapolis, taking her two young children. Before this date the lad had attended a school kept by John I. Morrison. He completed a common school education at Indianapolis, going to schools kept by Rev. William A. Holliday and Professor B. F. Lang, and also attending the Central High School, leaving the latter at the age of sixteen to enter the banking-house of John Woolley & Co. (Bank of the Capital). He had previously been employed clerking during vacations, and was for a time messenger in the Traders' Bank. He had thus early evinced an aptitude for business that made his assistance in demand; and while attending school his services were pre-engaged by the bank when he should desire to leave school. He remained here, acting as teller after a while, until 1857, when he was chosen teller of the Indianapolis branch of the Bank of the State of Indiana, where he remained until August, 1862, resigning to accept the position of secretary and treasurer of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, to which he had been elected. He was appointed state director of the branch Bank of the State in 1864. In 1865, with others, he organized the Merchants' National Bank, of Indianapolis, and was elected cashier, retaining the office of treasurer of the railroad. The road was completed in 1871, and, with the Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, passed into the con-

trol of the Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railway Company, of which he was treasurer and a director. In 1875 he was elected general manager of the line, now holding the office of vice-president and general manager. In the spring of 1870 he resigned the office of cashier of the bank to superintend the construction of the Michigan City and Indianapolis Railroad. In October, 1878, he was elected president of the Merchants' National Bank, and has been for several years a director of the Meridian National Bank. As an officer of the Brazil Block Coal Company, he has aided in the extension of the block coal trade to Northern Indiana, Michigan, and Illinois. He has taken a deep interest in the improvement of Michigan City harbor, and by his counsel and labor has rendered valuable aid to this important work. In 1862 he married Caroline, daughter of Hon. David Macy. They have six children, one son and five daughters. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and trustee and chairman of the finance committee of the Meridian Street Church. In 1880 Mr. Malott began to fail in health, owing to prolonged and close application to business, and was advised by his physicians to take a rest. He decided upon a European tour, and, taking his son, a lad of sixteen, with him, started for Europe, spending two months in travel and sight-seeing, and returning in full health and vigor. The great success that has been attained by Mr. Malott in all his business has been greatly owing to his steady persistence, stern integrity, and excellent judgment, qualities which cause him to take rank with the leading business men of the state.

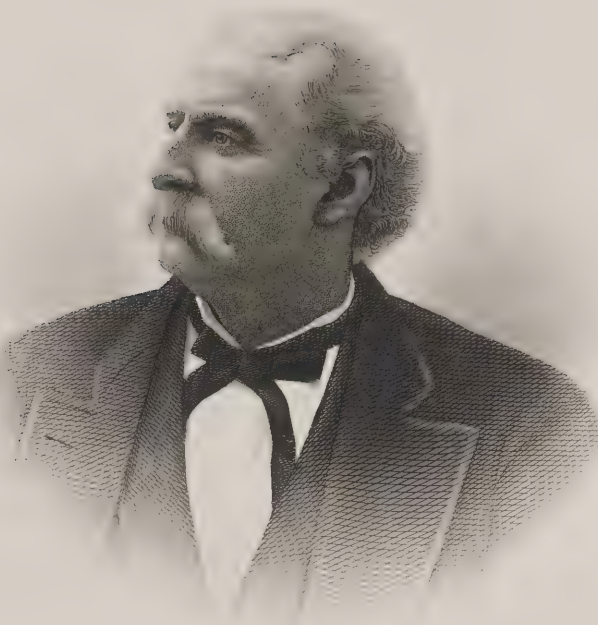
ILFORD, JOSEPH M., of Indianapolis, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, February 17, 1811. His grandfather, William Telford, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1749. This manner of spelling the name was followed in recording the birth of his father's family, thirteen in number, with the exception of the two younger. Their names were written Tilford, in a handwriting which the subject of this sketch recognizes as his brother's. That the name should thus have been changed has ever been a source of regret to the family. Joseph's grandfather, with two brothers, emigrated to Virginia, where he lived at the breaking out of the Revolution. He served under General Washington, and in 1790 moved to Kentucky, where he endured all the privations and dangers incident to pioneer life on the "dark and bloody ground." Alexander Tilford, father of Joseph, was then a boy of fifteen years. At twenty-one he married Eleanor McCullough, a lady of Scotch descent. In the War of 1812 he did a soldier's duty. In 1816 he moved, with his family, including his father, then sixty-seven years of age, to Jefferson County, Indiana, ten miles west of Madison. At

this time Joseph was five years old. His father died in 1828. Joseph had attended the common schools of his day, and in 1827 was sent to Hanover College. He was at the opening session of that institution, and relates that the Rev. Mr. Crowe, who was in charge, for lack of better facilities, heard recitations at his own residence. Among his classmates were Noble Butler, since author of the "Grammar of Grammars;" David Smock, Rev. James Latimore, and others. After remaining a year, he concluded to learn the cabinet-making business, and devoted three years to this work with Captain J. G. Henderson, at Salem, Indiana. He then began business for himself in Madison, and, after remaining there until 1850, removed to a farm three miles west of Hanover. In the fall of 1853 he changed to Indianapolis, his present home. In 1854 Mr. Tilford became associated with Ovid Butler and J. M. Mathes in the purchase of the Indianapolis daily and weekly *Journal*, for which they paid to John D. Defrees the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The paper became known as the Indianapolis *Journal* Company, into which was merged the *Free Democrat*. Mr. Tilford became president of the association in 1856, and retained his position until the sale of the *Journal* to Colonel W. R. Holloway, in 1864, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars, not including the real estate of the association, which was valued at a like sum. For many years past Mr. Tilford has been connected with the Indianapolis Publishing House. In 1833 he married Miss Mary A. Maxwell, whose name would indicate Irish Protestant descent. She was the daughter of Samuel C. Maxwell, of Jefferson County, Indiana. Nine children have blessed this union, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living—John H. and Samuel E., Eliza E., Emma J., Julia V., and Alice T. It is worthy of honorable record that both sons and three sons-in-law were in the Union army. John H. was surgeon in the 79th Indiana for four years. Samuel E. enlisted in the 11th Indiana for three months; in the 26th Indiana for twenty-two months; and in the 132d Indiana for one hundred days. J. P. Avery, son-in-law, was assistant surgeon for three years in the 11th Indiana. Perry Hall, son-in-law, was chaplain of the 79th Indiana, and died in the service. J. N. Green, a son-in-law, was surgeon in the 19th Indiana. John H. is now a practicing physician in Windom, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Tilford are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Tilford's political associations are with the Republican party, and, in its hour of need, when to be an Abolitionist required both moral and physical courage, Mr. Tilford was the true friend of the oppressed. Of the two votes cast for James G. Birney in 1840 in the township where he then resided, Mr. Tilford's was one. He was for many years one of the board of directors of the North-western Christian University, of Indianapolis. As early as 1840 he was set

apart as an elder in the Christian Church at Madison by Elder Walter Scott, and has ever since served in that capacity at his several places of residence. He has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to serve them in the common council, and as a member of the board of school trustees. Mr. Tilford's life has been busy, if not eventful, and now, on the verge of threescore years and ten, his mind is active, and in conversation he displays the result of much study and observation. He has always been known as a sound man of business, careful and observant, never hastening to conclusions, and forming opinions only on mature reflection. In his social relations he enjoys the love and esteem of those who know him best, and is regarded by his acquaintances as a genial neighbor, a sincere friend, and one whose religious convictions are exemplified in his daily life.



TRUSLER, COLONEL NELSON, was born December 11, 1823, in Franklin County, Indiana. He was the son of Samuel W. Trusler and Martha Trusler, Virginians by birth; and when quite young his parents moved to Fayette County, in the state of Indiana, and took up their residence upon a farm, purchased in that fertile region of Eastern Indiana, nine miles south-east of Connersville. After a brief illness, in September, 1838, his mother died, and subsequently, in the month of August, 1846, the father also died, after a few days' sickness, leaving a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. Although his parents did not live to be of very great age, yet he was a descendant of long-lived ancestors, the average age of his four grand-parents being over eighty. During the minority of Nelson Trusler he worked upon the farm, and attended the common and select schools of the section of the country where he resided, and became well educated in what is generally termed the English branches, in which he became the more proficient by reason of his being a teacher, for a period of about two years, in some of the best public schools in the eastern part of the state. The forensic and legal ability and talents for which he became noted in later years were manifest early in life, and naturally inclined him to the study of law, and he entered the legal arena of the Whitewater bar, among whom were such noted men as Caleb B. Smith, Samuel W. Parker, James Raiden, John Ryman, Charles H. Test, John A. Matson, and many other noted legal celebrities of that day. At the time of his father's death he was prosecuting the study of law with the Hon. John A. Matson, at Brookville, Indiana, and shortly thereafter was admitted to practice at the bar. On December 2, 1849, he was married



Alson Hussey

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to Miss Salome Stanton, a school-mate, and soon after took up his residence in Connersville, the county seat of Fayette County, Indiana, and at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. His genial nature and social qualities, forensic powers and legal ability, soon won for him many friends and a lucrative practice in the courts of the counties of Fayette, Franklin, Union, and Rush, and he soon took position in the front rank of the bar of the courts mentioned, beside the noted attorneys already named. While thus engaged in the practice of the law, he was elected as Representative to the General Assembly of his state, after a bitter political contest, his political opponent being the noted Baptist preacher, the Rev. Wilson W. Thompson, candidate of the Democratic party for that position. He and his wife were members of the Episcopal Church. In February, 1862, his wife died, leaving four small children. In the September following, intrusting the care and education of his children to relatives and friends, for the time being he abandoned the practice of the law and legal contests, for the conflicts of the battle-field. The life of the Republic hung trembling in the balance; hundreds of thousands of armed foes were in battle array, marshaled and fighting for the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow and destruction of his government. He volunteered his services in behalf of his country in the hour of its greatest peril, and was commissioned by Governor Morton colonel of the 84th Indiana Regiment, and was after this continuously with and in command of his regiment in all its trials and conflicts until after the great battle of Chickamauga, fought on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863. In this battle his regiment was in the fiercest part of the fight, one of the most fiercely contested during the war, and suffered a loss of one hundred and twenty-five men, in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 17th of October, 1863, he resigned his command as colonel, on account of ill-health, and returned to his home in Connersville, where he again began practice. On the 9th of April, 1864, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Pumphrey. He was an ardent Republican and took an active part in political canvasses, being a speaker of great power and influence in political campaigns, as well as in the courts. Having received the nomination of the Republican party for the office of Secretary of State for the state of Indiana, he was elected to that office in 1864, and in January, 1865, he moved to Indianapolis and entered upon the duties of the position. He was renominated and re-elected by his party to the same position in 1866, discharging the duties courteously, faithfully, and honestly for a period of four years, with the approval of his constituents. At the close of his second term as Secretary of State he resumed the practice of law at Indianapolis, in connection with Wilson Morrow, Esq. In 1870 the Republican party nominated

him for Attorney-general, but he was defeated with the rest of the candidates of that party on the state ticket. In 1872 he was appointed by President Grant District Attorney of the United States for the District of Indiana, to succeed General Thomas M. Browne, who had resigned to make the race for Governor of Indiana, as candidate of the Republican party. At the expiration of four years he was reappointed by President Grant Attorney-general for that district, which position he held at the time of his death, having held this office continuously for a period of seven years, and in it rendering the country most excellent service. He was a man of fine physical appearance, and when in health weighed over two hundred pounds. His death was the result of heart disease, and was very sudden and unexpected to his friends, although a few of his intimate associates and relatives had had fears, for some time previous to the sad event, that such might be the final termination of the affliction from which he had been suffering for some two years. Having received a special invitation from Gus Williams, the drummer boy of his old regiment, the 84th, to be present at a public entertainment at the Grand Opera-house in Indianapolis on the evening of January 29, 1880, in which the drummer-boy was to take a prominent part, he, in company with his wife and some friends, had just entered the aisle of the Opera-house, and while being conducted to seats by the usher he suddenly fell to the floor, and, without a struggle or uttering a word, expired. The event occasioned a great sensation in Indianapolis. He was in the fifty-seventh year of his age, leaving his widow and a son and two daughters to mourn his loss, together with many relatives and friends. Large meetings of the bar were held at Connersville, his former home, and in the United States Circuit Court-room, at Indianapolis, at which resolutions were passed and addresses were delivered expressive of sorrow at his death, and speaking in the highest terms of his kindness of heart, genial nature, services as a soldier, and his ability, honesty, and fidelity as a lawyer and public servant in the various positions of trust and honor which he held. Eulogies were delivered upon his life, character, and public services by the venerable Judge Charles H. Test, General Benjamin Harrison, General John Coburn, Major Jonathan W. Gordon, Judge Jacob B. Julian, Wilson Morrow, and John A. Henry. His remains were taken for interment on a special train to his old home, at Connersville, where more than a quarter of a century previous, in the vigor of young manhood, he began his successful professional and public career. Special trains were run upon the different railroads entering that city, bringing hundreds of friends from Indianapolis and the eastern part of the state, to take a last look at his face and pay their

tribute of respect to his memory. His body was committed to its final resting-place, at four o'clock, P. M., on the first day of February, A. D. 1880, in the beautiful valley of the Whitewater, in the cemetery adjoining the city of Connersville, beside the grave of his first wife and five children, the last solemn burial rites at the grave being conducted by the Masonic Fraternity, of which order he was a member. His death was deeply lamented throughout the whole state.

TYNER, JAMES, was born in Abbeville District, South Carolina, September 19, 1807. He is the son of John and Fannie Tyner. His paternal grand-parents resided during the Revolution in a district largely inhabited by Tories, and suffered most inhuman treatment from them. They were obliged at times to flee for their lives, and hide with their children in the woods for weeks. The grandfather is supposed to have been mercilessly killed by them. James Tyner's maternal grandfather served valiantly for five years as a soldier in the American army during the Revolution. The subject of our sketch was born in 1808, when his father removed with his family to Franklin County, Indiana. In 1813 they located on a farm in Fayette County, where in 1822 the father died, leaving the care and responsibility of the surviving family chiefly to the eldest son, James, who was then fourteen years of age. The young man, by industry and economy, succeeded in maintaining himself and family comfortably. The schools of that early day were hardly worthy of the name, and he attended them but a few terms during the winter months. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Lucinda Caldwell, daughter of James Caldwell, and soon thereafter removed to a farm, where he began life on his own account. In 1835 he permanently located in Brandywine Township, Hancock County. In the early days of Indiana he commanded a rifle company in the state troops, and on muster days made a creditable display. In politics, he claims to be a Jeffersonian Jackson Democrat. His first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, in 1828. The only official position he has ever occupied was that of commissioner of Hancock County, which he satisfactorily filled for fourteen years. In religion, he has stood firm as an Old-school Baptist for thirty-six years. October 22, 1879, he celebrated his golden wedding at his home in Hancock County, surrounded by numerous friends and relatives. Among the latter were ten children, fifty-two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. On this occasion, his fellow-citizen, Major A. K. Branham, in a presentation speech, used the following language:

"Mr. and Mrs. Tyner, it is my pleasing duty also, in behalf of your children, to present a few testimonials

of their love and affection for you. This massive gold-headed cane, bearing the inscription, 'To our father, from his children, October 22, 1879,' implies more, indeed, than any intrinsic value it may possess. Take it, my old and esteemed friend, and keep it in remembrance of those who gave it; and may it serve to support and guard your footsteps in the down-hill journey of life. These gold spectacles I present to you, Mrs. Tyner. They are a gift from those who love and almost idolize you as a mother. May they, as your eyes grow dim by advanced age, light up the pathway of life."

Mr. Tyner is unostentatious, and of unimpeachable morality and integrity. He is loved by all for his hospitality and kindness of heart.

VINTON, ALMUS E., late of Indianapolis, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, March 9, 1821. His parents were Roswell Merrick and Hannah (Davis) Vinton. They were natives of Stafford, Connecticut, but came West at an early day. His father, by education a civil engineer, was for a time engaged in the shipping of produce to the New Orleans market. From Cincinnati he removed to Miamisburg, Ohio, where he superintended the construction of the locks in the Little Miami Canal and many of the internal improvements in that part of the state, and where he died of small-pox in 1835. Mrs. Vinton, the mother of Almus E., was subsequently married to Mr. Joseph Hubler, a founder and machinist. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Miamisburg, and in his younger days he had but the meager opportunities for an education afforded by the country schools. The early death of his father and his mother's subsequent marriage left him little choice as to his avocation in life. He went into his step-father's foundry to learn the trade of machinist, and, upon his removal to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1840, Mr. Vinton also changed his location, continuing his connection with the foundry. When about sixteen years old he received from an early friend of his father the offer of a college scholarship, but, his mother having several years previous been stricken with paralysis, and being in consequence a confirmed invalid, he was obliged to decline the generous offer. In after life, although Mr. Vinton never ceased to regret the loss of a collegiate education, by extensive reading and observation he became as well informed on the leading topics and literature of the day as many of higher educational advantages, and his opinions were always listened to with deference and respect by men of acknowledged ability, whose friendship he enjoyed. In 1846 Mr. Vinton married, at Miamisburg, Miss Theresa C. Stallo, a companion from early childhood. Mrs. Vinton still resides at the homestead at Indianapolis. For a short time Mr. Vinton engaged in the milling business at St. Mary's, Ohio, but, finding the

occupation highly injurious to his health, he the more readily accepted the suggestion of his early friend, Mr. L. W. Hasselman, to remove to Indianapolis. Together they purchased what was known as the Washington Foundry, and embarked in the foundry and machine business, under the firm name of Hasselman & Vinton. They carried on a highly successful business until 1853, when the building was destroyed by fire and Mr. Vinton was well-nigh ruined. Soon afterward they purchased the ground upon which the Eagle Machine Works now stand, put up a shop, and in a wonderfully short time had recovered from the severe blow to their trade. In 1865 Mr. Vinton sold out his interest to the Eagle Machine Works Company and retired from active business. He was a partner in the wholesale drug house of Kiefer & Vinton, and also part owner of the Indianapolis Paper-mill, in which his son, Merrick E., still retains a large interest. Until Mr. Vinton's failing health compelled him to succumb, his activity in business was almost phenomenal; he was emphatically a busy man; a man of perseverance and energy, and of the highest integrity. With Judge Martindale, Mr. Vinton originated the idea of buying up parcels of land and dividing them into building lots; these they then sold at public auction, and realized considerable money by the transaction. The bulk of Mr. Vinton's property was invested in fine business locations. For many years the family residence was on the ground now occupied by the "Vinton Block," one of the best business sites in the city of Indianapolis, and now the property of his second daughter. Like most men deeply immersed in business, Mr. Vinton was not a politician in the ordinary sense of the word. He was a strong Union man and a Republican, and in life an intimate friend and counselor of the late Oliver P. Morton. He frequently proved a valuable assistant to the distinguished Governor, whom he aided with advice and money on several occasions. He was a member of the hundred days' cavalry organized during Morgan's raid, but never saw any further service during the war. He was not a member of any religious society, although he and his family attended the services at the Second Presbyterian Church, and he was a liberal contributor to all worthy objects. Mr. Vinton was a man of peculiar and marked traits of character. Prompt and punctual himself, he exacted the same service from others, but was always governed by a strict sense of justice and honor. If amidst the cares and anxieties of business he spoke harshly or unkindly to the humblest man in his employment, he never failed to acknowledge the error. He has left an impress upon the history of Indianapolis, and his name will live in the records of the active, energetic business men of the city long after the present generation has passed away. He was truly the architect of his own fortunes. He did not accumulate his prop-

erty without the early struggles and trials which mark the history of successful business men almost without exception. In his closing days, when he had made up his mind that death was at hand, he calmly resigned himself to the fact, and at once set his house in order and arranged his business affairs. He expressed the desire to die at peace with all men, and all differences he wished forgotten and forgiven. Though for some time in feeble health, his last illness was of only two weeks' duration. He died at his home in Indianapolis, on the twenty-first day of June, 1870, and his remains rest in Crown Hill Cemetery, of which he was one of the incorporators and first lot-holders. To his family he left an ample property, and the more precious legacy of an unblemished character as a kind-hearted man, a good citizen, a generous husband and father, and a useful member of society. Besides his wife, Mr. Vinton left a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. The latter are now Mrs. James H. Ruddell and Mrs. Henry D. Pierce, both residents of Indianapolis. The oldest son, Merrick E. Vinton, is engaged in the loan and insurance business in Indianapolis, and is also interested in the Salsbury & Vinton Paper Company, as above stated. His brother, Lindley Vinton, is now (1880) practicing law in Indianapolis. He is a graduate of Amherst College with the class of 1875, and of Columbia Law School, New York City, of 1879. A younger brother, David, was accidentally drowned, at the age of sixteen years, while traveling in Florida.

WALKER, JUDGE JOHN W., of Greenfield, was born in Monroe County, Virginia, July 22, 1812. He is of Irish descent, his grandfather having been born and brought up in the northern part of Ireland. His parents, George and Clarinda Walker, were among the pioneers of the Blue Ridge Mountains. His father owning an extensive tract of land in that region—then an almost unbroken wilderness—Mr. Walker early learned the use of the woodman's ax and the hunter's rifle. The only educational advantages within his reach were those afforded at the distant log school-house, where he was taught the rudiments of the English branches. October 12, 1831, he married Miss Nancy B. Cook, daughter of Rev. Jacob Cook, and niece of the celebrated divine, Rev. Valentine Cook. Two years later, Mr. Walker left the home of his boyhood and settled on a farm near Pendleton, Indiana, in and about which place he lived for the next fourteen years. During this period he was engaged, at different times, in farming, the blacksmith's trade, mercantile pursuits, and, finally, in the grain and produce business. An unfortunate venture in the last reduced his property to a few hundred dollars, and he removed

to Greenfield, his present home. In 1858 he opened a store in partnership with his brother and son, under the firm name of G. H. Walker & Co. This continued six years, when Mr. Walker's brother sold out his interest to the other members of the firm. In 1869 Mr. Edwards purchased a share in the business, which was conducted by Walker & Edwards until 1872. The store was then sold, and for three years Mr. Walker was not actively engaged in any occupation. At the end of that time, he, with several other gentlemen, organized the Greenfield Banking Company, which is still a prosperous institution. Mr. Walker is a quiet, unassuming man, and no seeker for public office; yet he has been several times chosen to positions of trust and honor. During the first years of his residence in Pendleton he served as constable of Fall Creek Township, and afterwards as Justice of the Peace. At the expiration of his term as Justice, he was elected Associate Judge of Madison County. After his removal to Greenfield, Judge Walker was trustee of Center Township during the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. He has been an earnest advocate of all enterprises to advance the interests of Hancock County, aiding in building railroads, turnpikes, school-houses, and churches. In 1860 he took a trip to the Rocky Mountains, and visited Denver and the gold mines on the Platte River. Although not a member of any religious denomination, Judge Walker's inclinations are toward the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Whig in the days of that party, and has since been a Republican. He is firm in his convictions, outspoken, clear-headed, and accurate. He is a good conversationalist, well informed on current topics, and his uniformly kind and social disposition has endeared him to a large circle of friends. At the age of sixty-seven, Judge Walker retains much of his original vigor, and it is to be hoped that his career of usefulness may be prolonged many years.



WALLACE, GOVERNOR DAVID, the subject of this sketch, was one of those whose memory Indiana delights to honor. He readily won the respect and esteem of all who knew him, by his ability, his candid mien, his generous heart, and his freedom from duplicity or deceit. He was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1799. While he was yet very young his parents moved westward, settling in Ohio, near Cincinnati. At the age of fifteen he was sent to New Orleans to engage in business, but at the end of one year his father and friends, through General Harrison, then Representative from the Cincinnati district, procured his appointment as a cadet in the military school at West Point, the general withdrawing the claims of his own son. He was successful there as a student, taking a high rank

in his class, and, in 1821, graduating among the first. He was subsequently retained for a time as tutor in the institution. After one year's service in the army, he began the study of law at Brookville, Indiana, where in 1823 he opened a general practice, a very short time sufficing for him to secure a lucrative business. The memory of his brilliant successes in that circuit is as fresh with the older men of that region as if they had been achieved yesterday. Having practiced there eight years, he moved to Covington, Fountain County, in 1831, where he lived until 1837, in which year he was elected Governor. He removed now to Indianapolis, where he afterwards resided. While living in Franklin County, he was elected to the Legislature in 1828, 1829, and 1830. He was chosen Lieutenant-governor in 1831, and again in 1834, which office he held till 1837. He was at the head of the ticket of the party advocating internal improvements, and afterward, when his scheme proved a failure, he was often twitted by his friends for his expressions of false prophecy; as he had said during the canvass that an extra hen and chickens would be sufficient to pay all the additional tax that would need to be levied for the purposes of internal improvement. Governor Wallace's first wife was the daughter of the Hon. John Test, and a sister of Judge Charles H. Test, of Indianapolis. Of this marriage were three children, all of whom are yet living. The oldest, William Wallace, is a highly respected citizen and talented lawyer of Indianapolis; the second son is General Lew. Wallace, whose history is familiar, not only to the state, but throughout the nation. He lives in Crawfordsville, as does also the third son, Edward. The wife of his second marriage was the daughter of Doctor John H. Sanders, a leading physician. By her he had three children: a daughter, the wife of William W. Leathers, a lawyer of Indianapolis, now dead; another daughter, Agnes, married to Mr. J. H. Steiner; and a son, a namesake. He died in September, 1859, in the sixty-first year of his age. This was not only to many a private bereavement, but it was also a public calamity. On the fifth day of September of that year, at 3 P. M., the members of the bar and officers of the Court of Common Pleas, of which he was Judge, met to do the last sad rites to one who had for a whole life been an ornament to his profession. His stand was draped in mourning, fitly symbolizing the grief of the assembled audience. Remarks were made by the young and old, alike testifying, as with one voice, to the great regard had for him who had gone to another land—one of perfect law and liberty. On the 26th Mr. John Coburn presented to the Circuit Court resolutions expressive of their deep sorrow, on which occasion he delivered the following eulogy, which, for its merit of composition and fidelity to truth, we quote nearly entire:

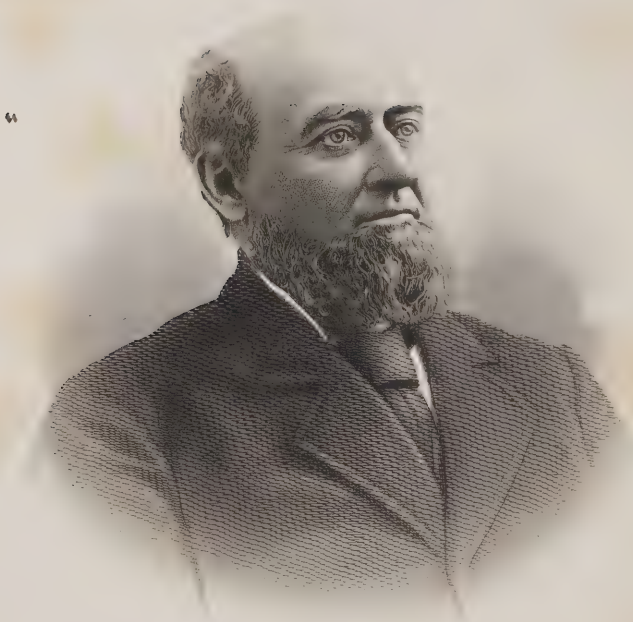
"May it please the Court: Having been chosen to pre-

sent to the court the resolutions expressive of the estimate of the bar of Indianapolis of the worth and character of the Hon. David Wallace, lately deceased, and of the profound sense of their loss, I am reminded of his long, honorable, and useful career, of his many public services, of his many private virtues, of the eloquent tongue, the brilliant eye, the impressive mien, of the attractive and noble whole, which for so many years drew the attention commanded the respect, and won the admiration of his fellow-citizens. I am reminded of the keen, ardent student at West Point, mastering the abstruse and intricate science of mathematics; of the young, ambitious lawyer, with his struggles for bread, and his harvest of fame; of the politician, enthusiastic, active, working for the public good, resting alone upon the merit of his measures; of the man, gentle, modest, kind, affable, winning. It is proper that here, in the Court-house, we should commemorate his life and perpetuate his memory, in this the scene of his earthly triumphs, the scene of his latest earthly labors. It is proper that the bar should recount his achievements and emulate his virtues. It is proper that the great and good should live in the memories and hearts of their friends, when their forms have departed and the light of their personal presence has gone out forever. We meet to-day to commemorate the good qualities and good deeds of one who has long stood in the front rank of the men of our state; at the bar, on the bench, in high official station as a legislator and Governor; who has taken no doubtful part in the contests which have agitated the public, but who often in his earlier years wore the plume that was the focus of all eyes in the thickest of the fight, and wielded the sword that scattered the foe with deadliest force. And yet his was not the rugged, stern, overbearing nature, which made him delight in such scenes. He was a man of the gentlest and kindest, of even temper, of quiet habits, of modest demeanor, of genial and friendly temper. It is an easy task to sketch the character that is marked by strong peculiarities, by eccentric traits, and forcible or rude features; but to exhibit to view such a one as Governor Wallace, so well balanced, so fully and so generally developed, so finely and so delicately proportioned, is the task of a skillful writer, and one which, I fear, will be but poorly performed by myself. While Lieutenant-governor he took an active part in the politics of the state, and earned a wide reputation as a debater. In the contest upon the question of establishing a state bank, in the years 1833 and 1834, he was a leader among the advocates of the bank, and to his zeal, eloquence, and adroitness do we owe in part the adoption of the old charter of the State Bank of Indiana. Immediately after the adoption of the bank charter the state became aroused to the importance of internal improvements, and, as the embodiment of this sentiment, Mr. Wallace

was proposed as the candidate for Governor. John Dumont, an able and ingenious lawyer, was his opponent, taking a position in favor of classifying the public works, and completing them a part at a time. The result is known. The state was peculiarly unfortunate in procuring loans, was defrauded out of millions by Eastern speculators; and this, added to the general pressure in the money market, discouraged the people, and in a short time broke down the system, leaving the state largely in debt, with a vast amount of unfinished improvements, yielding no tolls, affording no facilities to business and travel, and adding nothing to the value of real estate. Thus it was in 1840, when his term for Governor expired, he, although the favorite of his party, was not nominated, for fear of the odium of the internal improvement system. Samuel Bigger, an excellent man, was selected as candidate. So it often happens that the soldier, who has borne the burthen and heat of the day, is supplanted by him who had no share in the danger of battle, and bore no wounds as marks of the hot contest that is over. Quietly and patiently he stepped aside for his successor; no word of murmuring, no term of reproach, was heard from his lips; with hearty good will he indorsed the action of the convention, and retired to private life, as he came from it, an honest man, without a dollar of public money in his purse, without an imputation of dishonor upon his character. He resumed the practice of the law, but in less than a year was elected to Congress, and served one term as Representative of the Sixth District. He was a leading member, and one of the Committee of Ways and Means, during the stormy period of the extra session, and the sessions of 1841 and 1842, when the Whig party, from the very summit of success and political power, became demoralized and disorganized, never again to renew its strength or enforce its principles. Governor Wallace labored ardently and successfully for the perfection of the tariff measures of 1842, and his best speech in Congress was made in their favor. During this session he voted for the bill making an appropriation to enable Professor Morse, then indigent, to complete his magnetic telegraph. The fate of this measure was determined in committee, and there the proposition was carried by the vote of Mr. Wallace, it being equally divided without him. For this vote he received severe censure from his friends, who, unlike him, could see no good in the experiment. He lost votes by it at the succeeding election, and it, combined with other influences of a partisan nature, contributed to his defeat. At this day the entire and wonderful success of the telegraph is the best vindication of his sagacity and independence. Perhaps in a legislator nothing is required in a stronger degree than independence, a readiness to support a good measure even if its popularity is doubtful. No doubt the proudest moment of Governor

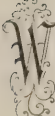
Wallace's life was that in which it was announced that the ocean telegraph had been successfully laid, and the truth of Morse's theory tested upon its broadest field. The satisfaction of such an hour was worth a hundred seats in Congress; could not be gauged or measured by the standards of power or honor. Again resuming the practice of the law, after his defeat for Congress in 1843, he continued to be actively engaged in it until elected to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1856, a position he held till his decease, with the respect, confidence, and affectionate regard of the bar and the whole community. In the year 1850 Governor Wallace was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and took a quiet but attentive, punctual, and rather conservative part in the deliberations of that body. His most effective and brilliant efforts at the bar were made in criminal cases, and in them he rose, in point of elegance and naturalness of style, in depth of feeling, and propriety of discussion, to an elevation worthy the emulation of his compeers. As a judge, many of the best qualities of his character shone forth. With an amiability and patience unflinching, an industry continuous to the last hour of the term, a promptness only equaled by his impartiality and justice, he out-rivalled his fame as an orator and politician, and in the quiet duties of a judge found his crowning glory. As an orator, Governor Wallace had few equals in the nation. With a voice modulated to the finest and nicest precision, an eye sparkling and expressive, a countenance and person remarkable for beauty and symmetry, he stepped upon the speaker's stand, in these respects, far in advance of his compeers. His style of delivery was impressive, graceful, and at times impassioned, never rising to a scream or breaking into wild gesticulation, and never descending into indistinctness or lassitude. His style of composition was chaste, finished, flowing, and beautiful, often swelling up into the rarest eloquence or melting down into the tenderest pathos. In the contests for Lieutenant-governor and Governor he exhibited remarkable powers as an orator. His political sentiments were in opposition to the Jackson party, which controlled the state, but in spite of these he was three times elected by the people of the whole state. Such was the interest thrown around state politics by Governor Wallace and others during the period from 1830 to 1840, that national politics were forgotten, in a measure, in the struggle. But it was not alone in enforcing public measures in the Legislature or executive chair, or the courts of justice, that the voice of Governor Wallace was heard with effect. His famous speech at the battle-ground of Tippecanoe thrilled the state with an enthusiasm for General Harrison when as yet his candidacy for the presidency was a problem. It was then that the little black-haired boy, who had been preferred by him to his own son, to a place

at West Point, roused the war-broken soldiers of 1812, and rallied to the flag of their old chieftain. It was then that the flame was kindled upon the western plains which in 1840, with the fury of a tornado, swept beyond the confines of Indiana to the remotest corner of the Union. Here it was, in our own state, that the Harrison campaign of 1840 had its origin, and to Governor Wallace more than any man, living or dead, was its origin owing. On the 7th of November, 1835, the twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe, a great convention met upon the battle-ground. In response to a toast, Governor Wallace delivered a speech which, for burning and beautiful eloquence, has few parallels in American oratory. In speaking of the spot, he says: 'We have been told by the magic genius of our youthful poet that we are standing on one of the proudest battle-fields of our country—the very soil of which has been rendered holy by the blood of heroes; that some of the noblest of Kentucky's chivalry are sleeping beneath our feet, inclosed in the same grave, mingling their dust with the bravest of the sons of Indiana; that although no monument as yet arises to commemorate their deeds, no inscription to claim the homage of gratitude from the traveler, scarce a vestige to indicate the exact place of their repose, still—they are not forgotten. Their memories and their whole sacrifices have found an abiding place and sanctuary in the hearts of the living who are here, and of every son and daughter of Indiana who is absent; and there they remain, to be forever fondly and devotedly cherished, while man has a soul to worship at the altar of patriotism, or woman a tear to shed at the tomb of the fallen brave.' His speech delivered at the opening of Asbury University, at Greencastle; his eulogy upon John Quincy Adams, delivered at Indianapolis; and his eulogy upon Henry Clay, delivered at Rushville, rank in literary merit with the finished productions of Wirt and Everett and Sumner, and will yet, we trust, be rescued from oblivion, and be placed in an enduring form, the delight of refined taste, models of chaste and beautiful English style. His prepared orations were completed with the severest care. As the sculptor chiseled down and finished his statue, chipping and chipping away the stone to find within his beautiful ideal, so did he elaborate his thoughts till they assumed the shape he would give them, and so will retain it forever. His literary tastes were pure. He read the best books; read them over again. He read the masters of good English—Milton, Shakespeare, Burke, Goldsmith, Chalmers, Wirt, Webster—and never tired of them. He read constantly; almost every night found him reclining, with candle by his bedside, poring over his favorite authors. With such mental associates, who wonders at the simplicity, honesty, and general rectitude of his character? In his position as president of the Senate for six years

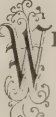


Yours Truly
Willis S. Webb

he happily illustrated his ability to control his voice and person. As a presiding officer, he has had in this state no equal in grace, and no superior in promptness, clearness, and facility to do business. No one who ever saw him presiding over the Senate of Indiana, from 1831 to 1837, can forget the impression left by his brilliant appearance in the chair. And yet, with all his ability to preside with dignity and propriety, his was the most jocular and merry temper. No severity was mingled with his decorum; no harshness coupled with the enforcement of order. The last words of his life were those of pleasant jesting with his wife. The political and official history of the deceased would lead one, in the absence of knowledge of his personal character, to expect that he had become more or less imbued with the spirit of the times. But those who have known him the longest and the most intimately can unite their voices in calling for proof or allegation that he ever knowingly wronged a fellow-creature or pocketed a single cent in dishonesty or corruption. Few persons born at the close of the last century, and flourishing through more than half the present one, prominently, in both private and political station, can present such a record as this. Verily, the absence of evil is the best evidence of the presence of good—far better than all the monuments ever erected by either real or Pharisaic piety.”

ARRUM, NOBLE, Hancock County, Indiana, was born July 8, 1819, in Wayne County, Indiana. His father, Harmon Warrum, emigrated to this county from Kentucky about the year 1807. He married, in 1809, Miss Edith Butler, a native of Georgia, who had recently emigrated to the same county. Both were of English descent. When Noble Warrum was about six years of age his father removed to Hancock (then included in Madison) County. The country now embraced in the limits of Hancock County was then a wilderness. Mr. Warrum's father settled in the southern part of this section, on the Blue River. At the age of thirteen Mr. Warrum lost his mother, and in about two years his father married a lady named Catharine Crumm. At the early age of fourteen, Noble Warrum left home and embarked in the business of life, having nothing to rely upon but undaunted energy, a spirit of enterprise—which he possessed by nature—and a resolution to practice industry and frugality. He selected agriculture as his pursuit, to which vocation he still adheres. His success as a farmer shows that he must have exercised a discriminating judgment in directing his operations and practiced habitual promptness in executing them. Mr. Warrum's educational advantages were very limited. He attended only the old-fashioned log school-houses, and even that assistance

was afforded him only for the space of nine months. Having from an early age an ardent desire for knowledge, he seized all opportunities, and improved every means of mental development, and thus, by reading, by reflection, and by the study of human nature, has been enabled to do much for the culture of a mind by nature strong and active. In the strictest sense he may be said to be a self-made man. Eminently of a practical turn of mind, he has never made any department of literature or science a special study. During his whole life Mr. Warrum has been a resident of Hancock County. In 1839 he was appointed county collector, an office now substituted by that of county treasurer. He received this appointment from the county commissioners before he was of age, and entered upon its duties in 1840, when barely eligible. At the expiration of the four years' term he was elected county assessor by a large majority. In 1860 he received the unanimous nomination of his party for Representative of the county in the state Legislature, and was elected by about one hundred over the party vote. Since then he has served two terms in the same responsible position. As a Representative, he was not only watchful and attentive to the interests of his own constituents, but always evinced an earnest desire to promote those of the state at large. He won the confidence and esteem of his constituents by his fidelity; and his sound judgment, conservative views, and independent disposition made him a valuable Representative. Since 1856 Mr. Warrum has been connected with the Masonic Fraternity. His religious belief is in universal salvation. In politics he has always been a Democrat, of the Jefferson and Jackson school. Mr. Warrum has married three times—first, on February 16, 1842, Miss Rosa Ann, daughter of Richard Williams, of Hancock County, Indiana. Mrs. Warrum died August 27, 1862, leaving one son, Richard H. Warrum. In April, 1863, he married Miss Maria A. Wood, daughter of Wythel A. Wood, of Hancock County, Indiana. She died December 27, 1873, leaving three sons, Noble, Henry, and Mack, and one daughter, Rosa Ann. He married, December 19, 1877, Miss Mary Jane Cory, daughter of Abner Cory, of Madison County. In stature Mr. Warrum is a little above medium size; he possesses a strong constitution, cheerful and vivacious spirits, and a kind and hospitable disposition.

EBB, WILLIS S., banker, of Indianapolis, is an Indianian by birth, and may justly bear the title of self-made, having worked his way unaided, from the humblest ranks of toil, through the vicissitudes and adversities of life, to an honorable and influential position among men. Mr. Webb was born in Clarke County, Indiana, November 10, 1819. His

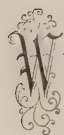
father, John Webb, was born August 29, 1781, in Virginia. His mother, Nancy Webb, daughter of Richard and Peggy Davis, was born October 24, 1788, and was own cousin to the noted Jefferson Davis. With the early pioneers his father came to Kentucky, and engaged in many conflicts and stirring adventures with the Indians, being one of the volunteers who pursued the savages who were raiding the country and killing the people of Southern Indiana. In August, 1821, or when the subject of this sketch was but two years of age, his father removed to Shelby County. At this time Indiana was in such a primitive state that the track of the bear and deer, the howl of the wolf or cry of the panther, were more frequent sights and sounds than the imprint of the foot of man or the sound of the human voice. Here, on the banks of Sugar Creek, on the farm cleared by his father, was Willis reared to manhood. In addition to farm work he learned the art of tanning leather and making shoes, the sparsity of settlement rendering it necessary for them to depend upon their own ingenuity and resources for comfort. He learned, also, carpentering and blacksmithing. At the age of eleven years he was sent to the old log school-house to obtain an education. Mr. Webb retains a vivid recollection of the scene of his first effort in obtaining the rudiments of an education. Attending school three months, he learned to read and spell, his list of studies being comprised in Webster's spelling-book. At home he learned the multiplication table, and soon began to comprehend the use of figures, working up in arithmetic to what was called the single rule of three, and into practice, when his school education was ended, and he again went to work upon the farm. On September 15, 1839, he was married to Miss Frances M. White, daughter of James and Mary White, of Shelby County, and on the 3d of October ensuing was ready, with his bride and his father's family, to remove to Greene County, Missouri. This trip, although tedious, and of forty days' duration, was full of adventures and pleasant incidents. Near Springfield they halted, purchased a farm, and were soon comfortably housed in a log-cabin, twelve by fourteen feet in size, with a rude stone chimney and rustic couch, constructed of rails covered with rough-hewn boards. Occupied in tilling the ground, hewing logs, and splitting rails, his life was a contented and happy one until a year later, when he was stricken down with fever. Discouraged by this misfortune, upon his recovery he determined to return to Indiana, which he did, in company with his married brothers and sisters, moving in a Dearborn wagon, working one horse in line before the other. This might be termed the "log-cabin and hard cider" campaign year, and Mr. Webb cast his first vote for Van Buren for President. Reaching his destination in November, 1841, he built a hewed log-cabin, and commenced clearing the ground for a farm.

In February, 1842, word was received that his father was lying at the point of death, and, with two brothers, he started for Missouri. Arriving there after a month's journey, he found his father still alive but very low. On the 7th of March, 1842, he departed this life, and was buried in Springfield, Missouri, the return trip also requiring a month. Mr. Webb remained on his place five years, also using his skill in blacksmithing, but in 1847 moved with his brother, John G. Webb, to Franklin, Indiana, where they built a smithy, and began manufacturing wagons, plows, and buggies, besides doing horse-shoeing, and all kinds of smith work. By hard labor, however, he injured his spine, and was obliged to quit the business. Returning to the farm, he found his health too much impaired for manual labor, and, consequently, turned his attention to other pursuits, entering into mercantile business, in company with Hon. John W. Keightly, in 1850, remaining in that business until 1856, when he sold out to his partner, and for the two years following was engaged in carpentering and building. In 1856 Mr. Webb also entered into the banking business, issuing bills of one and two dollar denominations; but the next Legislature prohibited the issuing of notes by individuals as money, and he was obliged to retire. In 1858 he formed a copartnership with Doctor T. A. Pinkney, W. W. Woollen, and William Needham, and commenced banking under the firm name of Willis S. Webb & Co. This connection continued until after the outbreak of the war, when, by act of Congress, private banks were placed in such a position that they could no longer compete on equal terms with those chartered by the United States. On January 1, 1860, Mr. Webb lost his mother by death, which was a sad blow to one of his affectionate nature. While continuing the banking business Mr. Webb also turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and was solicited by W. W. Johnston, of Murphy, Johnston & Co., of Cincinnati, to open a wholesale dry-goods house in Indianapolis, which he did, in company with John W. Murphy, R. Frank Kennedy, and Jackson Holliday, under the firm name of Webb, Kennedy & Co. After eight months Mr. Webb sold out to his partners and devoted his time to the First National Bank of Franklin, in the organization of which he took an active interest, the stockholders being his former partners and some substantial farmers. This bank was chartered in 1863, Mr. Webb was elected president, being the principal stockholder, and served as such for a period of six years. He then resigned his position, through becoming interested in the organization of the Indiana Banking Company, at Indianapolis, with W. W. Woollen, J. P. Banta, W. Needham, F. A. W. Davis, John L. Ketchum, and Samuel C. Vance, the partnership to continue for five years from March, 1865. During this period he was also actively engaged in the

wholesale dry-goods business, with Captain W. C. Tarkington, Hon. Franklin Landers, and A. B. Conduil, under the firm name of Webb, Tarkington & Co. Selling out to C. B. Pattison in a year, Mr. Webb founded another wholesale house, with L. M. Fitzhugh, W. Needham, and A. E. Pattison, the firm name being Webb, Pattison & Co. His health failing, Mr. Webb soon gave up active management of the business, and in a year the house was consolidated with that of Landers, Conduil & Co. Meanwhile still other interests engaged his attention, which make his wonderful executive ability and skill as a successful financier more apparent. In 1867, or while engaged in the wholesale grocery business, Mr. Webb, with Mr. James S. Hibben, purchased an interest in the Hydraulic Woolen Mill of Columbus, Indiana, which was then operated under a copartnership. He immediately took steps to organize a joint-stock company, which was soon effected, with a capital stock. The business was prosecuted, under the new organization, with Willis S. Webb as president and J. S. Hibben as secretary, B. F. Jones and William Carter being selected for the active management. This arrangement continued for about two years, when circumstances and a heavy debt necessitated a change in management, and Mr. Webb assumed control and the entire management of the business, assisted only by his sons, John C. Webb and William H. Webb. To bring order out of chaos, success out of threatened failure, was a difficult task, but one to which Mr. Webb was equal. Although the business was new to him, he soon mastered the situation, and managed the enterprise with strict economy, and reduced expenses the first year sixteen thousand dollars, and in two years paid off the entire indebtedness, amounting to over sixty thousand dollars, after which he sold the property. In 1874 Mr. Webb sold out his interest and retired permanently from mercantile pursuits. Upon the expiration, by terms of contract in five years, of the banking partnership, Messrs. Webb and Woollen retired from the Indiana Banking Company and entered upon a private banking business, under the name of Woollen, Webb & Co., Mr. Webb supplying the largest part of the capital. This house did a large and lucrative business. The firm had a large class of customers who required accommodations and discounts. These favors were extended by the house to their own misfortune, for the evil days of the panic drew on apace and created a scarcity of currency in their vaults. Having sustained severe losses, they were obliged to ask an extension of time from their creditors, which was readily granted, and in a short time the house was enabled to satisfy all demands and opened its doors to business again. Since that time which "tried men's souls" in Indiana, the firm has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community, and stands upon as firm a basis as any banking house in

the state. The building is owned by the firm and is a handsome structure, worthy of the Hoosier capital. At intervals during the six years past, Mr. Webb has made trips to Texas, visiting all the principal cities. He was charmed with the country and its resources, and purchased large tracts of land in different portions of the state. Traveling through Tennessee, he also invested largely in real estate in that state, as well as in Indiana, where he has several fine farms, and may be ranked as a large landed proprietor, spending a great portion of his time on the different tracts, to see that proper improvements are made. In the fall of 1878 the public-spirited enterprise of Mr. Webb attracted the notice of Colonel William Bailey, president of the Iron Mountain and Helena Railroad, who solicited his aid in that undertaking; and Mr. Webb has since proved an indefatigable adjunct to its progress toward completion, contributing time and money to that end, and acting as one of the directors and vice-president. Although the principal occupations of Mr. Webb's life are herein enumerated, he has engaged in many other enterprises and labors. From 1862 he for seven years owned and operated a flouring-mill at Franklin, Indiana. In 1872 Mr. Webb built another large mill, at Mooresville, for his son, which he afterward exchanged for a farm in Morgan County. In 1864 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Indianapolis, which proved very profitable, as seems to have been characteristic of all enterprises in which he invested. His religious views are liberal as to denominations and creeds, but having been brought up a Baptist he adheres to that form of worship, his parents as well as the parents of his wife being of that persuasion. In 1863 Mr. Webb was initiated into the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and is now a member of the lodge of Ancient Landmarks. The wife of his youth still lives to cheer and bless his life. Nine children have been born to them, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, have passed beyond the portal of death. Two daughters and three sons are living, honest, upright, and valuable citizens. The eldest son, William H. Webb, occupies the position of teller in the bank of Woollen, Webb & Co. John C., the second son, is a farmer, residing in Morgan County, Indiana. The eldest daughter, Pinkie Pattison, married A. E. Pattison, son of Nelson Pattison, her husband being a wholesale merchant connected with Murphy, Johnston & Co., a firm of Indianapolis. The second daughter, Mary A., married Elisha E. Jones, a son of Aquila Jones, and with her husband resides on a farm in Hendricks County, Courtland District. The youngest child is a promising youth of seventeen years, now attending the cadet school or college at Farmdale, near Frankfort, Kentucky. All of the children of Mr. Webb have received the benefit—denied their parents—of an excel-

lent education; the two elder sons having graduated from Franklin College, Indiana. Mr. Webb has always been a staunch Democrat, though never an office-seeker. A man of earnest convictions and of pronounced opinions, his political friends always know where to find him, and as a consequence his opinions have weight. On more than one occasion the fate of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* has been in his hands. At the close of the campaign of 1876 the *Sentinel* company was bankrupt, and a reorganization was demanded. At this juncture Mr. Webb stepped forth and brought order out of chaos. His great powers of organization were never more conspicuous, and at once the new company had matters under control, and the *Sentinel* entered upon a career of prosperity and influence. Since that time, when business in every department became depressed and journalism experienced embarrassments, Mr. Webb's counsel and great financial credit were brought into requisition to the advantage of the *Sentinel*; and it may be said to the credit of Mr. Webb that these kind offices were performed without pay and without reward, except such as is realized by those who are ready in word and deed to aid their friends when in need, and help on enterprises which have for their purpose the advancement of the public welfare. There are few men in Indiana more entirely self-made than the subject of this sketch. With a mind unusually fertile in resources, Mr. Webb sees success when others confess defeat. Confident and self-poised, ordinary obstacles do not deter him. Indefatigable and indomitable, he goes forward when others hesitate, and is confident when others doubt. His life may be studied with profit by those who may bewail their poverty in youth, for, on every page the lesson may be learned, that "where there is a will there is a way," and that fortune's favorites are those who woo her by rugged advances as well as by the blandishments of wealth and station. Farms, shops, factories, banks, and stately buildings, scattered along the highway of life that Mr. Webb has traveled, are the monuments of his success, gratifying alike to himself, to his family, and his friends. Such men deserve a place in a volume dedicated to eminent self-made men.



WASSON, WILLIAM GRAHAM, city treasurer, Indianapolis, was born at North East, Cecil County, Maryland, June 15, 1836. His parents were William P. and Anna M. Wasson, her maiden name being Graham. On both sides Mr. Wasson is of Scotch descent; the name Graham especially will be familiar to all readers of Scotch history or literature. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits; but farm life had no special charms for William G., whose parents were in such circumstances as compelled

him to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow in early life. In his younger days he had only the meager educational advantages offered by the primitive schools of that part of the country, and it was in the workshop that he was destined to receive his diploma of graduation. At the age of fourteen, with his parents, he removed to Safe Harbor, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and obtained employment in a rolling mill at such light work around the rolls as a boy of his age could accomplish. Here he wrought, picking up considerable information about the business, until he was seventeen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist and roll-turner. At the age of twenty-one he had completed his apprenticeship, but continued in the same employment as a journeyman until the spring of 1861. After the flag of the nation had gone down at Sumter, and grim-visaged war brooded over the land, he threw down his tools, and joined the army as private in Company D, 1st Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, which was organized by Governor Curtin. He was soon after promoted to be sergeant, and in succession to orderly sergeant, first lieutenant, and captain, and was breveted major for meritorious conduct. The regiment was attached to the Third Division, First Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, under General McDowell, and afterwards transferred to the Fifth Army Corps, under General John F. Reynolds. Captain Wasson participated with his regiment in all the battles and skirmishes of the historic Army of the Potomac, and still bears upon his body the scars inflicted by rebel bullets. He was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, at Antietam, and at Spottsylvania Court House, but remained in active service with his corps until he was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, June 1, 1864. He returned to Lancaster City at the close of the war, but soon went to Buffalo, New York, and obtained employment at his old business of machinist and roll-turner in the Union Iron Works of that city. He soon became well known as an able and expert workman in his line, and always secured the fullest confidence of his employers. He continued to reside at Buffalo until August, 1867, when he removed to Indianapolis, and at once entered the establishment of the Indianapolis Rolling Mills Company, taking charge of the department of roll-turning, in which he was an expert. His strict attention to his duties, and unflinching devotion to the interests of his employers, won their esteem and respect, which were afterwards shown in a most substantial manner. Captain Wasson had always been a pronounced Republican, and, though not aggressive in his manner, took an active interest in questions of local polity, so that his name became very familiar to the workers of his own party, while his personal popularity was unquestioned, irrespective of party, and he had made many and warm attachments in the

city of his adoption. In 1879 he was induced by his friends to make the race for the important office of city treasurer of Indianapolis, and on May 6 of that year he was triumphantly elected. It was no small compliment to his worth and character to be made the custodian of the funds of a city of the importance and size of Indianapolis, and which requires a bond of a million and a half of dollars. He received the warm support of many personal friends outside his own party, and the sureties on his bond were by no means confined to the Republican ranks. His employers were loath to dispense with his services, but rewarded his fidelity by their enthusiastic support in the canvass. Mr. Wasson's first vote was cast for Thaddeus Stevens, who was long a resident of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Since his assumption of the duties of his office, of which he took charge September 1, 1879, his administration has been in the highest degree satisfactory to all classes of citizens, and he is daily adding to the number of his friends. He is an enthusiastic worker in the interests of his party, with a clear conception of the responsibilities of his position. In his social life he is blessed with a happy disposition, and his surroundings are of the pleasantest character. On the 20th of May, 1860, he was married to Miss Lizzie Doersh, a native of Lancaster City, Pennsylvania. Their four surviving children are named, respectively, Ella, Bertha, Maggie, and Emma. Both Mr. Wasson's parents are still living, and reside in Indianapolis, surrounded by children and grandchildren. One who has known Mr. Wasson intimately from boyhood, under whose instructions he took his first steps in business, says that from a child he possessed personal magnetism of a strong type, making friends with all with whom he came in contact. As an evidence of his popularity with his associates, it may be mentioned that, after his accession to the office of treasurer his good offices were sought for, and were mainly instrumental, in healing a serious strife that had arisen between the employes of the rolling mill and the company. He is a genial, pleasant companion, of a most cheerful and lively disposition, and in his domestic relations is as happily situated as he is popular as an official, and respected by all classes of citizens as a gentleman of integrity and honor. He is a man of strong will, energetic and determined, with that control of himself under all circumstances which is the surest evidence of power.



WELLS, MERRITT, D. D. S., of Indianapolis, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, January 18, 1833. His father, Lemuel Wells, was a native of Kentucky, where he was born September 11, 1801. His mother, who was before marriage Miss Polly Walton, was born in the Pine Tree State, April 7, 1807,

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and married Lemuel Wells in Jefferson County, Indiana. The father died April 7, 1870, at the age of sixty-nine, but the mother is still living, her temporary home being in Utica, Indiana. Like other Western boys of his time, Doctor Wells was forced to depend upon the common schools of the period, crude and imperfect though they were, for his early education. Knowing, however, the advantage which a more thorough knowledge would give him in competing with the world, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana. In that admirable institution of learning, close study, a strong and vigorous mind, and natural energy won for him a position of recognized prominence in his classes. At the age of twenty-five he selected the pursuit which he has since followed, namely, that of dental surgery. He immediately proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered upon a course in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery. With such earnestness did he apply himself to the laborious duties here imposed that he graduated with high honors in 1860, showing that untiring industry and faithfulness to purpose can not end in failure. Such proficiency did he show in his chosen profession that, after his graduation, the faculty appointed him to the responsible position of demonstrator in the mechanical and operative departments of the college. This act was not only a proof of the esteem in which he was held as an individual, but was also high evidence of ability. Being ambitious to succeed as a practitioner, he did not retain the position of demonstrator but for one year, at the end of which time he entered a dental office in Cincinnati. This transition period in the life of any man is always instructive and full of interest. Doctor Wells remained in Cincinnati for a short time, practicing the profession for which he had fitted himself by assiduous toil and a never-weakening perseverance. But in looking around for a field where he could, by his ability, close application to business, and an extended knowledge of his art, the better build up a reputation, he found Indianapolis suited to his purpose, and located in that city in 1862. Depending here upon the generous appreciation of the best citizens for patronage, a highly lucrative business was soon established. How well he has succeeded is best attested by the public demand for his services in the operative department of his office. During the years 1874 and 1875 the demand upon his personal attention in this department became so great that he was compelled to abandon totally that portion of dentistry termed "plate work," and devote his entire time to the chair. It is an interesting fact that Doctor Wells has occupied the same office rooms continuously from the date of his advent into the city until the present time, a period of seventeen years. During the War of the Rebellion, while patriots were going forth from all sections of the country to battle for the Union, Doctor Wells voluntarily placed his name upon the enroll-

ment, but he was never called into actual duty as a soldier. While not actually engaged in the service, the government had his warmest sympathy and most earnest support, and received from him material aid in many ways. Doctor Wells is a member of the American Dental Association, also of the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, as well as a most useful and honorable member of the Indiana State Dental Association, of which latter organization he has been both president and treasurer, which latter position he now holds. It is needless to say that the duties thus incumbent upon him were faithfully administered. The Doctor is a true Christian, exemplary and upright in all his walks, and has been for years a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united with it in 1851. He was married February 9, 1864, to Miss Morincie Robertson, a kind, affectionate, and intelligent lady, and to her aid and encouragement much of the success which her husband has achieved is due. Six children have been the result of this union. Doctor Wells is a model husband and father and a useful citizen. In his career has been illustrated the truth that success is best and most surely achieved by arduous toil and an undeviating purpose.

WHITE, JOHN H., teacher and farmer, Hancock County, was born in Preble County, Ohio, December, 3, 1824. His parents were John and Mary White, who, at an early day, emigrated to Ohio from Virginia. His father became a soldier in the War of 1812 at the age of eighteen years. Mr. White was educated in the common schools of his native county. He was obliged to depend mainly upon his own exertions, as he was left an orphan when twelve years old, with no other fortune than a clear intellect, a brave heart, and an energetic will. During the summer months he labored for the neighboring farmers, and by attending school in the winter acquired a fair English education, to which he has added greatly in later life. Having relations in Indiana, he came to this state in 1843, and settled in Shelby County. He then served an apprenticeship as tanner and currier with John Johnson, near Laurel, Franklin County. At the close of this apprenticeship he began teaching school, and has followed this calling, in connection with farming, ever since. In 1853 he moved to Hancock County and purchased a farm in Center Township, where he now resides. In 1860 he was elected trustee of Center Township; in 1864 he was chosen to represent Hancock County in the state Legislature, and was re-elected in 1866. He has filled numerous other positions of honor and trust, among which was that of president of the Hancock Agricultural Society. He was formerly a Whig, but joined the Democratic party in 1854, and has since

been a steadfast adherent to the principles of that party. He was one of the first members of the Patrons of Husbandry, with which society he is still connected. Since 1862 he has been an honored member of the Christian Church. He married, December 23, 1845, Miss Sarah Potts, daughter of William Potts, senior, of Franklin County, Indiana. Mr. White is a solid and careful business man, full of energy, strictly honest in his dealings, and kind and courteous in his demeanor. By good management, thrift, and economy he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome fortune. As a teacher, he has been very successful, having followed that profession for twenty-seven years in the same locality. He has also been an eminently successful farmer, manifesting both skill and taste in all departments of agriculture. His wife, a refined and excellent lady, is still living, and has reared an interesting family of nine children, all of whom are useful members of society.

WISHARD, DOCTOR WILLIAM HENRY, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 17, 1816. His father, John Wishard, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a lineal descendant of the martyr George Wishard, who perished at the stake in the year 1546. His mother was a daughter of John Oliver, who removed westward from Virginia with the first body of emigrants that followed Daniel Boone to Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, emigrated to Kentucky in 1793, where he died in 1813. When William was nine years of age his father removed to Indiana and located on the Bluff road, at a place nine miles south of the present city of Indianapolis. The country at that time was a howling wilderness, and the facilities for acquiring an education were meager in proportion to the surroundings. Having evinced early in life a taste for the medical profession, he began its study with Doctor Benjamin S. Noble, of Greenwood, Indiana. After graduating he formed a partnership with his preceptor, which continued for ten years. At the beginning of the late war he took an active part in the enlistment of soldiers, and in February, 1862, he joined the army as a volunteer surgeon. While at Vicksburg he obtained information from a gentleman of high rank in the army, which was immediately furnished to Governor Morton, that called forth the famous order of President Lincoln to remove the sick and wounded to Northern hospitals, and he took charge of the first boat load for transportation up the Mississippi. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, and was one of the first to enter the city on its surrender. He afterward removed with the sanitary department in Virginia, and was at Wilmington, North Carolina, at the surrender of



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Johnston's army, not severing his connection with the army until the restoration of peace. Burning with the patriotic fire that inflamed the defenders of the colonies in 1776, he rendered services without pay or hope of reward, and never took a cent from the government more than paid his actual expenses. He was a true friend of the soldiers and their families, and made no charge for medical services rendered them. In 1864 he removed his family to Southport, where he has always commanded a large and lucrative practice. He was elected coroner of Marion County in 1876, and re-elected in 1878 by a largely increased majority. Mr. Wishard was a Whig for a number of years, but has affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which denomination he has been an elder for thirty-four years. He was married, December 17, 1840,² to Harriet N. Moreland, youngest daughter of the Rev. John R. Moreland, a native of Pennsylvania, who was one among the first pastors of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. He died in October, 1832. To this union were born nine children, the four eldest of whom died in infancy. Of those remaining, one son, Doctor W. N. Wishard, was appointed superintendent of the Indianapolis city hospital by the city council; Albert, the second son, is a lawyer in Indianapolis, with the firm of Test & Coburn; and George, the youngest, is a medical student.

WOOLLEN, WILLIAM WESLEY, of Indianapolis, a native of Dorchester County, Maryland, was born June 21, 1828. He is the eldest son of Edward and Anna (Wheeler) Woollen, and received, until fourteen years of age, his training on a farm. During the summer months his employments were such as are common to farmer boys, and after the "harvest home" he attended school. To these early years, under the tutelage of parents whose high ambition was to engraft upon the minds of their children such principles as would insure lives of honor and usefulness, Mr. Woollen, like thousands of others, is largely indebted for that integrity of character and honorable ambition that pre-eminently distinguish him as a citizen in all the walks of life. The world is full of such examples, and the student of biography will have no difficulty in recalling instances in which farm life in youth left its indelible impress upon the most exalted characters known to history. In these early years, when the mind is taking its bent, when youthful ambitions are shaping themselves for manhood achievements, no influences have ever been found more potential for good than those which the farm has afforded. The frugalities of the farmer's home, the chaste purity of its teachings, the broad fields, the

forests, the orchard and the meadow, hill and dell, the songs of birds and the hum of bees, the laughing brook, the silent river—all the wealth of beauty that nature spreads out with a lavish hand—are teachers of youth whose lessons are never forgotten. It was amidst such scenes and surroundings that the early years of William Wesley Woollen were spent, and he is still a lover of nature and a student of its mysteries. The monotony of farm life becoming irksome to young Woollen, at fourteen years of age he sought and obtained employment in a store, of which John Evitts was proprietor, in Denton, the capital of Caroline County. In this employment young Woollen remained two years, and then entered the dry-goods house of Jacob Charles & Son, of Federalsburg, where he remained until October, 1844. At this date, though but sixteen years of age, the manhood life of Mr. Woollen began. It took the form of adventure. It evidenced a large share of self-reliance, poise, confidence in one's own powers to overcome obstacles and achieve success. The "great West" had attractions which excited the ambition of the boy, who resolved to break away from home associations and try his fortunes in the new and inviting field. In such instances of courage there is abundant food for philosophical reflection. For a youth of sixteen summers, without the patronage of friends, and with limited means, to take upon himself all the chances of failure or success in a strange land and among strangers, must be accepted as proof positive of the possession of those sturdy qualities of head and heart upon which communities and states rely for growth and renown. Leaving his native state, the youth made Cincinnati his first stopping place, but he remained in that metropolis but a few weeks. Resuming his journey, he arrived at Madison, Indiana, in December, 1844, with but one dollar and seventy-five cents in his possession, and has ever since that date been a citizen of the state. In addition to his poverty, he was an utter stranger in a strange land, but he soon found employment as a school-teacher, and from that day to this has never known the necessity of idleness. The school-room kept alive and intensified the desire for a more thorough education, and the young man in due time became a student in Hanover College. After leaving Hanover, he entered the recorder's office of Jefferson County, where his time was equally divided between its duties and studying law. Every hour was employed. The foundations of a life of activity and usefulness were being laid deep and strong. This fidelity to business brought its certain and substantial rewards—friends, remunerative employment, and the esteem of all. Leaving the recorder's office, young Woollen found employment in the office of John H. Taylor, Esq., clerk of the Circuit Court, but the duties of the new position did not necessitate the abandonment of his legal studies,

which were pursued during the evenings. Every preliminary step to success had now been taken, and a firm foot-hold had been secured. The one dollar and seventy-five cents had been prudently invested, and with hard work, fidelity, and integrity, the dividends were large and steadily increasing. From the clerk's office, where Mr. Woollen served two years, he found employment in the auditor's office, and soon after, by virtue of the resignation of the auditor, John M. Bramwell, Esq., Mr. Woollen was appointed to fill the place. The following year Mr. Woollen was nominated by the Whig party for treasurer of Jefferson County, one of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people, and was triumphantly elected. During his term of office as treasurer, Mr. Woollen purchased a half-interest in the *Madison Banner*, the leading Whig organ in the state, and took charge of it as editor. After occupying this position for two years he sold his interest, and retired from the bustle of official and editorial life to the quiet of a farm. No official career was ever more honorable, none freer from the taint of suspicion; and no man ever took into retirement a larger share of the esteem of the people. As a writer, Mr. Woollen is polished and trenchant; thoroughly informed in the political history of parties, he brings to his aid a mind thoroughly disciplined, a memory of men and measures seldom at fault; and, though ordinarily genial in the use of his pen, he is at no loss when the subject requires those keener thrusts which tell upon the vitality of an antagonist. Had journalism been the chosen field for Mr. Woollen's labors, there are few men in the county who would have acquired a larger or more influential celebrity. Mr. Woollen did not remain long on his farm. The busy associations of other years had attractions which he could not shake off, and in 1856 he became the candidate of the Democratic party for clerk of Jefferson County, and, though defeated, he ran largely ahead of his ticket, an evidence that his old-time popularity was maintained, notwithstanding the fact that, in 1854, on the dissolution of the old Whig party, he cast in his lot with the Democracy of the state. In 1857 Mr. Woollen opened a banking house in Madison with Captain John Marsh, under the firm name of John Marsh & Co., and since that date he has been identified with the financial enterprises of the state. In 1860 Mr. Woollen removed to Franklin and entered the banking house of Willis S. Webb & Co., as manager. In 1862 the house was merged into the First National Bank of Franklin, and Mr. Woollen was made cashier. In 1865 he removed from Franklin to Indianapolis, and with several other gentlemen founded the Indiana Banking Company, of which bank he was made cashier. In March, 1870, Mr. Woollen withdrew from the Indiana Banking Company, and with Mr. Willis S. Webb established the present banking house of Woollen, Webb &

Co. In 1873 Mr. Woollen was elected president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in the summer of 1874 delivered an address on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the present Board of Trade building. On the establishment of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Society, in 1869, he was elected vice-president of the society, and the year following was elected president, and re-elected president for eight consecutive years, and now holds the position of director. On the reorganization of the Franklin Insurance Company, in 1871, and its removal to Indianapolis, Mr. Woollen was elected its vice-president, and was annually re-elected until 1876, when he was made secretary, which office he now holds. Mr. Woollen is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married, in 1848, to Miss Sarah E. Young, of Hanover, daughter of Thomas D. Young, Esq. She still lives to bless and beautify his home. There have been born to them six children, two boys and four daughters. The first-born son died in infancy. The other children are living. William Wesley Woollen may be properly regarded as a fair type of a class of citizens who unobtrusively carry forward all of those grand enterprises which in the aggregate mark the progress of society. In such lives there are no startling incidents, no eccentricities of character. Such men in their walk and conversation, in their ambitions and aspirations, seek the table-lands of life, where, if there are no dizzy elevations of thought and fancy, there are, as a compensation, no depressions of infidelity and deceit. They live in an atmosphere free from the malaria which breeds intellectual distempers, and, pursuing the even tenor of their ways, are to society what the fixed stars are to navigators. To such men as William Wesley Woollen society is largely indebted, not only for material progress, but for those ideas of order and security which form its chief guarantees of prosperity and progress. Taking an active part in politics, they are recognized as leaders in shaping policies; and, deeply interested in the success of the government, municipal, state, and federal, they seek, from the most patriotic motives, the enactment of laws which will advance the general welfare. Mr. Woollen is a Democrat, not more in a partisan sense than in that higher and broader view of Democracy which embodies faith in man's capacity for self-government, and in sympathy with Burns, whose poetical philosophy touched the marrow of the subject when he sang, in words that will live while time lasts:

"What though on homely fare we dine,
Wear hoddens gray, and a' that;
Gi'e fools their silks and knaves their wines—
A man's a man for a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Their tinsel show, and a' that,
The honest man, though e'er sae poor,
Is king o' men for a' that!"

WOOLLEN, THOMAS W., Attorney-general of Indiana, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, April 26, 1830. He is the second son of Edward and Anna Woollen, whose name before marriage was Wheeler, and spent the early part of his life in working on his father's farm. The Woollen family sprang from John Woollen, an Indian interpreter, who lived on the Delaware River in the first half of the seventeenth century. In 1642 Captain Lamberton came to Delaware with a company of colonists from New Haven, Connecticut, and located there. He employed Woollen as an interpreter, and the latter remained with him until the English colony was destroyed by the Swedes. How long Woollen had been there when Lamberton came to Delaware is unknown, but it must have been several years, for he was evidently well acquainted with the language of the aborigines who inhabited the peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays. Vincent, the historian of Delaware, thus speaks of John Woollen, the progenitor of the Woollen family, a man who transmitted his integrity to his descendants:

"Either shortly afterwards or previous to building this fort, Printz succeeded in expelling the English, who were settled on Varkenkill, under Lamberton. He attacked them, burned down their trading-house, and by surreptitious means succeeded in making Lamberton a prisoner. Lamberton was in his pinnace, named the 'Cock,' at anchor about three miles above Fort Elfsberg, when a letter was brought by two Swedes from Printz ('Tim, the barber, and Godfrey, the merchant's man'), stating that the Indians had that day stolen a gold chain from his wife, and that those Indians were about trading with Lamberton, and that he desired his good offices to get it back. He also desired Lamberton to stay on board until the next morning, affirming that 'he would know the Indian that stole it by a mark that he had on his face.' No Indians, however, came on board. Lamberton, afterwards calling at the Swedish fort, where, it is supposed, he went in obedience to a request from a second letter from Printz, was arrested, in company with John Woollen, his Indian interpreter, and John Thickpenny, and placed in prison. Woollen was put in irons, Printz himself fastening them on his legs. It is asserted that Printz's wife and Timothy, the barber (surgeon), endeavored to get Woollen intoxicated by giving him a quantity of wine and beer to drink, and that, immediately after drinking the liquors, he was conveyed to Printz, who, 'with professions of a great deal of love to him, making him many large promises to do him good,' endeavored to get him to say 'that George Lamberton had hired the Indians to cut off the Swedes.' Woollen denied that Lamberton had any such intention. The Governor then 'drunk to him again,' and said he would make him a man, give him a plantation, and build him a house, and that he should not want for gold and silver, provided he made the accusation against Lamberton. But, Woollen still refusing to accuse Lamberton, the Governor was much enraged, and stamped with his feet, and, calling for irons, 'he put them upon Woollen with his own hands, and sent him down to prison.'" (Vincent's "History of Delaware," pp. 184, 185, and 186.)

It will thus be seen that John Woollen, from whose loins sprang the Woollen family, resisted the two greatest temptations of mankind; namely, wine and money. It can truthfully be said of his descendants that no one of them ever proved false to a friend or sacrificed his manhood for money. These traits of old John Woollen have come down to the present generation of those who bear his name, and in none of them are they more marked than in the present Attorney-general of the state. The children of Edward and Anna Woollen are William Wesley, the head of the banking house of Woollen, Webb & Co., Indianapolis; Thomas Wheeler, the Attorney-general of Indiana; Levin James, Senator from the counties of Ripley, Ohio, and Switzerland, and an eminent doctor of medicine; Edward Newton, late auditor of Johnson County; Francis Pinkney, cashier of the Meridian National Bank, of Indianapolis; and a married daughter. The subject of this sketch removed with his father's family to Baltimore in 1845, and in 1848 emigrated to Indiana and located at Madison. His brother, William Wesley, had come to Indiana four years previously, and had served as deputy recorder and deputy clerk of Jefferson County. Being called to take charge of the auditor's office, he arranged with John H. Taylor, the clerk, for his brother Thomas to take his place in the clerk's office. This was done, and Thomas continued in the clerk's office until the spring of 1852, when he became the deputy of his brother, William Wesley, who was treasurer of the county. In the fall of that year Colonel John Chambers was elected county treasurer, who continued Thomas in his office as deputy treasurer. For two years, or during Colonel Chambers's whole official term, he had entire charge of the treasurer's office. In the fall of 1854 he was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by James H. Smith, the Know-Nothing candidate. In 1856 Mr. Woollen left Madison and entered the clerk's office of Jennings County, at Vernon. Previous to this time he had studied law, and after remaining a short time at Vernon he removed to Franklin, and, in connection with Hon. J. D. New, now in Congress from the Fourth District, opened a law office in that city. In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature from Johnson County, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Benevolent Institutions by the late Samuel H. Buskirk, who was then speaker of the House. He at once became a leading member of the House, and did as much, probably, as any member to shape the legislation of that session. In 1866 he was the Democratic candidate for judge of his judicial circuit, but was defeated at the polls by the Hon. Cyrus C. Hines, of Indianapolis. In 1868 he was nominated and elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his district. He held the office about two years and resigned it to take charge of the First National

Bank of Franklin. He remained in this position until the fall of 1870, when he resigned his place and resumed the practice of the law. In 1872 he was again elected to the Legislature from his county, and served as second on the Judiciary Committee, the Republicans having a majority of the House. During this session he was the acknowledged Democratic leader of the House, and was the author of the protest made by the Democratic members against the passage of the apportionment bill of that year. In 1878 he was nominated by the Democratic state convention for Attorney-general, and was elected by a majority of fourteen thousand four hundred and sixty-one over his opponent, Judge Baldwin, of Logansport. Judge Woollen was married, in August, 1850, at Brownstown, Indiana, to Harriet J. Williams, daughter of the late Judge Williams, of Jackson County. By her he has five children living, three sons and two daughters. His wife died in April, 1869, and in March, 1872, he married Mrs. Kate Pulasky, *née* Byfield, widow of John Pulasky. By her he has two children, both daughters. Judge Woollen is a man of commanding presence. He is full six feet high, and weighs about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. The character of his mind is analytical and judicial. He is not a brilliant speaker, and does not deal in tropes and imagery, but he has a ready command of language, and in his public addresses uses the simplest words that will convey his meaning. He is a logical speaker, and is stronger before a court than a jury, but his efforts before the latter are vigorous and convincing. Judge Woollen has been a Democrat from his youth, and comes from a Democratic family. His father cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and all his brothers are active Democrats. His brother William Wesley was a member of the executive committee of the Democratic state central committee that managed the brilliant campaign of 1876, and has been the treasurer of the Democratic state central committee for the last four years. His brother Levin James was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1876 in the Fourth District, and last fall was elected to the state Senate from his district, and his brother Edward Newton was elected auditor of Johnson County by the Democracy of that county a few years ago. At the Democratic state convention of 1874, four out of five of the brothers Woollen were delegates. We doubt if there be a parallel to this in the political history of the state. Their having been selected by their party associates to represent them in this convention, proves them to be representative men, and men who are willing to take upon themselves their party's burdens. Judge Woollen is in the prime of life, and should he live to the allotted age of man he will, no doubt, be often heard from in the politics and judicature of the state.

WOOLLEN, LEVIN J., M. D., of Vevay, state Senator from the counties of Ripley, Ohio, and Switzerland, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland, June 30, 1834. His parents were Edward and Anna (Wheeler) Woollen, and the family were among the oldest in the state of Maryland, being identified with its first settlement. His father was a farmer, and died in Indiana in 1870. His mother is still living, at Indianapolis, with the family of his brother, W. W. Woollen, of Woollen, Webb & Co., bankers. Hon. T. W. Woollen, the present Attorney-general of Indiana, is also a brother of the subject of this sketch. Doctor Woollen had but few educational advantages in early youth. Previous to his eleventh year he attended private schools in Maryland; after that he was compelled to rely upon his own resources—studying much at night. In 1845 his father removed with his family to Baltimore, where Levin Woollen obtained a situation with Edward Wright, the pioneer in the business of canning fruits and oysters. His labors at this period were the hardest of his life, being compelled to be at the establishment from early morning until ten and eleven o'clock at night. After three years spent in this manner, he was engaged on the Chesapeake Bay as clerk and hand on a small fruit and oyster schooner. In 1849 the family moved to Madison, Indiana, where he was employed as deputy county treasurer; his brother, W. W. Woollen, then being treasurer of Jefferson County. He was afterward connected with the Madison daily *Banner* for a short time, and then entered the law office of W. M. Dunn, now Judge-advocate-general of the United States, as a student. Finding the law not suited to his tastes, after a few months he began the study of medicine with the late Doctor William Davidson, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and one of the most talented physicians that the West has ever known. In 1857 he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, then in the zenith of its prosperity. He spent the next year in the office of Doctor Joseph H. D. Rogers, of Madison, after which he settled in Jefferson County, where he resided some seven years. He then removed to Moorefield, in Switzerland County, remaining there till the summer of 1873, when he went to Vevay, the county seat. He has been continuously in the practice of medicine since his graduation in 1857. He was candidate for political honors, first as Democratic nominee for Congress, in the Fourth District, in 1876, when he was defeated by Lieutenant-governor Sexton by a small majority, although he led the ticket in his district. In 1878 he was elected to the Senate from the counties of Ripley, Ohio, and Switzerland, defeating Philip J. Seelinger, of Ripley County. He has been a Democrat from his youth, and comes from a Democratic family, his father having cast his first vote for General Jackson. He was one of the most

active members of the Senate, evincing a deep interest in all matters affecting the public welfare. Professionally, Doctor Woollen has a fine reputation, and is considered one of the most successful practitioners in Switzerland and adjoining counties. Doctor A. G. Craig is associated with him, and the partners enjoy a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Switzerland County Medical Society, and the Indiana State Medical Society, and is a contributor to the *Louisville Practitioner* and to the *Western Journal of Medicine*. He is prominently identified with the order of Freemasons, to which he has belonged about ten years; has passed the master's chair, and been Grand Lodge representative. He is an active member of the Methodist Church and holds the position of trustee. Doctor Woollen married, in March, 1858, Miss Mary Van Pelt, a niece of Mrs. Amelia B. Welby, the poetess. Her name sufficiently denotes her Knickerbocker origin. They have three children, a daughter and two sons. Doctor Woollen is a man of fine physique, a ready and fluent speaker, frank and open in manner, and very popular among his acquaintances, one who has many friends and no enemies. He is in the prime of life, and doubtless is destined to play still more important parts on the stage of public and professional life.

WILLIAMS, JAMES L., M. D., was born January 18, 1841, in Norwich, New London County, Connecticut. His father, William J., was born in Boston, Massachusetts, married Miss Anna Fletcher, of Salem, on the 12th of October, 1837, and immediately moved to Norwich and commenced the practice of his profession, law. It was his intention that his son, James L., should follow in his footsteps, but, after graduating at Harvard University in 1863, he came to the conclusion that the law was too dry a profession for him, and that he was better qualified for a physician than lawyer. In furtherance of this object he began the study of medicine under Doctor A. G. Parkhurst, with whom he remained two years. During this time he took two courses of lectures in the Medical Department of Harvard University. After graduating here with high honors he crossed the waters, and for six months attended lectures and hospital practice in Paris; and, after an extended trip to all the leading points of interest in Europe, he returned to this country in the fall of 1866, and began the practice of his profession in his native city, where he remained for eight years. September 23, 1867, he married Miss Elizabeth Foster, the daughter of Charles Foster, a retired merchant of the city, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living. After the death of his first-born, the Doctor became disheartened and determined to leave the city,

and, giving up his practice, he with his family started on an extensive tour of the United States, visiting California and the South. Among all the places visited, the Doctor and his wife made up their minds that this, the largest and most rapidly growing inland city of the West, was the place for them, and here they pitched their tent in the spring of 1877. Here, among new scenes and new people, Doctor Williams is building up a splendid practice. A highly educated man, kind and affable to all he meets, dispensing hospitality with an open hand in his beautiful home, and entering warmly into all the charities of the city, it is no wonder he has made himself liked by all he meets.

WRIGHT, JOSEPH A., was born at Washington, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1809. In 1819 his family removed to Bloomington, Indiana, where he and his two brothers assisted their father at work in the brick-yard and in the brick business generally. In 1823 his father died, and he, then fourteen years of age, having but little if any aid from others, was left to depend entirely upon his own resources. He attended school or college about two years. While at the college he was janitor, rang the bell, and took care of the building; and it is said that the little pocket-money he had was made by gathering walnuts and hickory-nuts in the fall, and selling them in the winter to the students who had larger exchequers. By this work he was soon known as the "walnut huller." He studied law with Craven P. Hester, of Bloomington, who is still living, and is a judge in the state of California. In 1829, as soon as Mr. Wright had acquired a sufficient knowledge of law, he moved to Rockville, Parke County, Indiana, and commenced the practice of his profession, meeting with fair success from the start. He devoted his entire time to the practice of law, and exhibited the great energy and determination which were so prominent in his character. He was married, in November, 1831, to Louisa Cook, a daughter of William Cook, a farmer of Parke County. This marriage was one of the most fortunate events of his life, as his wife was just what he needed to bring forth and develop the sterling qualities of the young man. She was a zealous Christian, and at an early period turned his mind toward the Church. In 1837 he connected himself with the Methodist Church, and then began his labor in the Sunday-school interest, which was dear to him all his life. He was elected from Parke County to the House of Representatives in 1834, and to the state Senate in 1839. He was also elected district attorney for his (the Seventh) district, for two terms, in 1836 or 1837. He was associated in the practice of law with Hon. Tilghman A. Howard from about 1840 to 1844, when President

Polk appointed General Howard United States commissioner to Texas. In 1843 Mr. Wright was elected to Congress from the Seventh District over Edward W. McGaughey, by three majority, and served until Polk was inaugurated, March 4, 1845. In 1849 he was elected Governor of Indiana under the old Constitution, and in 1852 he was re-elected by over twenty thousand majority, and served until 1857. In the summer of 1857 he was appointed Minister to Prussia by James Buchanan, and served until 1861. During this he made the acquaintance of Baron Alexander von Humboldt, and between the two there sprung up a warm friendship, which continued as long as they lived. During his residence abroad he made a number of reports on Prussian agriculture, which were of great interest to American farmers. His course in 1860 and during the Rebellion, in favor of the maintenance of the Union, was a very positive one, and he never had any sympathy for the rebels. On September 7, 1861, the citizens of Indianapolis gave him a reception on his return home from Prussia, and General Ebenezer Dumont was chosen to deliver the reception speech, from which, as published in the daily *Journal* and *Sentinel* of April 9, 1861, are quoted the following:

"As often as it has been the pleasure of the people of the state, during your long life of public service, to express their approbation of your course, never did they do it more heartily than upon reading your letter written in Prussia as to the duty of the government in dealing with traitors and crushing out rebellion. 'Whoever raises his hand against the Union, strike him down; he is a traitor and a rebel, wherever he lives,' is a sentiment expressed by you, honored sir, long before John A. Dix said, 'Whoever attempts to tear down that flag, shoot him on the spot.' To the head and the heart of those who uttered them, the sentiments are alike honorable."

After his return home, in 1861, he traveled over most of the Western States, making speeches in favor of the Union cause, and urging the people to volunteer for the support of the government. In March, 1862, Governor Morton appointed him United States Senator, to fill a vacancy made by the expulsion of the late Jesse D. Bright from that body. He served until the expiration of the term, January 22, 1863. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln as the United States commissioner to the Hamburg Fair. At a dinner party given about that time by President Lincoln, Governor Wright among the invited guests, some remark was made by the President about the great service Governor Wright had done the Union cause during the past two years. A friend, sitting by the President's side, remarked: "But, Mr. President, he was the first minister you recalled after you were inaugurated." Said Mr. Lincoln at once, in his prompt way, "I wanted the best men at home." In this connection it might be added that Governor Wright, at an early period in his

life, took an active interest in the county fairs held in Parke and other counties of the state, was among the first movers in favor of state fairs, and was their first president. In 1865 Mr. Johnson appointed him Minister to Prussia. This was his second time to the same court, and he served until his death, which occurred May 11, 1867.

WILSON, ISAAC H., a pioneer of Shelbyville, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, May 20, 1807, and is the third son in a family of eleven children. His father, James Wilson, was the first settler of Shelby County. He threaded his way through the woods to a point on Blue River, where he built a cabin, into which his family moved in January, 1819. He at once began the hard task of clearing the land, and, when planting-time came, had prepared six acres, upon which he raised a crop of corn. His little home was in the depths of the forest, his nearest neighbor on the east being eighteen miles distant, and the nearest settlement on the west thirty miles. Soon other immigrants arrived; and, to their joy, the government surveying party made its headquarters there. Indians were numerous, but not hostile, and Mr. Wilson opened a thriving trade with them. In 1820 the New Purchase, as that region was then called, was ceded to the United States government; and when the lands were surveyed he returned from the land sales with a surveyor, and, in partnership with Mr. John Sleeth, laid out the first town in Shelby County. This town he named Marion, in honor of General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Wilson did not live to reap the reward of his enterprise, but died in February, 1824. He earned the gratitude of his country, both as pioneer and soldier, having fought in its defense in the War of 1812. His wife, Nancy McCarty, survived him over fifty years, dying in Adams County, Illinois, December 14, 1874, at the age of ninety. Her ancestors were born in Ireland, her husband's in Scotland; hence their son, Isaac Wilson, is of Scotch-Irish descent. He was eleven years of age when the family settled on Blue River. In Franklin County, where they lived for ten years, he attended one of the primitive schools of that time. As no school was established in Shelby County until three years after its settlement, he received nearly all his early instruction from his father. At the age of twenty he attended school for about six months, to gain a knowledge of arithmetic and writing. He worked at clearing the farm until 1825, when, at the age of eighteen, he began learning the trade of cabinet-making. This he continued until 1830, when, failing to find further employment, he commenced the carpenter and joiner business. He finally settled in Shelbyville in 1836, building in that year the house which has been his home for forty-

two years. Success attended him in his new occupation, and he continued it until 1855. By cordiality of manner and just dealing he gained the good will of the people. They discovered in him a fitness for official duties, and in 1855 elected him county treasurer, in which office he served one term. From 1862 to 1872 he was township trustee and assessor. Mr. Wilson has heartily enlisted in various public enterprises. He contributed toward the construction of the first railroad through Shelby County; was a director and for a time treasurer of the first turnpike company, and has given means toward building other turnpikes in the county. In February, 1851, he joined the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and in the same month of the succeeding year was made a Master Mason. He subsequently held the position of Master of the lodge, and in July, 1856, became a Royal Arch Mason, and was elected High-priest. In May, 1857, he was advanced to a Royal and Select Master, and in January, 1868, became a Knight Templar in Baldwin Commandery, No. 2, of Shelbyville. "Old Hickory," as General Jackson was familiarly called, was the first presidential candidate for whom Mr. Wilson voted; and he has always remained in connection with the Democratic party. He married, September 26, 1836, Miss Rebecca Ann Montgomery, daughter of William Montgomery, an early settler of Shelby County. She died February 10, 1860. Of their six children, five are living. He and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mrs. Wilson also belonged. Mr. Wilson was born in Indiana while it was yet a territory. He has seen the forest give place to farms and cities, as the state gradually emerged from the wilderness. In this mighty work he has performed well the part assigned him. He has cleared land, erected buildings, given money and influence toward the construction of roads and other public improvements, discharged the duties of responsible offices, and, above all, has ever acted justly, thus earning the reputation of a perfectly honest and high-minded man.

BUSKIRK, SAMUEL HAMILTON, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court, was born in New Albany, Indiana, January 19, 1820. When he was quite young his father's family removed to Monroe County, and he received his education at the State University at Bloomington. He afterward studied law with Paris C. Dunning, and graduated in 1841 in the law department of the state university, then under the presidency of the late Judge David McDonald. In 1843 he was a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Monroe County, but was defeated by Judge Hester. He then devoted himself to the practice of law, at the same time taking an active interest in politics. He very early ac-

quired the reputation of being one of the best stump speakers in the Democratic party. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sarah Walters, who still survives him. He began his public career in 1848, and has been prominent in state and national politics ever since. He was elected a member of the Legislatures of 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1854. In 1856 he was a candidate for elector on the Democratic ticket, and made a most vigorous and effective campaign of the state for Buchanan. He was again a member of the Legislature in the years 1862 and 1863, and was elected speaker of the House, and again elected a member of the Legislature in 1864 and 1865. He suffered his first defeat in 1866, when he was beaten for the Legislature by Judge James Hughes. During all these years he was assiduously engaged in the practice of law, when not actually engaged in official duties. In 1870 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and served the full term of six years. While on the bench he wrote and published "Buskirk's Practice," which is now a standard work on practice in the Supreme Court. After his retirement from the Supreme Court he removed to Indianapolis, and engaged in the practice of law with Mr. J. W. Nichol, with whom he was associated at the time of his death. He leaves surviving him his wife and six children. He was a brother of Judge Edward C. Buskirk, of Indianapolis, and also a brother of the late Judge George A. Buskirk, of Bloomington, Indiana. Judge Buskirk was a man of wonderful energy and intense application. Probably no lawyer at the bar ever came in court with his cases so completely in hand as did Judge Buskirk. No labor of preparation seemed too great for him. His creed was that success depended upon work, and he faithfully followed his belief. Indeed, his death was undoubtedly the result of a continuous overstrain of his physical powers. The machine was worn out by too much friction. Judge Buskirk ranked high as a lawyer. Before a jury he was especially formidable. His careful preparation placed him beyond surprise, while at the same time it placed him in a position to defeat his adversary. He was a fine public speaker, and was regarded one of the strongest men in the Democratic party on the stump. Socially, he was a genial, courteous gentleman, exceedingly popular and beloved by all. Judge Buskirk died very suddenly, on the 3d of April, 1879.

COBURN, JOHN, the son of Henry P. and Sarah Coburn, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 27th of October, 1825. His father was a native of Dracut, Massachusetts, and his mother, Sarah Mallott, was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky. John Coburn has always resided in his native place. The most of his education was obtained in the schools of Indianapolis,

and in the county seminary of Marion County, of Indianapolis, where he distinguished himself as a thorough and accurate scholar. He entered the junior class of Wabash College in 1844, and graduated with high honor in 1846. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1849. He served as a Representative in the Legislature of 1851, taking a prominent and active part. He practiced law in Marion and the adjoining counties until elected Judge, in 1859, of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1852 he was on the Whig electoral ticket for his district, General Scott being the candidate for President. In the spring of this year he was married to Miss Caroline Test, daughter of Hon. Charles H. Test, a most worthy lady and congenial companion, the life of a social throng at Washington during her husband's sojourn there. In September, 1861, he resigned as judge and volunteered in the 33d Regiment of Indiana, being appointed colonel. In a few days the regiment was sent to Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky. Very soon it was ordered to Wildcat, and on the 21st of October, 1861, took part in the battle at that place with the forces of Zollicoffer, bearing the brunt of the action. This was the first conflict upon Kentucky soil, and the first fight of the Army of the Cumberland. The enemy made the attack, was repulsed, and retreated. He remained with his regiment until the next spring, and was then put in command of a brigade in the campaigns in South-eastern Kentucky and East Tennessee, in the spring and summer of 1862. In the winter of 1862-63 his command was ordered to Middle Tennessee. Here he was actively engaged at the front, but was, with a part of his command, captured on the 5th of March, 1863, in a desperate fight with overwhelming numbers under Van Dorn, at Thompson's Station. He remained a captive two months, and was, on the 5th of May, exchanged, and returned to duty with his old command, continuing till the end of his military service actively engaged in camps, marches, battles, and sieges with his men. It so happened that the city of Atlanta was surrendered to him in September, 1864, he being in command of a reconnoissance in force on that day. He was breveted as a brigadier for gallant and meritorious services. He never sought promotion, but only attempted to do his whole duty promptly and efficiently. Returning home, he resumed the practice of law, but was surprised by his appointment and confirmation as secretary of Montana, in the spring of 1865, a place he at once declined. In the fall of 1865 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Central District, without opposition, and served acceptably until nominated for Representative in Congress in the summer of 1866, when he immediately resigned, taking the stump as a candidate. He was elected to that position four times in succession, serving until the 5th of March, 1875. He was, while a member, active and efficient in

the committee rooms and upon the floor, taking part in many debates. He served upon the Committees on Public Expenditures, on Banking and Currency, on the Ku-klux Investigations, on the Alabama Investigations, and on Military Affairs. Services upon these committees involved a large amount of labor and research, and the results are well known. Upon questions of reconstruction his views were pronounced, and were adverse to a temporizing policy. His course upon the relief bills for individual rebels, the impeachment of President Johnson, upon the Georgia question, the Ku-klux law, the acts to enforce the constitutional amendments, the question of suffrage and elections, and minor questions of reconstruction, indicated his convictions of the pressing necessity of the exercise of its amplest powers by the general government. He reported the bill to protect electors, commonly called the Force bill, in the winter of 1875, a salutary measure, but which, by filibustering, the Democrats defeated. The bill passed the House, but too late to be taken up in the Senate. Had this bill become a law honest elections would have been secured by national power. His speech made in February, 1875, in advocacy of this bill, is a fair specimen of his ability to discuss such questions. His utterances upon financial questions exhibited great force, knowledge, and research. His speech in opposition to the first bill passed to relieve rebels, in 1868, stands alone and above all others in opposition to it. Mr. Coburn's service of four years on the Committee on Banking and Currency gave him an opportunity to mature his views on these subjects. He opposed contraction, favored funding the debt, denounced and exposed the various nostrums providing for a return to specie payments, demonstrated that they must be brought about by natural causes, and by a revival of trade and business, rather than by mere legislation, and deprecated in the strongest terms the idle and dangerous efforts to do that by legislation which could only be accomplished and regulated by the great laws of trade. Time has justified his position. He opposed land grants to railroads; favored a protective tariff; opposed subsidies to foreign steamship lines; and favored free shipping as the true means of reviving commerce and of fostering our carrying trade. His speeches upon these and kindred subjects are elaborate and powerful discussions. He served four years as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and his work is significant on army legislation during that time. The present system of paying the army was reported by him, and carried through without amendment; the establishment of the great military prison at Fort Leavenworth is founded upon the bill which he reported, without any alteration. This makes the prisoners a productive element in the army, instead of an expense, in the state-prisons, of many thousands annually;



David Macy

secures them from the barbarities of inferior military officers at posts and state-prisons, and enforces humane treatment. His report upon army staff organization is a remarkable document, and attracted the greatest attention in all army circles. He advocated a system of details for the staff from the line, making it a school for the officers, and giving an opportunity for the selection of the best material both for the staff and line, and enabling each to obtain a varied and thorough experience. He reported and carried through the measure which provided for headstones in the Union National Cemeteries. He resisted strenuously and successfully many schemes of extravagance connected with the administration of military affairs. His term in Congress expired in March, 1875. In 1874 he was defeated at the election when the hostility engendered by the temperance crusade and the Baxter law swept the Republican party down throughout the entire state. Since then he has practiced law in Indianapolis, except while engaged upon the Hot Springs Commission, in settling the disputes and entangled claims of the people to the lands of that place; this was a most difficult and arduous task, and was well performed. He has delivered at various times public addresses and orations, which, for style and substance, compare well with any like contemporaneous productions. They would fill a volume, and are worthy to be placed among American classics. His address to the old settlers at Mooresville in 1873 has had no rival in that line. His oration on the Fourth of July, 1872, at the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, was a memorable one, calling out general commendation; and his speech on Decoration Day, 1880, at Williamsport, was a model of elegiac eloquence. He is a forcible and brilliant extempore speaker. He takes a lively interest in politics, and is heard from on the stump in every great struggle. He has been a school commissioner, a member of the Historical Society, and is interested in whatever promotes the well-being of society. Strong, genial, and energetic, he has a career before him as well as behind him. He is frank, bold, and clear in the expression of his opinions, and worships, in friend and foe, candor and manliness. His habits are those of a scholar, and his life one of quiet and reserve, except when roused and pushed into action. If asked to point out his most prominent traits, they would be common sense, firmness of purpose, and promptness in action.



MACY, DAVID, banker, etc., of Indianapolis, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 25, 1810. His father was a native of the Island of Nantucket, and his mother of the state of Virginia. Mr. Macy comes of a long-lived race; his mother lived to the advanced age of ninety-

eight, and his father reached seventy-six years of age. Both died in Randolph County, Indiana, the father in 1847 and the aged mother in 1874. From all outward appearances, Mr. Macy is destined to equal either parent in longevity, as, although he has reached the allotted threescore and ten, there are no symptoms of either mental or physical decay, and he is as active as most men of fifty. When about nine or ten years of age David removed with his parents to the state of Indiana, settling in the southern part of Randolph County, in a portion of the state at that time very thinly settled. He worked on the farm of his father until he was about eighteen years of age, assisting in clearing up the ground, rolling and burning logs, making rails, and doing other work incident to improving a homestead in a newly settled country. During the winter months he attended a country school in the neighborhood, and acquired a good common school education. At the age above named he commenced work with Hiram Macy, an elder brother, as a mill-wright, and continued at that business for between two and three years. He then decided to abandon his trade, and commenced the study of law at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. He applied himself energetically to his studies for nearly two years, and on the 3d of March, 1832, obtained a license to practice law from the Hon. Charles H. Test and Hon. M. C. Eggleston, the Circuit Judges. The same year he removed to New Castle, Henry County, Indiana, and began practice. In 1833, having business at Indianapolis, and learning while there that a number of lawyers were to be examined in the Supreme Court room, to ascertain their qualifications for admission in that court, he concluded to become one of the class, which he did, passed the ordeal successfully, and was, with others, licensed to practice in that and all other Superior Courts of Record in the state of Indiana. His license bears date December 4, 1833, and is signed by S. C. Stevens and J. T. McKinney, two of the Supreme Judges. The people of the state of Indiana had then for years been agitating the question of the state entering upon a general system of internal improvements adequate to the wants of the people and to the resources of the state. The country was comparatively new, the state and county roads about one-third of the year muddy and in bad order, and the people had neither canals nor railroads on which to transport produce to market, or receive goods or groceries in return. The only way was by hauling in wagons, which was very expensive. It was, therefore, not at all strange that the prospect of improving the country by roads or canals met with favor. Mr. Macy was a warm advocate of internal improvements, and in 1835 became a candidate for the office of Representative, on that question alone being elected, and was re-elected in the year 1836 and 1837 on that issue. The project was brought

before the Legislature at an early day of the session of 1835, and a bill, which he supported, was agreed upon, appropriating the sum of ten million dollars for constructing railroads, turnpike roads, and canals in various portions of the state, and specifying the amount to be laid out on each work. The bill passed, fund commissioners were appointed, bonds of the state issued, and labor on the different public works was soon commenced; but, owing to the inexperience of the fund commissioners, a large amount of the funds appropriated were lost, and the credit of the state was impaired, and the contractors ceased their work, leaving the various works incomplete. But subsequent events show that the people of the state did not give up the idea. They realized the importance of having these unfinished highways of commerce completed. New companies were organized, and arrangements made to take some of the incomplete work off the hands of the state and finish it. This was done, and soon after these great public benefits were completed. The Legislature granted other charters to construct railroads and turnpike roads in various portions of the state, and they were built with characteristic energy by the people, who found them to be of great utility and a large source of revenue to the state. Instead of spending ten millions of dollars, as the state originally proposed, over one hundred millions have been paid out in Indiana for the construction of railroads alone since the passage of the internal improvement bill of 1835. These improvements have, in a great measure, facilitated the successful use of the telegraph and many other projects and inventions which naturally followed. Mr. Macy was a strong advocate and persistent champion of every movement calculated to bring about this result, and no little credit for the achievements of Indiana in this matter is due to his energetic and whole-hearted advocacy. He can point with pleasure to the fact that the early advocates of these improvements were not in error, though they may have made some mistakes; but that their acts in the main have been of great public utility, giving employment to at least twenty thousand laboring men in Indiana alone. In 1838 Mr. Macy was elected by the Legislature prosecuting attorney for the Sixth Judicial District of the state for the term of two years. In 1840 he removed to Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, and resided there, practicing his profession, until 1852, in the mean time serving as mayor of the city two years, and representing the county in the state Legislature in the years 1845 and 1846. In the year 1852 Mr. Macy moved to Indianapolis, his present place of residence. In 1855 he was elected president of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad (I. P. and C.), and, with the exception of a short interval, had its control and management up to January 1, 1880, at which time his resignation as president of the company took effect. In January, 1876, he was

elected president of the Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis, and has held that office up to the present time. Mr. Macy was married, January 17, 1837, to Miss Mary Ann Patterson, of Indianapolis. Their only daughter, Carrie, is the wife of V. T. Malott, general manager of the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago Railroad. While under Mr. Macy's supervision this railroad had rapidly advanced until it became one of the most popular as well as one of the best paying roads of the state. Although enrolled among the wealthy men of Indiana, Mr. Macy is one of the most unostentatious of men, frank, open-hearted, and candid in his manner, and retaining in his demeanor the simplicity and candor characteristic of the old time gentleman. In business, of untiring energy and unimpeachable integrity; in the state, a public-spirited citizen; in the Church, an active and zealous member, he is in the family and social circle an exemplary husband and father, an affable and courteous gentleman, liberal to all deserving objects, and esteemed and venerated by all who know him.

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ROACHE, ADDISON L., Indianapolis. Fancy might find in the given names of Addison Locke Roache an indication of temperament, if not a key to character. Not a recluse or a bookworm, and eminently a man of affairs, yet his life has been busy itself with those things in which success depends upon the symmetrical judgment and practical grasp that come from reading and reflection, rather than with those in which it is achieved solely in the narrow groove of professional excellence. Roughly speaking, it might be said he is an example of the general average of abilities, the sum of which is denoted by that much-abused term, "common sense," which successful men always have in an eminent degree. To this, in Judge Roache's character, is added the finish and poise which a strong intellectual temperament gives. By profession a lawyer—or rather, it should be said, by nature—he is not merely a lawyer. If it be that this profession is the Rome to which all roads lead, it is certain he has trod many of them, and, as a political and historical student as well as a lover of general literature, has the ripe fruits of a well-stored mind to attest. Born in Rutherford County, Tennessee, November 3, 1817, his father and family came to Bloomington, Indiana, in 1828. Here the boy had the advantage of a collegiate education in the state university, whence he was graduated in September, 1836. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of General Tilghman A. Howard, at Rockville, Parke County. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Frankfort, Clinton County. With his professional studies had already commenced that general reading which has made him many-sided in his



Very sincerely
A. L. Ronche.

mental achievements; and in the beginning of professional work he halted for the benefits of travel, spending nearly the whole of the year 1841 journeying through the West. He returned to Rockville in January of the following year, and the next June was there married to Miss Emily A. Wedding. For the next ten years he steadily pursued his profession, interrupted in 1847 by attendance upon the state Legislature, of which he was a member from Parke County. In 1852 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the state. He sat upon the Bench until 1854, when he resigned. In 1859 he formed a law partnership with Joseph E. McDonald, now United States Senator from Indiana. With that he removed his residence to Indianapolis, and during the eleven years of this law partnership the firm of Roache & McDonald was in the front rank of the bar of the state. In 1859 Judge Roache had been appointed a trustee of the state university—his Alma Mater. With his removal to Indianapolis he vacated that office. In 1876 he was again appointed a trustee of that institution. The bias that with most lawyers of eminence eventually leads them into politics, of which his law partner is an example, with him led to literature. Politics were with him, like history or the whole range of literature, a study. The purely intellectual cast of his character might be said to have found an expression in this connection with the state university, and to the attainment in practice of his ideal here has been given much time and labor. He had an ambition to make in Bloomington an institution such as the university of a great and growing state ought to be. To this end he has sought to make its faculty a representative one of excellence—brought to a first-rate level in all its parts. To accomplish this it has been necessary, not merely to exercise that patient care by which a “weeding” process shall result successfully, but to offset all the drawbacks that insufficient help from the state has placed in the way. But the end crowns the work. Mainly to Judge Roache’s unrelenting care and labor men of worth and experience rarely excelled are at the head of each of the various departments. With this effort to get the proper instruments, the use to be made of them has never been lost sight of. It has been Judge Roache’s laudable ambition to put the state university in harmony with the common school system; to make of it, as it should be, the fountain head from which should flow through the channels of the common schools all the education embodied in the school system of the state; to have a university conclusion as an end to the educational career begun in the primary schools; and from the university to send back as teachers those who have come there as scholars; that is, to have it not merely a finishing place for pupils, but a training school for teachers. How many stumbling-blocks there have been in the way of this noble

aim the history of Indiana attests. These have been in a measure smoothed away. The system has since been harmoniously developed and wrought out. The state university has come to be held a part of the educational system of the state. There is an approach to harmony, and the tenacity of purpose with which Judge Roache has sought this end bids fair to compass it, and bring to a realization this desire of his heart. Occupied with various schemes for the intellectual advancement of his day and generation, while a member of the committee to digest the school system, Judge Roache conceived the idea of a public library for the city of Indianapolis, and executed the plan for its establishment and support. He drafted the original resolution on the subject, argued and pleaded its way through the Legislature, and is justly proud that this work of his hand from small beginnings has grown upon its stable foundations to be an institution so creditable to the city, and so full of promise for increasing good and greatness. In this outline of a life, two phases of its development have shown the lawyer and the educator. Another shows an eminently successful business man, some years being spent in business after leaving his profession on account of his health. There are indications of a character unique in this, that it shows a union of elements not often found, and so blended that these qualities, in some respects opposite, have each enhanced the others. To be a successful lawyer means devotion to the profession. Judge Roache has been conspicuously successful. This is frequently, if not generally, the sum of such a life. But Judge Roache’s efforts in the cause of education are indications of something more than the law student, and in him is found a lover of books as books. His reading has been wide and deep, sufficient to make of most men the bookworm exclusively, with all of the impracticability of such a character. But here, if things unlike might be compared, there is a man as “level-headed” in the actualities of life as profound in its theories. If his student life has influenced his business life, it has been in that salutary way which has elevated and strengthened it; while it is certain that this same cast of “business sense” has so acted upon his professional and literary attainments as to enable him to marshal them for instant use, and to make them ever of practical value. His mind is of the “workshop” order, in contradistinction to the “lumber-room” sort. Its stores are not there useless, except for some one else; they are ready to be shaped into the support of whatever purpose is in hand. This gives him a rare power of statement. Few can go so directly to the core of a question and give the reason for the faith that is in them as Judge Roache. This power, added to the natural judicial cast of his mind, gives to his counsel and judgment the strength of finality, while the kindly

tone of a genial nature and healthful temperament wins confidence, as his intellectual force carries conviction. He is one of the strong men of Indianapolis. The advice of no one is more frequently sought for, or regarded of more value.

HILL, RALPH, attorney-at-law, now of Indianapolis. The hardy growths of nature are those which battle the storms; the fiercer the conflict the more robust becomes the trunk, and the deeper down do the roots descend. Man is but a part of nature. The successful man is not he who dreams, but he who does, and when we see a man who has hewn his way through difficulties and endured the storms of life from childhood, he is the strong man, the man of mark. Such is the subject of this sketch. His father, Jared Hill, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 13, 1774, and in 1800 moved to Ohio, settling in Trumbull County. He was married twice, first to Miss Sallie Sprague, by whom he had four children, she dying about 1820. His second wife was Miss Sabina Bates, who was born in Connecticut October 30, 1792, to whom was born three children. Jared Hill was by trade a carpenter and mill-wright, and was for a time interested in a flouring and saw-mill located near his farm. He died July 6, 1839; his wife, surviving him many years, died February 16, 1872. Ralph Hill was the sixth of the family, and was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 12, 1827, and at the time of his father's death was only 11 years old. The year following this sad event, he began working on the farm of his half brother-in-law, at three dollars per month during six months, and continued at farm labor until he was sixteen years old, attending the district school in winter. In the winter of 1843 and 1844 he went to school at the Kinsman Academy, "doing chores" for his board, and for three successive winters continued in the same position, working in summer at farm labor. In the winter of 1846-7 he taught the principal school in his native township, and in the spring, with the means thus acquired, he went to the Grand River Institute, at Austinburg, Ashtabula County, Ohio, where he remained until the close of the spring term of 1849, having completed a course of study which would have enabled him to enter the Sophomore class in college. He then began teaching, and continued in that occupation until August, 1850, and September 2, 1850, he left home and entered the New York State and National Law School, then located at Ballston. Having received assurance of financial assistance from his brother-in-law, he commenced the ordinary course of study; but in the following November his benefactor died, and all prospect of aid from that source was gone. He was

extremely anxious to graduate, which would, by pursuing the ordinary course, require him to remain two years at the Law School, and was also desirous to be admitted to practice in the New York courts before returning to Ohio, which would at once entitle him to admission by courtesy to the Ohio bar, without the two years' course of study then required in Ohio. With these two objects in view he immediately entered upon a double course of study, which he kept up until the close of the school year, also studying during the holiday vacation. In January, 1851, he applied before the Supreme Court in General Term at Albany, as one of a class of fifteen, for admission to the New York bar, eleven of whom passed a creditable examination, he being one of the number. At the close of the school year, in August, 1851, he was examined with the Senior class before ex-Chancellor Walworth and committee, receiving his certificate of LL. B. He immediately returned to Ohio and entered the office of Chaffee & Woodbury, at Jefferson, Ashtabula County, where he remained until November, when he commenced a select school at Austinburg, near the Grand River Institute, where he had formerly studied. This school he taught until March, 1852, when he returned to the office of Chaffee & Woodbury, remaining there until August 18 of the same year, then leaving for Columbus, Indiana, to form a partnership with Hon. William Mack, now of Terre Haute, who had been his classmate at law school. He reached Columbus August 20, 1852, and the firm of Mack & Hill, attorneys-at-law, "hung out its shingle." Since then Mr. Hill has had as partners the following gentlemen: William Singleton was associated with him from 1853 to 1856; from that time until 1863 he practiced alone, when he formed a partnership with Joseph M. Rogers, of Lexington, Kentucky, which continued until 1866, then becoming connected with George W. Richardson, formerly of Madison, which continued until December 31, 1873, since which time he had no partner while at Columbus. He was married December 24th, 1853, to Miss Phoebe J. Elmer, of Columbus, who was born at Fairton, New Jersey. The following children are the fruits of this union: Mary M., born November 12, 1854; Florence S., born September 8, 1857, died August 14, 1876; Edgar E., born August 14, 1859; and Ralph, August 10, 1875. In 1864 the Republican Convention at Seymour nominated for Congress McKee Dunn, who declined to make the race, and in a subsequent convention at Columbus Mr. Hill was nominated to represent the Third District, and accepted. He made a joint canvass of the district with Mr. Harrington, the Democratic nominee, and to the surprise of himself and every one else was elected, and served in the memorable Thirty-ninth Congress. He was not a candidate for renomination. On May 29, 1869, on the recommendation of Governor Morton, he

was appointed Collector for the Third District of Indiana, a position he held until December 31, 1875, when the Second and Third Districts were consolidated, and he was succeeded by Colonel H. Woodbury. During his term of office he collected over \$3,140,000, and when his final reports were sent in, it was found that they balanced to a cent with the books of the department, and he did not owe the government one farthing, a fact that, considering the times and the crookedness and corruption in office of so many government officials, should be gratifying to him and to every admirer of an honest, upright man. On the 1st of May, 1879, he formed a partnership with J. W. Nichol, of Indianapolis (who was associated in practice with the late Judge Samuel H. Buskirk), and June 2, 1879, moved his family to that city. Since his removal to Indianapolis Mr. Hill has been engaged in several important cases, and his success proves beyond a doubt his capacity to cope with the brightest intellects at the bar of Indiana. Mr. Hill is a gentleman of varied and brilliant characteristics. As a lawyer he is grounded in the fundamental principles of legal science, and in the preparation and presentation of his cases he reasons from those principles to reported cases. As a speaker he is clear, analytical, and unimpassioned, making effective use of all favorable points, no matter how insignificant they may appear to others, and skillfully turns or ignores unfavorable ones. With these eminent qualifications as a lawyer added to his well known character for integrity and energy, he can safely be placed among the foremost men of the bar of Indiana. He is the soul of geniality and good fellowship, and makes hosts of friends, not alone in the profession, but among all with whom he comes in contact.

NICHOL, JOSEPH W., attorney-at-law, was born at Lafayette, Indiana, December 21, 1836. His father, George Nichol, was a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was a saddler by trade. His mother, Frances A. McDonald, was also born in Butler County, Ohio. She was the sister of United States Senator, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. About the year 1828 George Nichol removed to Lafayette, where he engaged in the saddlery and harness-making business. He was married eight years later at the residence of Dr. Canby, in Crawfordsville, Indiana. He had a family of three children, all of whom, together with the mother, are living. Joseph, who was the eldest of three children, in his boyhood days worked part of the time on a farm, and spent a great deal of his time working in the shop with his father, but did not finish the trade. Being of slight build (although always healthy), his father objected to his being confined too closely indoors. He attended for several years the common schools of the

Star City, when he entered the normal department at Wabash College, at Crawfordsville. Before completing the course he was called home by the death of his father, which occurred April 6, 1855; his studies were interrupted for six months, when he returned to college, but in the course of another year went back to Lafayette, and commenced to make his own living, entering the post-office of that city as an attaché under postmaster Thomas Wood. Shortly afterward he removed to Attica, Fountain County, where he received the appointment of postmaster. He was honored with this appointment before he had attained his majority, which was a fine tribute to his honest worth and integrity. He was commissioned to this position by Hon. Aaron V. Brown of Tennessee, at that time Postmaster-general. Mr. Nichol kept this position until August, 1859, when he resigned the office in order to devote his attention to the study of law. He then came to Indianapolis, and entered upon a law course under the instruction of his uncle, Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, and Hon. A. L. Roache, Ex-Judge of Supreme Court. Here he remained until 1861. After completing his law course he returned to Fountain County; but after a few months, in April, 1862, he removed to Lebanon, Boone County, and commenced the practice of law, building up a lucrative business, and remaining two years. He then went to Covington, Indiana, and formed a partnership with Hon. Joseph Ristine. He did not practice any in the courts, however, but employed much of his time writing in the clerk's office. In the fall of 1866 Mr. Nichol removed for permanent residence to Indianapolis. Here, in 1868, he was honored with the nomination for state Senator by the Democratic County Convention, but was defeated. In 1869 he was married at Indianapolis to Miss Hannah Bright, daughter of Hon. Michael G. Bright, and sister to Hon. Richard J. Bright, Sergeant-at-Arms of United States Senate. With her companionship his life has passed peaceably and happily. They have one child, a fine and promising boy, now five years of age. Mr. Nichol's mother is still living; his brother James is married, and engaged in the agricultural business in Indianapolis, and his sister Nellie is yet unmarried. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Nichol went into law partnership with Hon. Lewis Jordan, which business firm was continued for four years. He, in January, 1874, formed a co-partnership with Judge Samuel A. Huff, carrying on a lucrative practice. This firm was dissolved three years later, when Mr. Nichol became associated with Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, Ex-Judge of Supreme Bench, who remained his partner, the firm doing a large business. The death of Judge Buskirk, which occurred April 3, 1879, severed this connection. In the same year he entered into partnership with Hon. Ralph Hill, of Columbus, who still remains his associate. In July, 1880, Mr. Nichol was again nominated for state Senator by the

Marion County Democratic Convention. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in politics. In 1876 he entered with great zeal into the campaign, making speeches and stirring the young Democracy up to enthusiasm. Mr. Nichol enjoys the confidence and esteem of the great party leaders, and his associates of the legal fraternity. He has a fine presence, is tall and slender, intellectual-looking, and dignified. His manner of address is pleasing, his reasoning power excellent, while his arguments are logical and convincing. As a political debater he is very successful, while he never resorts to vituperation of the opposite organization, and could never be classed as a demagogue, although devoted to the principles of the party he deems in the right. Naturally retiring in disposition, he is yet kindly and genial, a good citizen and a wise counselor, whose judgment may be relied upon, and whose influence is quietly sent forth rather than self-asserted or loudly proclaimed.

PORTER, ALBERT G. Some forty years ago a Western traveler who passed along the Ohio canal might have noticed a strong, vigorous young man, with a big brow and a frank, open, manly face, driving mules along the tow-path. The same person, pursuing his journey along the principally traveled route of Kentucky, might have noticed the light-faced boy, with a sunny smile and pleasing ways, who worked the horse ferry-boat across the Ohio River, opposite Lawrenceburg, Indiana, or who rowed the passengers over the river in a skiff. The canal-boy was James A. Garfield, the Republican nominee for President of the United States; the ferry-boy was the Hon. Albert G. Porter, just elected Governor of Indiana. There can be no better illustration of republican institutions than those found in the ticket which the Republican party presented for the suffrages of the people of Indiana. The heads of the national and state tickets in their own persons bear witness to the simplicity of American manners, and to the sovereignty of American citizenship. Professor Draper, in his notable philosophical history of our war, attributes the rapid reduction of this continent to civilization to the individualism developed by our institutions, and predicts that this individualism will enable the Republic of the West to play that part on the grander theater of the globe which the old republic played in the narrow confines of the Mediterranean. The Republican party, which has given the country its President since 1860, has been careful to see to it that its standard-bearers have been chosen from the people. Abraham Lincoln was called from his flat-boat to enter upon the discipline that was to make him the greatest of American Presidents. Gen-

eral Grant came from his tannery to be the greatest soldier of his country, to be its ruler for eight years, and to remain the foremost citizen of the republic. The state of Indiana, following the precedent set by the nation, has generally been careful also to select as candidates for its highest offices men who have come from the people, and who, from personal experience, have understood the needs of the masses to whose wants they were to administer. The Indiana Republicans did not forget this principle this year in selecting as candidate for Governor a native of their State, who had trodden all the familiar paths of most American leaders, and worked his way from humble origin to business success and to professional reputation. The father of A. G. Porter was a Pennsylvanian, who, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Ball's regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War of 1812 with Great Britain. He was very badly wounded in what was then known as the territory of Indiana, at the engagement of Wissinneway, and was borne on a litter to Lebanon, Ohio. From that wound he never recovered; and years afterwards, when young Porter was a large boy, his father still remained a sufferer. The elder Porter, at the end of the War of 1812, settled in Indiana, at Lawrenceburg. The Porter family remained there until after the death of the grandfather of young Porter on his mother's side, when his father removed to Kentucky, having purchased the old homestead which belonged to his grandfather. Attached to that homestead there was a ferry across the Ohio River, nearly opposite Lawrenceburg. This ferry was on the regular route of travel from Indiana to Kentucky; and the father, who was then in moderate circumstances, left the entire management of that ferry, which consisted both of a horse-boat and a skiff, to young Porter and his brother. The responsibility which was thus early placed upon Mr. Porter, and the necessity in a great measure of earning his own livelihood by manual labor, developed in him those traces of independence of character for which he became noted in later life. Young Porter rowed many notable persons across the Ohio River in his little skiff, when the travel was not heavy enough for the horse-boat. At the age of fifteen the young man had saved money enough from the allowances which he received for running the ferry, to start for college. At the earliest opportunity he left the little skiff and the old horse ferry-boat for Hanover College, Indiana, where he entered the preparatory department. There he remained until the scanty means which he had saved were exhausted. The days then grew dark for the future Governor of Indiana. His little pittance was gone, his father was unable to assist him, his father's family was equally destitute, and there seemed no recourse for him except to go back to the horse ferry-boat and the little skiff, or to seek some other means to secure the funds



A. G. Porter

necessary for the education that he was determined to have. At this juncture, an uncle, who was in good circumstances, and with whom he was a great favorite, wrote to him, telling him that he had heard that his little means were exhausted, that he understood that he was determined to have an education, and that he, the uncle, would help him to get it. In the language of the letter, he would "see him through." That was the happiest day in young Porter's life. The clouds lifted, the way was clear. He speedily and gratefully accepted his uncle's proposition, and from that time there were less obstacles in his busy career. But the acceptance of the offer made necessary a change of location. His uncle was a Methodist, and he desired that his young ward should enter upon his studies at Asbury College, at Greencastle, Indiana. To this place, therefore, he went, and he remained there until he graduated in 1843. After graduation young Porter returned to Lawrenceburg, and studied law until 1846, when he removed to Indianapolis, where he entered upon the practice of law, in which profession he has long held a front rank at the Indiana bar. In 1853 Porter, who was then a Democrat, was appointed by Governor Wright, then Governor, and subsequently minister to Berlin, reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Indiana, to fill a vacancy that had occurred by the death of the former reporter. By this time young Porter had attained a reputation for industry and ability, and he was unanimously recommended by the Supreme Court Judges to fill this vacancy. The following year young Porter was elected to the same office by the people on the general ticket by fourteen thousand majority, a fact and a precedent which Indiana voters will do well to remember. It has not been the custom in Indiana to give any candidate on its state ticket much larger majorities than that. Porter to this time had been a Democrat, but in 1854 he became discontented with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, although he remained in the Democratic party, for the reason that he thought that, under the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, slavery would certainly be excluded from the territories. But in 1856, having discovered that free elections were not to be permitted in the territories, and that the territories were to be carried by fraud and force, Porter, with many others of the best men in his party, abandoned the Democracy and united himself with the Republican party, voting for Fremont. In 1858, although not a candidate for nomination, Porter was nominated by the Republican convention, at Indianapolis, as a candidate for Congress. That district, for two years previously, had gone Democratic by eight hundred majority, yet Porter was elected to Congress by a majority of more than one thousand; and two years afterward he was elected by a like majority. Before the meeting of the convention to nominate a candidate again,

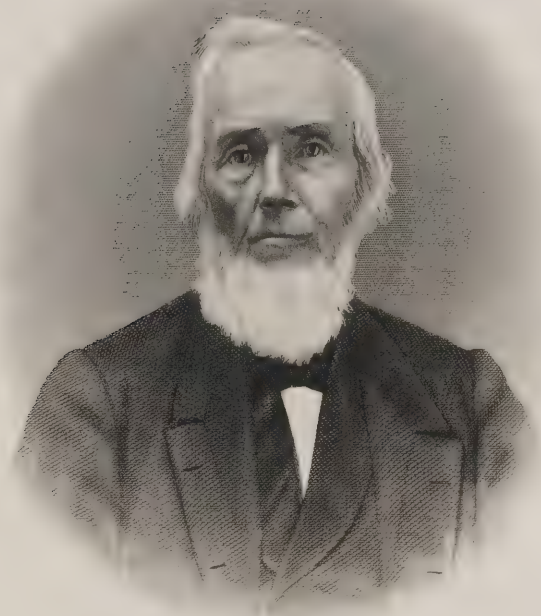
however, Mr. Porter published a card declining service in Congress. General Dumont, then in the army, was nominated in his place, but Porter did most of the canvassing for him. While in Congress Mr. Porter was a member of the Judiciary Committee for his entire term of service. In this capacity Mr. Porter developed great ability as a lawyer, and assisted in drawing most of the important law reports from that committee during his term of service. He made a report on the liability of railroads which had received land grants to transport United States troops and war material free of charge. This report attracted a good deal of attention, and, upon motion of Elihu B. Washburne, was republished at the next session of Congress, as a very important contribution to anti-monopoly literature. That report took the ground that the provision in the land grant acts should be and ought to be enforced. From that time it was. Before that the monopolies had been having their own way, having seemed to control both Congress and the executive; but, after Porter's report, they were compelled to transport troops and munitions of war free. The consequence has been that the revenues of the government have been largely increased from this source. Like most young members, Porter made a speech in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege. He was always on the side of the people. In the notable contest relative to the Isthmus of Chiriqui, which is now again being called to the public attention, Mr. Porter took sides against the scheme, and antagonized Dan Sickles at the time, who was one of its noted advocates. Another of Mr. Porter's most notable speeches was on the general subject of the war, and upon all compromise schemes. Mr. Porter retired from Congressional life because he had a young and growing family, and wisely thought that he ought not to sacrifice his future in political life, but should return to the profession of the law, and endeavor to build up his fortune. This he did, and in his professional career he was eminently successful. Four years ago Mr. Porter was put in nomination as a candidate for Governor of Indiana, but he caused a letter to be read declining to allow his name to be used. Notwithstanding his declaration, however, he received many votes in the convention. From the time he left Congress he devoted himself assiduously to his profession, although he nearly always took some part in state political campaigns. He continued his practice until he was very unexpectedly invited to come to Washington to accept the appointment of Comptroller of the Treasury. This appointment was tendered him by Secretary Sherman, who knew him as an eminent lawyer in Indiana, and who desired a competent person to fill the place. The duties of First Comptroller of the Treasury are not generally understood. They are very important, and are entirely judicial. It is the one office in the government from whose decisions there

is no appeal. The Secretary of the Treasury can not annul decisions of the First Comptroller. No appeal lies from him either to the Attorney-general, to the President, or to the Supreme Court of the United States. The word of the First Comptroller of the Treasury is the final authority on all constructions of law and interpretations of statutes relating to the vast disbursements of the treasury. It sometimes happens that the First Comptroller overrules the Attorney-general, as he did last year in relation to the statutes of the District of Columbia, and as to the status of the commissioners under them. To this office Mr. Porter was summoned without notice by the Secretary of the Treasury, and he occupied it with distinguished ability. It is a position which requires great knowledge of the law and unimpeachable integrity. The First Comptroller is the one man whose decisions alone stand between the great army of jobbers and the public crib, and whose word is law. The man who has so successfully withstood the attacks of the raiders upon the national treasury will wisely administer the duties of Governor of Indiana.

 MORRIS, MORRIS. In the early settlement of Virginia, three brothers, named James, John, and Morris Morris, came from Wales. The subject of this sketch was the grandson of James Morris. He was born in Monongahela County, Virginia, in 1780. In his young days his parents moved to Fleming County, Kentucky, where he was brought up, and lived until he was forty years old. He received an English education, read law, and for many years practiced it. In 1803 he was married to Rachel Morris, a descendant of the John Morris, one of the three brothers above mentioned. Unwilling to rear his family amid the influences of slavery, in 1821, he moved to the free state of Indiana. With this removal, or shortly before it, he abandoned the practice of the law, and for a reason sufficiently rare to merit mention. He averred that for him the practice of the law interfered with the life which according to his view his profession of Christianity required of him. He did not lay this down for a rule by which he judged others. He believed it was the thing to be done in his case, and he did it. This incident might be taken as a key to his character. He was conscientious to a rare degree. Nothing could move him from his notions of right. At the same time he never arraigned others at the bar of his own judgment. His standard was for himself. The future capital of the new state had just been fixed at Indianapolis, and the settlement was only in the second year of its existence when he came to it. He bought land largely, within and without its limits, and was among those who were foremost in the active life of the new settlement.

The history of Indianapolis for the first score of years shows few events of public concern in which he was not prominent. In 1828, he was elected Auditor of State, and was successively re-elected to that office for sixteen years. In 1832, he was one of the three Commissioners who had in charge the building of the State-house. His son, T. A. Morris, as a civil engineer, laid out the grounds. Nearly a half century later that son, General T. A. Morris, is now a Commissioner in charge of the building of the new State-house, on the same spot where stood the old, and his (Morris Morris's) grandson, Morris M. Defrees, as civil engineer, laid out the grounds. After leaving the office of Auditor of State, Mr. Morris retired to private life. He engaged in no business except the care of his property, which in the growth of the town had become a large estate. In his mature years he had joined the Methodist Church, and up to his later life was a very active member of it. He died in 1864, in his eighty-fourth year. The death of his wife in the previous year, at the age of seventy-six, ended their married life of sixty years. They had eight children, and lived to see their great grand-children. In person, Mr. Morris in his prime was six feet two, robust and active. He was noted for great clearness of judgment, and the union of remarkable decision of character with rare gentleness.

 MORRIS, THOMAS A., Indianapolis. Thomas Armstrong Morris is the third son of Rachel and Morris Morris. He was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, December 26, 1811. In 1821 his parents moved to Indianapolis, then a settlement of a few families, and designated as the place where the state capital was to be. The journey was overland by horse and wagon through almost literally "trackless forests," and the ten-year-old boy may thus be said to have commenced life as a pioneer; a character which it may be said followed him through life, for, as will be seen, he was a pioneer in many enterprises. In 1823 he began to learn the printer's trade. He went to work on a newspaper, which, like most of its kind in new settlements, had a length of name in inverse ratio to its importance. It staggered under the appellation of "*The Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide*." It is now the *Indianapolis Journal*. The boy continued at his trade for three years, and became an excellent printer, which in those days included the "theory and practice" of hand-press work as well as type setting. At the end of three years he left the office and was sent to a school taught by Ebenezer Sharpe. After four years, being then nineteen years old, he was appointed as a cadet of West Point, and set out on horseback to Cincinnati, whence the route east was by way of the Ohio River.



Al. Morris



J. A. Morris

He was graduated in 1834, standing fourth in a class of thirty-six. He was then breveted as a second lieutenant of the 1st Artillery in the regular army. After about one year's service at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and Fort King, Florida, he was sent by the War Department to assist Major Ogden, of the engineer corps, in constructing the national road in Indiana and Illinois, and had charge of the division between Richmond and Indianapolis, Indiana. This was the first turnpike-road in the state. After a year he resigned from the United States service and was resident engineer in the Indiana state service. During that time he had charge of the construction of the Central Canal. From 1841 to 1847 he was chief engineer of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and built it after it had been abandoned by the state at Vernon, from that point to Indianapolis. This was the first railroad in the state. From 1847 to 1852 he was chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, connecting Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and now (1880) part of the "Vandalia." During the same time he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, now part of the "Bee Line." From 1852 to 1854 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and from 1854 to 1857 was president of the same. From 1857 to 1859 he was president of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine road, and from 1859 to 1861 chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road. When the war broke out he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state by Governor Morton. As such he had charge of the equipment of Indiana's first regiments, which were so promptly in the field. As general he commanded the first brigade of troops that went from the state. He was in the West Virginia campaign, and commanded at the battles of Philippi, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford, all which he won. His first battle, that of Philippi, June 3, 1861, was the first battle of the War of the Rebellion. His campaign was with the "three months'" troops, and he was mustered out of service July 27, 1861. At the termination of the three months' service, assurance was given General Morris that he should be immediately promoted to a major-general's command, but the army was rapidly supplied with general officers appointed from citizens throughout the country, and his appointment withheld for fourteen months, and then a junior brigadier's commission was offered him. This he declined, believing that justice demanded that the first position offered should have been given to him at once, and after such a long delay in recognizing his services, that self-respect required him to accept nothing but the first position that had been promised him. For the same reason he declined a junior major-general's commission, which was tendered him a short time after this. From 1862 to 1866 he was chief engineer of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, and during that

time built the road from Lawrenceburg to Cincinnati. From 1866 to 1869 he was president and chief engineer of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, building the road from Terre Haute to Indianapolis. From 1869 to 1872 he was receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, and in 1877 he was appointed as one of the commissioners to select plans and superintend the construction of the new state capitol. This position he now (1880) holds, and it was one his father held nearly half a century ago with reference to the old state capitol, which was torn down to make room for the new. The Madison and Indianapolis Railroad had been undertaken as part of the state system of internal improvements, built as far as Vernon, and then abandoned. Private corporations had been allowed to take charge of any of the abandoned schemes of internal improvements, and General Morris became the chief engineer of the company which assumed the construction of the abandoned railroad. There was no money with which to carry on the enterprise. General Morris conceived the plan of taking land for subscriptions to build the road, and rough-drafted a bill which the famous Joseph C. Marshall took in hand and successfully argued through the Legislature, authorizing the procedure. Under the bill lands were received by the road at an appraised value. Upon these lands scrip was issued to the amount of the appraisement. This scrip the company used to pay for the construction of the road, redeeming the scrip with lands on presentation. This is the first instance, so far as is known, by which land was used as the direct basis of railroad construction. The use made of it here was in fact to float a currency in a country where there was none, its redeemability being in land instead of specie. With the increase of the number of railroads centering in Indianapolis, General Morris conceived the idea of a system of union tracks and a union depot. He drew the plans and superintended the construction of that edifice, which was completed in 1853, and was the first union depot in this country. In this hasty review of a life which, from its early manhood, has covered a half century, it will be seen that one of its striking characteristics is its incessant activity. From the time he entered West Point, in 1830, a boy not yet out of his teens, to the present time, when he is engaged in the construction of the new state capitol, there is hardly a period that has not its enterprise calling for active work. Another characteristic of it is, that these enterprises have without exception been of public concern. First in the employ of the United States, then of his state, he has since then been in succession at the head of various railroads, especially in their construction and early management, and finally crowning his work by again being in the United States service during the war, and now again in the state service. Another fact, be it characteristic or a coincidence, this work has

been pioneer work, so to speak. It has fallen to his lot to be the first in more enterprises of different kinds, and all of public importance, than often falls to the lot of any one person.

MAYNARD, JACOB BECKWITH. Macaulay's essays on the genius of Milton, Arnold's on that of Homer, and Sainte-Beuve's on that of Bossuet excite us to a more passionate admiration of their authors than would a study of "Paradise Lost," the "Iliad," or the "Panegyric on Saint Paul." Therefore, in touching upon the character of one whose style refreshes us, whose beauties ravish us, and whose judgment leads us captive, we may at least claim that our scant eulogy has worthy precedent. But we labor under this disadvantage. The material necessary to a life sketch of a journalist is scattered through the volumes of many years, is not in a compact form, and though we have the inclination we have not the time to collect it. Mr. Maynard possesses not only superior qualities of mind, but superior qualities of heart as well. And in this connection we can not do better than reprint the words of Sainte-Beuve in one of his memorable essays on Pascal:

"He was great in heart as well as mind, which great minds not always are; and all that he did in the sphere of the mind and in the sphere of the heart bears a stamp of invention and originality which attests force, depth, and an ardent and, so to speak, ravenous pursuit of the truth."

Mr. Maynard, who is now editor-in-chief of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, was born in New York City February 19, 1819. His parents, Andrew and Athalinda Maynard (*née* Beckwith), were both natives of Connecticut, and of English lineage. Of the twelve children born to them three survive—two sons, Isaac N. Maynard (for many years a merchant, banker, and planter of Louisiana, now manager of the New Orleans Clearing House) and the subject of this sketch. The surviving sister, Mrs. Maria Tourne, is also a resident of New Orleans. His father was a merchant in New York, and was also for several years engaged extensively in trade with that part of South America now called Venezuela. Until his sixteenth year young Maynard resided in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, and near New London, Connecticut. He enjoyed exceptional educational facilities in his childhood and youth, in a private school of Brooklyn under Professor Latimore, and at the Essex (Connecticut) Academy, under Professor Kent. At sixteen years of age he left home for the West, *via* Mobile and New Orleans and the Mississippi River. He arrived at St. Louis December 24, 1835, and took stage for Greene County, Illinois. Upon arrival at his destination he immediately went to

work on a large farm, the property of an uncle. He found farming life uncongenial to his tastes, and after one and a half years abandoned it for a position in a large country store. In October, 1839, he left Illinois and went to St. Louis, a total stranger, to seek employment, and obtained a situation in the post-office under Wilson P. Hunt, postmaster. He remained in position under him until his successor was appointed, and then took charge, as bookkeeper and cashier, of the general stage office at St. Louis. At this time there were no railroads in the West. St. Louis was the great center of travel, and there were ten lines of stages concentrating in that city, running in all directions. Mr. Maynard's position was one of trust and unusual responsibility, and he remained in it till the spring of 1842, when he was called to go to Honesville, Kentucky, as bookkeeper and cashier of the American Cannel Coal Company, doing business in Kentucky and Indiana. During the year 1843 the business of the company was transferred to Cannelton, Perry County, Indiana, where the company has since operated. In 1843 he left the American Cannel Coal Company for a residence in Louisiana. Returning in 1844, he took employment under James Boyd, the lessee of the property. In 1847 Mr. Maynard married, in Cannelton, Elizabeth, daughter of W. W. Archer, Esq. Mrs. Maynard died at Louisville in 1874. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom three survive, one son and two daughters. In 1848 he went into the mercantile business at Cannelton, which he continued until 1852, when he resumed the position of bookkeeper and cashier of the American Cannel Coal Company, under Hamilton Smith as president. Mr. Maynard was successful in whatever capacity he was called upon to serve in business pursuits, owing to the fact that he had an abundance of talent. In one essential, however, he was wanting. That essential was tact. Mr. Maynard's nature, rich, deep, and of wonderful development, could never be adjusted to the hair-splitting details of mercantile affairs. Perhaps the only two qualities to which he owed his success in this direction were his inflexible honesty and his mathematical endowments; and had fate not placed in Mr. Maynard's hand the journalistic pen, but directed his thoughts to the science of numbers, he would inevitably have been classed with the greatest geometricians of his day. He is pre-eminently qualified for this department of science; but, like many other minds of broad capacity, he was capable of carving a niche in more than one temple; and furthermore, like many other great minds, he was molded by circumstances, and happily, after abandoning clerkships and partnerships in mercantile firms, the circumstances of his life brought him into the current of journalism, where he has, almost uninterruptedly for the past quarter of a century, exerted his abilities. In the year 1857 Mr. Maynard purchased

the Cannelton *Reporter*, and from this dates the commencement of his career as a journalist. His early education, his acquaintance with farming life, his intimate knowledge of the shipping and commercial interests of the great West, his career as a business man, all combined to form that versatility of talent and endowments which are so essential in a successful newspaper writer. From the first his career as a journalist was a marked success. When he purchased the Cannelton *Reporter* the fortunes of the paper were at their lowest ebb, but in the five years during which he had control of it he succeeded in building up a very large circulation, and the influence of the paper began to be felt in a wide field. In 1862 he left Indiana to take a position on the Louisville *Democrat*, then the leading Democratic paper of Kentucky. From the *Democrat* he was invited to take a position on the *Courier*, under the control of William M. Haldeman, and remained on the *Courier* until its consolidation with the *Journal* under the title of *Courier-Journal*, when he accepted a position on the new paper under Henry Watterson, and remained there until the Louisville *Ledger* was started, then resigning his position on the *Courier-Journal* for a more remunerative place on the *Ledger*, and remaining on the staff of that paper until 1874. While connected with the Louisville press he was honored by an election as secretary of the Board of Trade of that city at a salary much higher than any previous secretary had received. During eight years of his connection with the Louisville papers he filled the position of commercial editor on the journals on which he was employed, and it was universally conceded that his columns were among the most ably edited in the country in that important branch of modern newspaper work. The merchants of Louisville had long felt the want of such an energetic and thoroughly comprehensive spirit among them as Mr. Maynard's. No wonder they honored him, loved him, and compensated him for his achievements amongst them, and when he left Louisville for the West heaped upon him encomiums and indorsements more substantial and more heartily bestowed than any they had previously given to a commercial writer on the Louisville press. We could print letter upon letter, and names to testimonials numbering in the hundreds, from leading Louisville merchants recommending him to the citizens of St. Joseph, Missouri, where he subsequently resided, as a man whose services, once received and appreciated, could not be lost with safety. It was under Mr. Maynard's editorship that the commercial columns of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* rivaled the very best commercial departments of the leading Eastern and Western journals, and in point of facts, elaboration, and method of compilation so far surpassed those of the Southern and South-eastern journals as to place comparison out of the question. In December,

1874, Mr. Maynard purchased an interest in the St. Joseph (Missouri) *Gazette*, became its editor-in-chief, and remained in that position until April, 1876, when he sold out and took position on the Indianapolis *Sentinel* as commercial editor, under the presidency of the Hon. John C. Shoemaker. He filled this position until November, 1876, when he assumed the post of chief editorial writer of the paper, and this connection has remained unbroken up to the present (October, 1880). During his residence in Indianapolis his eldest daughter, Sallie (Mrs. Ranage), died. She was a lady of rare intellectual endowments and a writer of extraordinary ability. Her contributions to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* were widely read, and elicited the most favorable encomiums from the press and public. Her romances bear the unmistakable signs of a fertile and strikingly defined genius. They were always hurriedly written, seldom retouched, and yet they abounded in nice strokes of art and beauties without number. Mrs. Ranage was one of those rare exceptions we occasionally meet with among writers of the higher types, who are artists by nature, rather than practice. How vividly the contemplation of her methods and effects calls to mind those employed and produced by the poet Percival, the rarest poetic genius of our nation. He could not endure the file and burnisher, and Mrs. Ranage, we are certain, seldom used them. But we do not infer from this that she would not have used them had she lived to maturity. When death took her she had not passed her first stage of development. In the noon of her power—for she was a woman of very wide resources, and of that class of natures which adorn the noblest and most refined types of womankind—she would doubtless have seen the necessity, as did Schiller, of casting her thoughts and sentiments in a more classic mold, and have given to the world a collection of pages which the dust of the centuries would never have effaced. This, of course, is conjecture, yet it is conjecture based upon experience. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Maynard has kept house. A married daughter, Mrs. John C. Tutt, and husband, reside with him, and his youngest daughter, Grace, does the honors of his home. One grandson, of two years, Eddie M. Tutt, enlivens the household, where all the endearments of domestic life are maintained. His only surviving son, Charles, is at present telegraph and commercial editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. He married Miss Lizzie Evans, of Louisville, Kentucky, and has one son, Harry, a beautiful boy of three years, who adds to the happiness of his grandfather and the cheerfulness of his home. It can be said of no one outside of the family that he is perfectly acquainted with Mr. Maynard. On no other occasions is he so free and unrestrained, so enthusiastic and so instructive, as when talking to his children and those who have his confidence. Then one sees

in full light the versatility, beauty, and force of his nature. And to whatever subject his attention may be called, though it be one which you would suppose to be utterly strange to his thoughts, he is enabled upon the slightest meditation to impart an interest, a glow of life, that is surprising. In this respect Mr. Maynard's intellect is similar to that of Guizot, whom one could never surprise, but from whom you never failed to receive instruction. During the period of Mr. Maynard's connection with the Indianapolis *Sentinel* it is universally conceded that he has contributed much to the extension of its usefulness and influence, and his impress is felt in its columns in a very decided manner. As a political writer it is no unmeaning eulogy to say that he has no superior in the state of Indiana, and no greater compliment to his versatility can be paid than the fact that as under his management the commercial departments of the journals with which he has been connected as commercial editor were conducted with signal ability, so it can as truly be said that the political columns of which he has editorial charge have a dash and brilliancy of tone not excelled in the great metropolitan journals. His style is variable, and partakes largely of the character of his subject. He can, apparently without effort, glide from the forcible and aggressive tone of the political philippic to the calm, dispassionate language of the philosopher. Some of his political editorials bristle with combative energy, while all his efforts have a vigor and force characteristic of the writer. His style is often startling in its abruptness, and never fails to impress a reader with the sincerity of his convictions; his sarcasm is sometimes withering in its intensity; while a vein of originality runs through all his productions which stamps them as the work of a deep thinker and a sound logical reasoner. Having spent the best part of his life in journalistic work, it is as a journalist that Mr. Maynard is known and must be judged, and in criticizing the style, the precision, and the effects of daily editorials, one should at least be without prejudice, and disposed to charity. We notice this characteristic of Mr. Maynard, as we have noticed it in multitudes of other prominent men, that he has always been equal to the emergency, and that the emergency has never been sufficient to call into action the extremity of his resources. He has always had in reserve a capacity for greater achievements than those which have thus far claimed his powers. He has ever been superior to his position. Yet he has always lavished upon his tasks, whether trivial or important, an amount of intellectual vitality that would have won praise from the best intellects. Had he been untrammelled, and able to pursue the bent of his inclinations, no one who is familiar with him will gainsay that such an extraordinary combination of energy, thought, and judgment as we see in Mr. Maynard, would have been

far broader in the area of its influence than circumstances have permitted. The course of his life has been an unbroken chain of toil. Thousands upon thousands of a like free, open, and lordly nature, with less intellect, would have succumbed and been borne out of sight by the current of their own indifference and desperation. Mr. Maynard, with the mind and tenacity of a Balzac, has faced, fought, and overthrown opposition, and grasped only the laurel that grew upon the craggiest and bleakest peaks. And if his reputation to-day is not national or international, it is because circumstances over which he had no control would not permit it.

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PARVIN, THEOPHILUS, M. D., LL. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Buenos Ayres, South America, January 9, 1829. His father, Rev. Theophilus Parvin, of Cumberland County, New Jersey, went to Buenos Ayres as a missionary, and subsequently became professor of Greek and English in the university of that city. His mother, Mary Rodney, of Wilmington, Delaware, was the second daughter of the Hon. Cæsar A. Rodney, who, after filling several prominent positions at home, among which were United States Senator and Attorney-general, was appointed minister to the United Provinces, and died at Buenos Ayres. When Indiana was a territory, there was a petition presented to Congress to legalize the holding of slaves in the territory. This petition was referred to a committee of which Mr. Rodney was chairman. He reported the bill adversely. At his death he emancipated his slaves. Doctor Parvin's mother died when he was but a few days old, and his father when he was between six and seven years of age. Doctor Parvin graduated at the state university of Indiana in 1847. In 1852 he graduated at the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University. The degree of LL. D. was subsequently conferred upon him by Hanover College, Indiana. In June, 1853, Doctor Parvin married Rachel, youngest daughter of the late Amos Butler, of Hanover, Indiana, and soon after moved to Indianapolis, where he has resided and practiced ever since, with the exception of about two years, in which he resided at Cincinnati, Ohio. Doctor Parvin was professor in the Medical College of Ohio from 1864 to 1869, and filled a similar position in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville from 1869 to 1872. He is now professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indiana. He is a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, and an ex-president of the same body, and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He is a gentleman of cultivated literary tastes, an accomplished linguist, a profound scholar, and as a practitioner of medicine his



Theophilus Parsons—

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success has been almost phenomenal. His many contributions to the medical literature of the day have made his name familiar as a household word in the profession, where he is universally honored and highly esteemed as a physician and a man. He is extremely reticent in manner, and so abhors publicity that the material for this meager and unsatisfactory sketch has to be obtained without his knowledge and consent, and is therefore incomplete in many details, but entirely reliable as far as it goes. He is a gentleman of fine physique, a splendid type of intellectual manhood, and at the bedside of the poor as well as the wealthy his presence is productive of hopefulness and encouragement. He is still a close student and in the very heyday of healthful and vigorous manhood. As a "representative" of all that is good in the medical profession, he has no superior in the state of Indiana.

CRAVENS, JAMES H., of Ripley County. Among the men who acted a prominent and brilliant part in the early history of Indiana, James Harrison Cravens was long conspicuous. He was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, where he was born August 12, 1802. In early life he learned the gunsmith's trade, but was not destined to follow it. His natural gifts led him to the profession of the law, which he studied in the office of Col. John Kenney, of Harrisonburg; and he was admitted to the bar, upon examination, in 1823. His license is signed by Judges Smith, Stewart, and Brown. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Pendleton County, in his native state, at the town of Franklin, in November, 1823; and was married December 23, 1824, to Sophia Capito. The marriage was a "runaway match," but a most wise and happy one. They left the Old Dominion in 1829, and in June of that year settled in Jefferson County, in the state of Indiana. He was a Whig in politics, and was elected to represent Jefferson County in the House of Representatives in the General Assembly, in the years 1831 and 1832. This was a high honor for so young a man, and one so recently arrived, for Madison was at that time the leading city of the state in enterprise, thrift, and general intelligence. In March, 1833, he removed to Ripley County, and soon took a leading part in the business of his profession there, and also in the politics of the county. He was chosen Senator in the General Assembly by the Whigs of Ripley at the August election in 1839, and served two sessions only of his term, being called to another sphere of public duty before its expiration. It was while in the Senate that he was selected as one of the candidates of his party for elector of President and Vice-president, at the great Whig convention which assembled at Indianapolis January 16, 1840. He entered at once upon

the canvass, and by the remarkable ability, wit, and eloquence of his speeches won a high rank among the great orators who electrified the people of the state in that unprecedented political campaign, and carried it for the Whig ticket. He was a member of the electoral college that cast the vote of Indiana for General William H. Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice-president. He was a man of great earnestness of convictions in politics, and after the death of President Harrison and Tyler's treason to the Whig party, made the following entry in the records of the family Bible:

"For the Tyler vote, I have sorely repented, and hope that my country will forgive me.

"J. H. CRAVENS."

As soon as Harrison was inaugurated he called an extra session of Congress. This necessitated a special election, at which Mr. Cravens was elected to represent the Fourth District of the state in Congress, defeating the hitherto invincible Colonel Thomas Smith by a majority of 1,030 votes. The district was then composed of the counties of Dearborn, Switzerland, Ripley, Decatur, Rush, and Franklin. While in Congress he was early drawn to the side of John Q. Adams, "the old man eloquent," and stood by him throughout his term in his battle for "the right of petition." He, also, found his own original hatred of the institution of slavery confirmed and strengthened by daily association with such men as Adams and Giddings, who gave him the honor of their friendship, which he retained as long as they lived. The convention of his party indorsed his course and action in Congress; but under the mistaken notion of rotation in office, nominated Hon. John A. Matson, to be his successor. But he was defeated by Colonel Smith, and the district has remained Democratic almost all the time since. Notwithstanding this very ungracious treatment of a faithful and efficient representative, the party could not do without him; and in 1846 it nominated and elected him to represent his county in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly. His contest for this election was peculiar, and better than any other tends to illustrate the independent and manly character of the man. It was the first year of the Mexican War, and the pro-slavery feeling of the country was at its highest. Any opinion or effort looking to the curtailment of slavery in any respect was regarded as having a hostile tendency to the Union and was denounced by both Whigs and Democrats. No sooner had Mr. Cravens been nominated than Whigs were found to attack him on the ground of his votes in Congress for "the right of petition," and his known anti-slavery sentiments and opinions. Foremost among his assailants was one John D. White, a man of some learning and ability, who had recently emigrated into the county from Kentucky. He wrote some letters to the Whig organ of the county, strongly

setting forth the grounds of objection to Mr. Cravens as the Whig candidate, and demanding his withdrawal from the ticket, and, in case of refusal, predicting his defeat. These attacks finally provoked him to make answer. In an address "to the Whigs of Ripley County," he made the following exposition of his views on the subject:

"Without any agency on my part, and against my expressed wishes, you by your delegates assembled in convention at Versailles, on the 9th of May last, did me the honor to nominate me as your candidate to represent the county of Ripley in the next Legislature. So I was informed by a note from John D. White, Esq., as secretary. Since the nomination was made, I have learned to my surprise, that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Whigs of our county, with my opinions as expressed in my speeches during the presidential canvass of 1844, in reference to the re-annexation of Texas to the United States, and the institution of slavery as connected therewith; and that great objection is made to the concluding sentence of my letter to the Napoleon convention which nominated Mr. Eggleston as the Whig candidate for Congress in 1845, which reads as follows: 'With a great desire for the defeat of the candidate who is in favor of the extension of slavery—the slavery territory—and the political dominion resulting therefrom, I remain your obedient servant.'

"I beg leave to say now that I have not changed my opinion since that paragraph was written, other than to say, that as Texas is now a part of this Union, the nation is bound in good faith to protect and defend her in all her constitutional rights.

"Again, I understand that a portion of the Whigs of our county charge me with being what they call an 'Abolitionist.' If I knew in what sense they used the term Abolitionist, as applied to me, I would give a simple answer, 'yes,' or 'no;' but inasmuch as I do not know what meaning they attach to it in reference to me, I deem it proper, in justice to them as well as to myself, to give my views of slavery as it exists in the United States; 1. I consider slavery a great moral and political evil; 2. I am opposed to the extension of slave territory; 3. I am opposed to the admission of any more slave states into the Union; 4. I believe the admission of slave states into the Union out of territory acquired since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to be a violation of the spirit of that instrument; 5. I believe that whilst we are expending a million of dollars annually for the suppression of the 'African slave-trade,' we ought not to expend millions for the promotion and extension of the 'domestic' or American slave-trade; 6. I believe that Congress has the power of regulating the inter-state slave-trade, and ought to exercise it; 7. I believe that Congress has the power of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia (the seat of the national government), and ought to exercise it whenever a majority of the citizens of the district desire it to be done; and that the 'slave mart' there ought to be abolished immediately; 8. I believe that whenever a proposition is made to the nation to extend the 'peculiar institution,' either directly or indirectly, that it then becomes, so far, *ipso facto*, a national question; and that the now slave-holding states, and their citizens individually, ought, in self-defense, both in a moral and political point of view, to make use of every constitutional means within their power to prevent so great an injustice; 9. I am utterly opposed to the abolition of the liberty of speech, and

of the press, and of the right of petition; 10. I believe the slave states, and slave owners have constitutional rights in reference to their slave property, with which the free states can not and ought not to interfere; nor ought their citizens individually to meddle with them, such as persuading a slave to escape from his owner, concealing them after they have escaped, and running them from the place clandestinely, or otherwise, with a view of aiding them in finally making their escape; 11. I would not arrest and return to his owner, nor harbor, nor conceal a fugitive slave; 12. I should be more than gratified to see the slave states adopt some system of gradual emancipation by which we, as a people, should be entirely rid of slavery in some twenty-five or thirty years; 13. I do not believe the Whigs have—nor am I prepared to believe they will—incorporated a pro-slavery article in their political creed; should they do so, they will drive many good and true men from their ranks, in grief and sorrow.

"Such, fellow Whigs, are my views, freely and frankly expressed, without protracting this communication by giving reasons and arguments, at this time, in support of each proposition. I am anxious to know, now, what you think of this matter. I am willing to serve you, in the present contest for a seat in the House of Representatives, if you desire it. If not, will you adopt some method to inform me of your wishes in the premises by the fifteenth day of July? I am willing to sink with the Whig party, if need be, in defense of our principles, but I am not willing to fall by your hands. In times past I have fought in your ranks, and side by side with you, in many hard-fought battles, in which we have been defeated again and again by our opponents, and yet we are not vanquished. I ask, then, in deference to my old scars, if for no other reason, that I may not now be butchered by the Whigs of Ripley. Either release me from the obligation under which I am placed by the nomination, or assure me of your support; for I declare most solemnly that, aside from the desire to obey your will, to do my duty under all circumstances to my country, and to aid in the predominance of correct principles, I would not give the snap of my fingers for a seat in the Legislature, or any other office you might be disposed to confer upon me."

It also appeared that many Whigs were opposed to him because a part of the Liberty party had avowed their determination to support him. This resulted from the fact that the convention of that party, upon learning of Mr. Cravens's nomination by the Whigs, unanimously resolved "to nominate no person as the Liberty candidate for the year 1846, believing that a suitable candidate had already been presented to the people, in the person of James H. Cravens, Esq., the Whig candidate; and that they would most cheerfully unite in his election, regardless of party name." In answer to those who opposed him on this ground, he said: "I should be pleased to have the entire vote of Ripley County—Whigs, Democrats, and Liberty men." The result of the assault upon him was to bring the convention together again, and, upon full consideration of the matter, to procure him the unanimous indorsement of the body. Thus was a bold and manly avowal of his convictions found to be sufficient to put down all opposi-

tion, and to insure his triumphant election. In the session of the General Assembly that followed, he was regarded as the leader of his party, and might have been chosen the speaker of the House but for a treacherous defection, that for local purposes and personal ends defeated the Whigs and threw the organization into the hands of their enemies. The only question of really great importance that was settled during the session was the policy of transferring to the bondholders of the state the Wabash and Erie Canal, with the lands and other appurtenances belonging to it, in payment of one-half the state debt. The measure was then one of doubtful expediency, and in the light of a recent decision of the Supreme Court, may turn out even yet to have been but a mere pretense of satisfying any part of the debt, while the state will have lost a public work of real value and a large amount of very excellent lands. But be that as it may, it was opposed by Mr. Cravens and nearly thirty others with great earnestness and power. After the close of his service in the House, in 1847, he was not again, so far as we know, elected to any public civil office so long as he lived. This was at first due, no doubt, to his separation soon after from the Whig party. He regarded the nomination, by that party in 1848, of General Zachary Taylor for President as a long stride towards the surrender of the party to the slave power of the nation, and joined with others, like-minded with himself, in calling the Buffalo Free-soil Convention. He was a delegate to that body, and supported its platform and candidates in many inimitable and masterly speeches. The party which he supported had just power enough to enable the Whigs to defeat General Cass, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The district Whig convention had offered him the nomination for Congress; but it had passed a resolution justifying the war with Mexico, and asked him to indorse the platform and resolution. But he promptly refused, declaring with ringing voice:

"Gentlemen, I will not do it. If it were in your power to give me a seat in Congress for life, I would not do it."

He was nominated on the Democratic ticket in 1850 for delegate in the convention which was elected that year to revise the state Constitution. That party was at that time almost clean gone over to the Free-soil platform, and promised at an early day to become the leader of the anti-slavery people of the Union. It succeeded in forming a union in many parts of the state with the old Liberty party. There were, however, Democrats enough in the county who still preferred slavery to freedom, and slave soil to free, to defeat his election. His colleague on the ticket, Colonel Thomas Smith, was elected; but Mr. Cravens was defeated by Doctor Henry J. Bowers, a coarse and entirely pro-slavery Whig, who, when the Democratic party became the advocate of

slavery extension, fell naturally into its ranks, while Colonel Smith as naturally fell out of them. Notwithstanding he was unsuccessful in the contest, his canvass for the position displayed his devotion to human liberty, his great talents, and wonderful eloquence at their culmination. The question of shutting out the negro race forever from the state was raised by one of his opponents on one occasion, and advocated with great bitterness and brutality. His reply was the most wonderful display of argument and passionate eloquence to which it has ever been our fortune to listen. It contained all the elements of the mighty struggle that has since made that unfortunate race free. It was wonderful, inimitable, transcendent! He swept, like a tempest of fire, over the local question embraced in the proposition, which subsequently became the thirteenth article of the state Constitution, and took up the duty of extirpating the enormous crime of slavery from our social and political system, ending his peroration, brimful of every great sentiment and passion that ennobles human nature, with streaming eyes turned up to heaven, and with the glowing aspiration that the day might soon come when the government of the United States should be enabled to lift every human being in the country up from the degrading and beastly condition imposed by slavery, to that of freedom and citizenship of a nation too great, benevolent, and good to tolerate the oppression of a single human being. He was nominated in 1852 by the Free-soil Convention of the state of Indiana for Governor, but in the existing state of parties could only serve as a rallying point for the men who realized the dangers of slavery to the free institutions of America, and nobly labored to prepare the people to meet them when they should burst upon them in the fierce fanaticism of crime. Defeat was inevitable from the first, but he never lost his confidence nor ceased to give his best labors to the cause of universal freedom. In 1856 he was chosen by the Republican State Convention as the candidate of the party for Attorney-general, and made a brilliant and able canvass for the young party in its first battle with the Democracy. It was his last political contest; but, though not elected, he was yet not defeated. He realized that that conflict was the beginning of the end; that the pro-slavery Democracy would never win another national battle. At the next ensuing election Lincoln was chosen President, and the War of the Rebellion, already prepared, burst like a thunder-storm upon the new administration, in the morning of its power. True to his convictions of duty in peace, his fidelity and zeal rose to the fervor of a religious enthusiasm. Although nearly threescore years old, he entered the military service of the country, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the 83d Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under the heroic Colonel Benjamin J. Spooner. His age, however, did

not permit him to remain long in the service; but, while he stayed, he evinced a courage and heroism worthy of his whole life, and the cause of justice, freedom, and patriotism to which he had from the first dedicated it. He retired from the army on account of ill-health, that disqualified him for its hard duties. But though out of the service, he never missed an opportunity to help his country as long as a foe was in the field against it. When the fact that General John Morgan had invaded Indiana, and was advancing eastward along the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was announced, he rallied his fellow-citizens to resist the progress of the rebels, as fast and far as possible, at Versailles. But before an organization could be effected the arrival of Morgan in force put an end to Mr. Cravens's efforts. He and his men were mostly captured by the rebels, but it is said that his cool indifference to the situation, and spirited answers to Morgan's questions and threats, procured better terms both for himself and men than might otherwise have been looked for. It is said that Morgan told him that he understood that he was one of the original Abolitionists who had gotten up the trouble between the North and South, and asked him if he had been rightly informed? Colonel Cravens promptly answered, "Yes." Thereupon Morgan said, "Suppose I should hang you for it?" "Well," said Cravens, "suppose you should; you would n't cheat me out of many days. And I should die satisfied in having about lived out my time, and had a good time, while I did live." Then said Morgan, "They tell me you live in the little town of Osgood, up here on the railroad. I have a notion to burn it for you." "Burn it, and be d—d. It is n't much of a town any how." After other talk of the same kind, Morgan let his prisoners have their liberty, if they would not organize and follow him. The terms were the more readily agreed to on account of the lack of all necessary means to make pursuit available to any hostile end. He lived more than ten years after the close of the great war, and saw the Constitution so amended as to establish freedom throughout the whole country, and to confer citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, or naturalized under its laws, and an equal suffrage upon all, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. He lived to see the states, after their terrible separation and strife, all again restored to the Union, and the people all seemingly glad of the restoration. And, finally, he saw the first great Centennial jubilee of his native land, witnessed the friendly greetings of all the nations of the earth to its government and flag, and knew that in a hundred years under its free government and institutions it had accomplished more for the advancement of popular education, development, and happiness than all other nations had done in the same time. He had grown old with the century, and the weariness and suf-

ferings of old age were upon him. He had suffered much during the last two preceding years, and felt that he needed rest. He was willing to die, and fearless of the dread secrets that lie beyond. He had never feared man here, and dreaded nothing in the unknown. A brave, upright, manly spirit bore him grandly to the abyss of death, and he entered it in peace December 4, 1876. It was becoming and beautiful so to pass from the conflicts of earth, to abiding peace and eternal rewards.

 HANKLIN, JOHN GILBERT, of Evansville, Secretary of State of Indiana, was born at Evansville on the third day of May, 1841, and until the date of his induction into the responsible office which he now holds, has continued to reside in the place of his nativity, although having sojourned for temporary purposes at other points, as will be herein set forth, during several years of his life. Mr. Shanklin is the second son and third child of John and Philura Shanklin, who were among the pioneers of the city of Evansville, and aided materially in giving tone and sentiment to the society of the village, and towards the development of the moral, religious, and educational interests of the town almost from the date of its beginning until it became the second city of the state. John Shanklin was a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, where he was born near the close of the last century. He came to America when a young man, and, after occupying a clerkship for a short time in some of the Eastern cities, he made his way to the Great West, where he engaged for a while in the work of school teaching. He began his business life as a general retail merchant at Hardinsburg, Kentucky, where he remained about two years. He then removed to Cynthiana, Posey County, Indiana, and continued the same business for a time, establishing an excellent reputation and gathering around him a business acquaintance, that was closely attached to him during the whole of his long and honorable career. He located at Evansville about the year 1824, when the town was in its infancy, and remained an active and prominent citizen till the time of his death. Here he was married about the year 1835 to Miss Philura French, an estimable lady who was a native of Vermont, and of patriotic genealogy, her parents, on both sides, having been of the best Revolutionary stock. The fruits of this union were four sons and one daughter. James Maynard Shanklin, the eldest son, lived to manhood, and became one of the marked young men of Indiana. His magnetic eloquence electrified many an audience, both before the bar and upon the hustings. At the breaking out of the great Civil War, in 1861, he was made major of the 42d Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and during his brief career acquired meritori-

ous distinction, having risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Stone River he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and incarcerated at Libby Prison several months. In May, 1863, he was exchanged, and visited his parents at Evansville, when he was seized with illness and died very suddenly. The second child and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shanklin is the wife of Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Harlan is a highly accomplished and very charming lady, and is greatly beloved by a wide circle of acquaintances of the best society. The second son is the subject of this sketch. The third son, George W. Shanklin, Esq., is well known as the managing editor and political writer of the *Evansville Courier*. The youngest son, Henry Shanklin, died in infancy. John Shanklin was a leading merchant of Evansville for more than half a century. He was intimately connected with all the enterprises that inured to the wealth and progress of the city, and by prudent and timely assistance to settlers contributed largely to the development of the agricultural wealth of the surrounding country. He died in 1877, aged eighty-two years, universally respected and sincerely lamented by a host of friends. His excellent helpmate preceded him to the grave about three years. In her day she was a leader in all good works, abounding in benevolence and charity, and went finally to her rest, mourned not only by those intimate with her in private life, but by many deserving persons who had been the recipients of her bounty and love. The early life of John Gilbert Shanklin was passed in Evansville, where he received the rudiments of his education in the best schools the town at that time possessed. In 1857, at the age of sixteen years, he was sent to a seminary at Frankfort, Kentucky, to undergo a preparatory course of study before entering college. He began his collegiate career as a member of the sophomore class of Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, entering at the opening of the September term, 1859. He pursued his studies at this institution until the middle of his junior year, when he returned to Frankfort and read law in the office of his brother-in-law, Hon. John M. Harlan. He subsequently completed his legal studies in the office of Judge William F. Parrett, at Evansville, where he was admitted to the bar upon attaining his majority in 1862. During the winter of 1865 he served in the capacity of an assistant secretary of the Indiana state Senate. In the month of May following Mr. Shanklin visited Europe, and traveled extensively through the cities and countries of the continent and in Great Britain, including the home of his father's childhood in Ireland. After spending about a year in sight-seeing, Mr. Shanklin began the study of the German language at Brunswick, and completed his course at the University of Berlin. He

acquired a fine command of the German language, which he speaks and writes with precision and correctness. In the fall of 1868 he returned home highly pleased and benefited by his foreign travel and studies. During his absence in Europe his younger brother, Mr. George W. Shanklin, had become the proprietor of the *Evansville Daily Courier*, and Mr. Shanklin at once became associated with him in the publication of this paper. The brothers sold the *Courier* establishment the following year to other parties, but repurchased it again in 1873, and continue the publication at the present time. As an editor Mr. Shanklin evinced great versatility of talent, and demonstrated the fact that in the field of journalism he possessed a power that commanded attention and influence. To this chosen profession he will probably devote the best of his days, the pen being his especial accomplishment. In 1870 Mr. Shanklin was nominated by the Democratic party of Vanderburg County for a seat in the state Legislature. He made a vigorous canvass, highly pleasing to his party friends, but suffered a defeat at the election in common with the entire Democratic ticket in that county, although he polled a vote far in excess of his colleagues of the same political opinions; his apparent defeat being in reality a fine personal triumph. At the Democratic State Convention held in Indianapolis on the 20th of February, 1878, Mr. Shanklin was nominated for the office of Secretary of State, against several of the oldest and ablest Democratic politicians who were his competitors. During the next summer he devoted his personal attention to the canvass, addressing the people day after day through nearly two-thirds of the counties of the state. He at once took a high rank as a political debater and as a popular orator. At the election in October he was chosen by a majority of more than fourteen thousand votes. He entered upon his official duties on the seventeenth day of January, 1879, and has made a competent and popular official. Mr. Shanklin was reared in the Presbyterian faith, his parents having been devoted members of that orthodox Church; but he is not personally connected with any religious organization. He is liberal in his views and tolerant of the opinions of others in matters appertaining to religious creeds. On the 14th of June, 1879, Mr. Shanklin was married at "Hillside," Wyoming County, New York, country-seat of B. F. Avery, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, to the latter's second daughter, Gertrude A. Avery. Mrs. Shanklin is a lady of distinguished presence, and has enjoyed unusual advantages of education and travel. Of pleasing address and charming manners, she is an ornament to society and the light of the domestic circle. In June, 1880, a child was born to them, a lovely, healthy cherub, around whom cluster their fondest hopes. In personal appearance Mr. Shanklin is a fine specimen of physical manhood. He is six feet two inches in height

and finely proportioned. He has a frank, open expression of countenance, which makes friends wherever he goes. His only physical ailment is near-sightedness, with which he has always been troubled. In society Mr. Shanklin is especially attractive, possessing a mind well stored by years of study and travel, coupled with rare conversational powers. He is ready in repartee, apt at quotation, and pleasant in his manner of expression. A useful and successful career is open to him, for he is one of the influential men of the state, and his future promises yet greater distinction.

GRAY, COLONEL SAMUEL F., was born in Knox County, Ohio, December 16, 1833. He was the third son and fifth in order of age of the family of eleven children of Reverend David Gray, who was a pioneer Methodist minister of high standing and extended influence in his time and locality. His mother was Naomi Softland, whose life was devoted to the care and well-being of her large family. Great energy and rare good sense characterized her. The itinerant calling of his father gave but poor advantages for education in his very early life to the subject of this sketch. He, however, managed to obtain a fair stock of knowledge from the country schools, and attended the "Ashland Ohio Academy," conducted by the late Col. Loring Andrews, afterwards president of Kenyon College, Ohio. Here the greater part of his education was obtained, but at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to a watchmaker and jeweler at Columbus, Ohio, to learn the trade. He succeeded in acquiring an excellent knowledge of the art, and at the age of twenty years went into business for himself in the flourishing little town of Findlay, Ohio, where he remained until 1861, having established a good trade, when, on the reception of the news of the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, the heart of the young man was fired with patriotism, and he felt it to be his duty to hasten to the defense of his country. He therefore entered upon the task of raising a company of volunteers for the war, furnishing material aid, and abandoning a prosperous business, like a true patriot, at the call of duty. When the company was full he took the second place, through choice, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, 49th Ohio Volunteers, and mustered into service August 22, 1861. September, 1861, he was promoted to a captaincy. The 49th Ohio Regiment achieved a brilliant reputation for gallant service, from the time of its joining Grant's forces at Pittsburg Landing, where it went into battle with its brigade April 7, 1862. The position of the regiment was on the left of the brigade, connecting on the right with Crittendon's division, maintaining this posi-

tion under a hot fire until four o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment, with the enemy in full retreat, stacked its arms and lay down to rest. During the battle the regiment twice performed the hazardous movement of changing front under sharp fire. The 49th next was engaged in the siege of Corinth, having a brisk fight at Bridge Creek on the way, reaching Corinth on the 30th of May, 1862. It was sent on in pursuit of the enemy to Tuscumbia and Florence, thence to Battle Creek, Tennessee, where it joined in the movement after Bragg's army, which was then threatening the border cities. This march was made under terrible suffering from intense heat, lack of water, and insufficient rations. Reaching Louisville the 29th of September, on the 7th of October the march was resumed under orders to join the main army. This march to Perrysville was characterized by daily skirmishing. At Lawrenceburg and Dog Walk were brisk engagements, in each of which the 49th Ohio was conspicuously active. This regiment and brigade then pursued the enemy to Crab Orchard and Bowling Green, and on the 5th of October was with the advance that raised the siege of Nashville. On the 26th of December the regiment marched forward, and after four days constant skirmishing took position in line of battle on the extreme right of the great army before Murfreesboro, on the evening of December 30, 1862. At six o'clock the next morning Kirk's brigade, to the left and front, on the right, was furiously assaulted by the enemy, and, giving way, was thrown back on the 49th, which at once became engaged and was borne back by overwhelming numbers a mile and a half to the Nashville Turnpike, which it reached after an incessant conflict of nine hours. Friday, January 2, 1863, two days later, the regiment occupied a position in reserve to the center, until late in the afternoon, when, upon the repulse of Van Cleve's division, it was ordered with its brigade to retrieve the fortunes of the day on that part of the field. It joined in a magnificent bayonet charge, which resulted in recovering the lost ground and a severe defeat to the enemy. In all these engagements young Captain Gray led his company to the front of the fray. When the battle of Murfreesboro, or "Stone River" began, the entire field and staff of the 49th were present; at its close it was in command of the junior captain, S. F. Gray, who was made major for gallantry on the field of battle. His military history is therefore the history of his regiment, he having participated in all its battles, sieges, and marches, until his muster out—with rank of lieutenant-colonel—October 4, 1864. It was mainly due to the personal efforts and exertions of Colonel Gray that the regiment was re-enlisted as veterans at Strawberry Plains, near Knoxville, in January, 1864, under the most unfavorable conditions. He commanded a veteran regiment as major and lieutenant-colonel in nearly all its battles,

and after July 4, 1864, was its highest officer, the command being below the minimum and not entitled to a full colonel. His regiment rendered distinguished service at Missionary Ridge, Liberty Gap, and Chittimauga, where Colonel Gray was slightly wounded, but was able to remain on the field till the close of the battle. He was in command of the regiment in this famous battle. At two o'clock P. M. on the 1st of September, it became engaged with the enemy's right; a charge was made and the foe retreated. In this charge the 49th captured two guns. On the second day of this battle the regiment was constantly engaged in various parts of the field, and accomplished a brilliant exploit in connection with Goodspeed's battery, the 15th Ohio, and other troops, which, it is claimed, saved Thomas's corps from being swept from the field. The enemy had broken through the national left, and were exultingly charging for the center, when the 49th faced to the rear and poured into the rebels a withering fire. From the other side of the circle Goodspeed's battery and the 15th Ohio delivered their destructive discharges, and the enemy was checked and sent back on his main body. When the national forces withdrew that night the 49th with its brigade was the last to retire. At Mission Ridge the 49th, with conspicuous gallantry, was among the first to plant its colors on the summit. In the campaign against Atlanta the regiment participated in the engagements at Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, and Atlanta, exhibiting in every emergency its qualities of courage and discipline, and suffering severely in the loss of men killed and wounded. Soon after his muster out, Colonel Gray's record at the state department, Columbus, Ohio, was such that he was offered without solicitation the colonelcy of a new regiment, with the command of a brigade in reserve, but having embarked in the manufacturing of flax and hemp bagging, he was compelled to decline the offer. He continued in the business only three months, when he disposed of his interest to accept the agency of the through freight business of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Indianapolis and contiguous territory, remaining in this position fifteen years, or up to the present time. At the age of twenty-three years Colonel Gray was married to Miss Julia Druet, daughter of a physician of Findlay, Ohio. Their family consists of four children. Personally, Colonel Gray is an affable, genial gentleman, earnest and thoughtful, a staunch Republican, and devoted to the best interests of the country. His private record is above reproach, as his military record has been brilliant. He is a good husband, a kind father, and an exemplary and conscientious citizen. There are few men in Indiana who are more popular, or on whom the people more instinctively lean when an emergency arises. His judgment is excellent, and few errors can arise from following it.

NEW, JOHN C., who has been honored by the position of Treasurer of the United States, is a native of Indiana, and was born at Vernon, Jennings County, Indiana, on the 6th of July, 1831. His father, John Bowman New, was from Guilford County, North Carolina, and was a pioneer to the Western Reserve, coming to Indiana in 1816. He was an active citizen, a zealous Christian, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He died at Indianapolis in the year 1873, aged eighty years. The mother of John C., who was a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky, and named Mariah (Chalfant), survived her husband but a short time, attaining the same age. They were universally beloved by a host of dear friends, and respected by the entire community. The subject of this sketch obtained the rudiments of an education at the local schools of the time in Southern Indiana, and then was sent to Bethany College, Virginia, an institution of learning presided over by Rev. Alexander Campbell, D. D., the founder of the sect called Christians, one of the most profound scholars and greatest intellects of the age. Under the supervision and direction of this eminent instructor young New made rapid and thorough progress, and, after an attendance at the college of four years, he graduated therefrom at the early age of twenty. After leaving college he returned to his home in Indianapolis, and commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. David Wallace, ex-Governor of Indiana. He applied himself with such success that in 1852 he was admitted to the bar. For the purpose of familiarizing himself with the practical knowledge of his chosen profession, he accepted the position of deputy clerk of the Marion Circuit Court, attending to a great deal of the business and routine work of the office; and upon the death of Hon. Wm. Stewart, then clerk of the court, Mr. New was, on the 20th of November, 1856, appointed to fill the vacancy for Mr. Stewart's unexpired term, performing the duties so acceptably that, when the term of his appointment had expired, Mr. New was elected clerk of the courts by several hundred majority, although other Republicans on the same ticket were defeated, and the county was Democratic. After the expiration of his second term as clerk, he declined a re-election. Soon after leaving the clerk's office, the war being then in progress, Governor Morton appointed Mr. New quartermaster-general of the state of Indiana, and subsequently his financial secretary. This was a most important position, at the time, because of the failure of the Legislature to appropriate money to carry on the war and the state government. The funds for these purposes were raised from private sources, and all distribution of moneys and management of business affairs of the state were carried on by the financial bureau established by Governor Morton, and of which Mr. New was secretary. In the year 1862

Mr. New was nominated for, and elected to, the state Senate from the Indianapolis District, and served with ability, although he was distinguished as the youngest member of that body. Three years later, in 1865, Mr. New purchased a large interest in the First National Bank of Indianapolis, and became its cashier, and served as such officer and vice-president, and subsequently as president, during the ten years of his connection with this enterprise. This bank was the most successful moneyed institution of the state, and was managed with great financial ability. In April, 1875, Mr. New was, without his solicitation or desire, made the recipient of great public favor by his appointment, at the hands of President Grant, to the responsible position of Treasurer of the United States, the most important position in the nation. During his official term the affairs of that office were so prudently and carefully administered, that notwithstanding its transactions and business liabilities involved the handling and disbursement of thousands of millions of dollars, yet when he voluntarily resigned the place, his accounts balanced to a cent, which is something marvelous, considering the immense business of the office. In July, 1876, Mr. New resigned his position as custodian of the money of the United States to give attention to his personal affairs. Since leaving the Treasury he has devoted himself to the management of his business. During the spring of 1880 Mr. New purchased the Indianapolis daily *Journal*, one of the most firmly established and best newspapers of the country, which under his management is eminently successful. In addition to the time and attention bestowed upon the *Journal* by Mr. New, he, as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, is conducting the campaign for the state contest with great energy and skill; while as a member for the state of the national committee, he is helping to shape the future political destiny of the republic. Mr. New has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Melissa Beeler, was the daughter of a well-known pioneer and wealthy citizen of Marion County. By this estimable lady Mr. New has one son, Harry S. New, who is now a young man of about twenty-three, and is associated with his father in editing the *Journal*. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. New was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth R. McRae, of Virginia. She is one of the most beautiful and cultured ladies in the land, and was noted while at the capital of the nation for her statuesque beauty, her charming qualities as a leader in society, and the elegance that characterized her entertainments. The offspring of her marriage with Mr. New is two lovely little girls. Mr. New is yet young, not having attained the age of fifty years, is very prepossessing in appearance and genial in manner, yet of dignified bearing and self-poise, and the future undoubtedly has in store for him yet greater distinction.

MCSHEEHY, THOMAS, editor of the *Western Citizen*, was born in Ireland, September 29, 1849, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School in Dingle, Kerry County, where he attended until 1865, when he, at the age of sixteen, came, like many another young Irishman, to America to seek his fortune. He settled at Lafayette, Indiana. Being in very poor circumstances, he at once went to work selling papers for a living. He soon won the confidence of the proprietors of the *Lafayette Journal*, and was given a situation in that office as an apprenticed bookbinder, wages three dollars per week, half of which he paid for board, and the other half he saved each week until he had a sufficient amount to send for his mother, three brothers, and two sisters. It must be remembered that Mr. McSheehy's father and grandfather were both Irish American citizens, but died prior to his coming to this country, hence the care of the family was thrown on the shoulders of this young man; in fact, while yet a boy he had this responsibility. By close application and strict attention he soon won for himself friends, and succeeded in accumulating some property. He came to Indianapolis in 1874, and was an employe of the *Journal* for two years, under the Ruckle administration. He at length concluded to start a newspaper in the interest of his people, the Irish element, and in 1876 the *Western Citizen* was launched upon the sea of journalism. Being a close observer of events, and wishing not to be recreant in his duties or calling, he denounced the action of the Democracy toward the Irish people in strong language. The result was that several hundred Democrats stopped taking the *Citizen*, but this did not swerve him from the line he had marked out. He organized the first Irish Republican club in the state, and the result was that several others were organized in 1878, and these clubs did and are doing excellent service. The Irish-Republican club of Marion County now numbers three hundred members, and is constantly receiving new recruits. To Mr. McSheehy is due much of the credit for this work. September 29, 1875, Mr. McSheehy was married to Miss Maggie Ryan, daughter of Thomas and Nora Ryan, in Lafayette, Indiana, at St. Mary's Catholic Church, by Rev. Dr. Hallinan, one of the members of the faculty of Notre Dame University, both himself and wife being devoted adherents to the Roman Catholic faith. June 6, 1879, the young editor was nominated by the Republican convention for the Legislature to represent Marion County. On account of his Republicanism he received a decided opposition from his own people, and was bitterly antagonized by the Democratic press, but by his energy, fluency of speech, and earnestness, he won for himself the approval of the people, and was triumphant in the October election, and will no doubt be an influential factor in state legislation.

FLETCHER, CALVIN, was born in Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. He was a descendant, probably, of Robert Fletcher, who was of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635; died April 3, 1677, aged eighty-five; had sons, Francis, Luke, William, and Samuel. His father, Jesse Fletcher, a son of Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Massachusetts, was born in that town, November 9, 1763. He had fair advantages for an education, and was preparing for college under his elder brother, the Rev. Elijah Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, when the difficulties of the Revolution arrested his progress. He served in two campaigns of six or eight months near the close of the war. His brother Elijah was the pastor of the Church in Hopkinton from January 23, 1773, until his death, April 8, 1786, and his daughter Grace, a most accomplished woman, was the first wife of Daniel Webster. Webster's eldest son, who was killed at the head of his regiment at the second battle of Bull Run, in 1862, was christened Fletcher Webster. Whenever Calvin Fletcher and Daniel Webster met their conversation was generally on the accomplishments of Mrs. Webster. Jesse Fletcher, in the year 1781, at the age of about eighteen, married Lucy Keyes, of Westford, who was born in that town, November 15, 1765. They emigrated from Westford to Ludlow, Vermont, about the year 1784, and were among the first settlers of the place. From that time till the day of his death, in February, 1831, he resided on the same farm. He was the first town clerk there; was a justice of the peace, and the second representative to the general court from Ludlow, in which town all his fifteen children, excepting the oldest, were born. His widow died in 1846. Calvin, the subject of this sketch, was the eleventh of these fifteen children, most of whom, it is remarkable, lived to receive an education and go out into the world. Under the teachings of an excellent father and a mother of more than ordinary ability, young Calvin early learned those habits of industry and self-reliance which, coupled with upright principles, uniformly characterized his manhood-life. While performing all the duties exacted from a boy on a New England farm, he very soon manifested a great desire for a classical education. This desire was stimulated by the concurring advice of his mother and the witnessed success of his brother Elijah, who had, a few years before, completed his college course. Depending on his own earnings for the means of obtaining an education, he set about preparing himself for college through the instrumentalities afforded him by brief periods of instruction in the academies of Randolph and Royalton in Vermont. He had proceeded in his studies as far as Virgil, when pecuniary troubles and discouragements weighed upon his spirits. The father became financially embarrassed. The older sons and daughters had

left their native state, and, at the request of Calvin, his father "gave him his time," and he went from home. He made an effort at Boston to ship as a sailor before the mast, but did not succeed in the attempt. We next find him in Pennsylvania, where he engaged himself for a short time as a laborer in a brickyard. To show that his literary tastes were not impaired by his new and humble employment, it may be mentioned that he always carried with him a small edition of Pope's poems, which he read at each moment of leisure. But his brick-making came to an end in two weeks. His intelligence soon attracted the attention of a gentleman named Foot, by whom he was induced to go to the state of Ohio. There he first taught school at Urbana, county of Champaign; was subsequently private tutor in the family of a Mr. Gwin, whose fine library gave him a capital opportunity for reading; and he finally studied law at Urbana with Hon. James Cooley, afterwards United States chargé d'affaires in Peru. In 1819 he went to Lynchburg, Virginia, and was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the Old Dominion. At one time he thought of settling in Virginia, but even then his strong love of freedom and the rights of man made him renounce his intention, and caused him to return to Urbana; where he became the law partner of Mr. Cooley. Indianapolis was set apart for the capital of Indiana by the Legislature of that state January 6, 1821, and in October of the same year Mr. Fletcher, who had been married a few months previously, removed to Indiana's future seat of government. He was the first lawyer in the city, and no one certainly was more successful. Poor at the time of his location, his business, carefully attended to, became lucrative. For several years he was prosecuting attorney. Amongst his partners at different times were B. F. Morris, Henry Gregg, Andrew Ingram, Ovid Butler, and lastly Simon Yandes. Says a contributor to the Indiana weekly *Herald* of June 2, 1866, to which paper we have been indebted for much of the materials for this portion of our sketch: "We had the gratification of hearing Mr. Fletcher argue one case, and but one, to a jury, that of J. B. Otey, who was tried in the United States court in 1841, for robbing the mail. The case was prosecuted by district attorney Cushing, of Madison, and Hon. John Pettit, of Lafayette. Associated with Mr. Fletcher in the defense was Hon. Tilghman A. Howard. Mr. Fletcher's effort was able and successful. We remember also of one case being argued in the supreme court by the firm of Fletcher, Butler, & Yandes, while we were on the bench; there may have been others. On making the city his home, Mr. Fletcher actively interested himself in its prosperity. He was a member of the first fire company organized in it—the Old Marion. He won the confidence and respect of the people. In 1826 he was elected first state

Senator from Marion, Hamilton, and Hancock Counties, in which office he was continued till 1832, when he abandoned politics, though a successful career was open to him in that path had he chosen to follow it. In 1836, after the lamented death of Colonel Kinnaird, he replied to those soliciting him to become a candidate for Congress, that he preferred to adhere to his profession, and educate his children." Mr. Fletcher was married to Sarah Hill by Rev. Samuel Hitt, May 1, 1821, in the county of Champaign, Ohio, about four miles from Urbana, the county seat. She was born in the county of Fleming, Kentucky, to which state her parents removed from Virginia nearly a century ago, or about the time of the Daniel Boone immigration. The maternal grandmother of Miss Hill was an own cousin of John Randolph, of Roanoke. The children of Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher were, James Cooley, born April 15, 1823; Elijah Timothy, born August 21, 1824; Calvin, born September 30, 1826; Miles Johnson, born June 19, 1828, died May 10, 1862; Stoughton Alphonso, born October 25, 1831; Maria Antoinette Crawford, born October 29, 1833, died April, 1860; Ingram, born June 22, 1835; William Baldwin, born August 18, 1837; Stephen Keyes, born May 30, 1840; Lucy Keyes, born September 4, 1842; Albert Eliot, born October 19, 1846. Mrs. Fletcher died in the autumn of 1854. On the 5th of November, 1855, he married Mrs. Keziah Price Lister, who survives him. He became a corresponding member of the New England Historic-genealogical Society in 1860, and made himself a life member in 1861. In a letter dated March 25, 1861, to Mr. John Ward Dean, then the corresponding secretary of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, he writes thus concerning himself:

"At that period [1815], I had only had the advantages of two months each year at the school in the district where my father lived. For two years I labored for others, at wages a portion of the time, and the residue I spent at the academies of Randolph and Royalton, in my native state. In 1817, I determined on a seaman's life, and in April of the same year went to Boston, a total stranger, and tried my best to obtain a berth on board an East-Indiaman, but failed. I then turned my face toward the country west of the Alleghanies. In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio, and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of the north-western part of that state. I knew not an individual in the state—had no letter of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817 I obtained a situation in the law office of the Hon. James Cooley, a gentleman of talents and fine education—one of a large class which graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru under John Quincy Adams's administration, and died there. In the fall of 1820 I was admitted to the bar, and became the law partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821 the Delaware Indians left the central

part of Indiana, then a total wilderness; and the new state selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such for four or five years thereafter. I had married, and on my request my worthy partner permitted me to leave him, to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year (1821) I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness, and after traveling fourteen days, and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins. No counties had been laid off in the newly acquired territory; but in a few years civil divisions were made. I commenced the practice of law, and for about twenty-two years traveled over, twice annually, nearly one-third of the north-western part of the state; at first without roads, bridges, or ferries. In 1825 I was appointed state's attorney for the fifth judicial circuit, embracing some twelve or fifteen counties. This office I held about one year, when I was elected to the state Senate—served seven years; resigned, and gave up official positions, as I then supposed, for life. But in 1834 I was appointed by the Legislature one of four to organize a state bank, and to act as sinking fund commissioner. I held this place also seven years. From 1843 to 1859 I acted as president of the branch of the State Bank at Indianapolis, until the charter expired. During the forty years I have resided in Indiana I have devoted much of my time to agriculture and to societies for its promotion, and served seven years as trustee of our city schools. I have been favored with a large family—nine sons and two daughters. Three of the former have taken a regular course and graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and three a partial course at the same institution. I have written no books, but have assisted in compiling a law-book. I have kept a journal of daily events, confined mainly to my own routine of business."

Mr. Fletcher died in Indianapolis, May 26, 1866, aged sixty-eight. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse a few weeks previous. Mr. Fletcher was a strong man, physically, morally, and intellectually. In the early stages of his pioneer life he had to withstand to the face, and at times with bodily force resist, those who attempted to deprive him of his rights. There were no courts there, at first, in the infant settlement, to take cognizance of breaches of the peace and of ill behavior; but each man had to be, as it were, "a law unto himself"—his own judge and executor. He was equal to the emergency, and when the trial of strength came could do justice to himself. In the same spirit he stood ready also to befriend those who might otherwise have been injured. He was a great lover of nature. He took much interest in the study of ornithology, and made himself familiar with the habits of birds, their instincts and characteristics. The domestic animals found in him a sympathizing friend. He was kind to them; ever ready to learn in regard to their particular dispositions and qualities, using such knowledge, when obtained, to their advantage. He was fond of the science of astronomy, and, in fact, of almost every thing that was elevating and ennobling. In his well-selected li-

brary of general literature, in addition to law-books, might be seen in close proximity, local histories, periodicals, the works of Audubon, school journals, and miscellaneous works. He availed himself of the opportunities afforded him, as one of the pioneers, and a continued resident of Indianapolis, to collect and preserve local newspapers, books, and magazines. These accumulated volumes of Western literature are now the property of the Indianapolis Library. He was a man of method. Usually he would rise at four o'clock in the morning, and attend to his correspondence till breakfast; then be off to give directions in regard to his farm of one thousand six hundred acres, situated about two miles from his residence. On his return he would engage in his duties at the bank or other employments—always on the move, ever active, ever accomplishing important results. On his death the bankers of the city held a meeting at which resolutions of sorrow and respect were passed. An old and valued friend of Mr. Fletcher, who was prevented from being present at the funeral obsequies, wrote to the *Gazette* as follows:

"The record on earth of a most useful and valued pioneer of the city of Indianapolis is closed in the decease of Calvin Fletcher, on Saturday, the 26th of May, instant. How exceedingly trying and painful this sad breaking up is, of the companionship of those who have been tenderly endeared in the trials and joys, the fears and hopes of the earliest forest days of this then prospective seat of state government, none can feel as do those few who yet survive. This sadness is only alleviated by the humble but undying assurance that the links of these attachments of nearly fifty years are only being opened that they may be eternally rebound by the kind hand which has mercifully kept us in all the past. The multitudes, in this community and in the West, who have for many years felt it to be their highest honor to be known as the friends of Calvin Fletcher, will only need to be assured by his early associates that the bright and mature development of his character is only what might have been expected in the ripened shock in the ear, from its promise in the grain-seed. His benevolence and kind regard for the needy were always effectual but quiet—his fidelity to every trust marked and reliable—his efficiency and decision in standing for the right at all hazards always sure. When a young lawyer, and with his gentle wife from Ohio, in the first week of October, of 1821, he unloaded his wagon of householdings and books at a cabin he had rented, situated at the corner of Washington and Missouri Streets, near the state-house, in this city, how little was anticipated by the passing settlers the influence the new-comer would exert on the future of our prospective city and the region surrounding! Mr. Fletcher was so untiring in his energy, both in his legal study and practice, so faithful to his undertakings and reliable in his counsels, that the confidence early placed in him by the community and the citizens of the adjoining counties, continued unabated to the end. Although unassuming as to seeking official position, and reluctant to be prominent in public leading, yet when yielding to the urgency of friends, as in the discharge of senatorial duties in our state Legislature, and in giving valuable direction in the establishment and conducting of the State Bank of

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Indiana, the reliance placed in the judgment, integrity, and efficiency of Mr. Fletcher ever proved to have been well founded. In one leading trait his course was marked and earnest. No poor man ever applied to Calvin Fletcher in his need, either for counsel or assistance, and was sent empty away, and when the friends of the colored man, fleeing from bondage, were few and unpopular in this community, his sympathy and assistance were never withheld. Since its organization, for thirty years, Mr. Fletcher has been the faithful secretary of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society, loving and working in it, as a channel of reaching the wants of the truly needy of our city. By his being called from this and other kindred labors, his early associates are left, as the crippled soldiers around us are, with a lost arm, for which, for a brief remaining time, a limb in form may be substituted; but the warm hand of vigor is never again to be grasped, nor our broken cherished intercourse renewed until we all gather again in the eternal city. The prudent, excellent judgment, and unwearied industry of Mr. Fletcher were crowned with abundant success in his constantly increasing wealth, from his legal pursuits in his early days, which were succeeded by extensive agricultural investments in later times, and with large banking engagements in connection with his efficient and judicious copartner, Thomas H. Sharpe, Esq. In the year 1829 Mr. Fletcher made a profession of Christian faith, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he remained a prominent, valued, and liberal member during life. His hand, however, was open for the assistance of other evangelical Churches of the growing city, in none of which, it is believed, were his contributions wanting toward the erection of their houses of worship and the support of their ministers. This large-heartedness was manifested in his cordial acquiescence in his children uniting with no less than four different evangelical bodies. And of his large family, reared by example and faithful counsel, in earnest diligence and integrity, our lamented friend might justly have repeated the response of the Roman matron to the inquiry for her treasures, when she presented her sons as her jewels."

The Indiana weekly *Herald* in continuation says:

"As a citizen, he gave his liberal and great influence in behalf of our noble public charities, and as one of the commissioners he assisted in organizing our asylums. His liberal hand contributed to every moral undertaking. On retiring from the practice of law, he became a banker, which business he continued till his decease, though all the time extensively engaged in farming. He was president of the Indianapolis branch of the old State Bank. At his death he was the leading member of the wealthy banking-house known as the Indianapolis Banking Company, and sometimes as that of Fletcher & Sharpe."

The character of Mr. Fletcher is thus portrayed by Hon. Oliver H. Smith in his "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," page 582:

"He was a remarkable man. He combined all the elements of an effective pioneer in a new country—an iron constitution, clear and vigorous common sense mind, an energy that never slumbered, integrity never questioned, a high conception of morality and religion, social qualities of the first order, a devoted friend to the cause of education, a good lawyer, and a forcible speaker. It was not strange that he should have occu-

piet a prominent position. Whether at the bar, in the Senate of the state, president of the bank, in the Sabbath-school, or the free common schools, in the Church, or in the extended field of agriculture, he had no compeer. It may be said truly, that Calvin Fletcher has done more to stamp society at Indianapolis with the true principles of civilization and Christianity than any other man, living or dead."

Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, formerly a Senator from Indiana, an able lawyer and eloquent orator, studied law with Mr. Fletcher at Indianapolis. In response to a letter of inquiry he wrote as follows:

"Of late years my acquaintance with him has been fragmentary. I can only speak of him with confidence as I knew him while a student in his office, and for the few years afterwards while he continued in the practice of the law, during which time I maintained close professional relations with him. In the fall of 1833 I entered his office. He was then about thirty-five years of age, possessed of a large practice on the circuit and in the supreme court, standing by common consent at the head of the profession in Central Indiana, and commanding the unqualified confidence of the community. He fully deserved that confidence. Scrupulously honest, fair in his dealings with his clients, untiring in their interests, I do not think I have ever met a man in the legal profession of greater activity, energy, earnestness, and application to business. He forgot nothing, neglected nothing necessary to be done. This was the great secret of his professional success. He was a very simple man in his tastes. Though possessed of ample means, no one could have inferred it from his manner of life. His family lived and dressed plainly. He was himself without a particle of ostentation; republican simplicity characterized every phase of his life at home and abroad, in his dress, furniture, table, and associations. He was fond of the society of plain, unpretending people. The humblest man entered his house unabashed. He took pleasure in the society of aspiring young men and in aiding them by his counsel. He never tired in advising them; in setting before them motives for diligence and good conduct and examples of excellence. He was fond of pointing to eminent men in the different walks of life, of tracing their history, and pointing out that the secret of their success lay in the virtues of diligence, continuous application to a specialty, strict integrity, and temperance. Many young men of that period owe the formation of their characters to these teachings of Mr. Fletcher. He taught them to be honest and honorable, to be just, exact, prompt, diligent, and temperate. He was himself a shining example of all these virtues. They formed the granite base of his character. Others will speak of the religious phase of his life. It was not common in those days to find men of the legal profession of deep religious convictions and illustrating those convictions in their every-day life and conversation. But Mr. Fletcher belonged to this exceptional class. Religious exercises in his family were habitual. He was a constant attendant at church, and gave liberally to the support of the ministry. The success of his Master's kingdom upon the earth lay very near his heart. He regarded religion as forming the only reliable basis for successful private and national life. In his death the world has lost a good man who contributed largely in laying the foundations not only of the city where he dwelt, but of the state itself. He was one of its pioneers and leading men. His voice

and example were ever on the side of virtue, and he contributed largely in molding the public character."

The Rev. Edmund Squire, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, an intimate friend and admirer of Mr. Fletcher, and for a time located in Indianapolis, thus wrote:

"He was a man made by God to be the pioneer of generations: a Joshua in the wilderness to lead them into the promised land. Such men are the prophets of peoples yet to come. He was eminently a practical man, that is a man who prophesies and accomplishes difficult things. He was a seer, a man who sees things afar off, through all mists and labyrinths; who looks also into men's hearts, and through all disguises penetrates to the truth. His eye revealed this—no keener, more telescopic, ever looked ahead. He was a man of strong will (that backbone of a man); once seeing the truth, he advanced towards it with a perseverance that never relinquished the prize, but pressed on till it was gained. He was a hard worker, he believed in the omnipotence of labor, and was himself an incarnation of his faith; he utterly despised the present contempt of labor. He was accordingly a successful man; originally poor, he amassed great wealth. Independence of mind was one of his attributes, not what was the fashion, but what was the truth, was his final question. An original thinker, all other men's thoughts he seemed to take as tools wherewith to fashion his own. He was accordingly a true judge, from whose verdict there was small appeal. This attribute he carried into religion. Amid all the battle of the sects he fastened his eye on the great Captain alone, and followed him. He was mighty in the Scriptures, especially of the Old Testament. No clergyman that I ever knew so wonderfully applied them to the present time. He raised their heroes from the dead, and made them walk among the men and women of to-day. He was a man of courage; when to be a friend of the slave was not only unfashionable but dangerous, he, at the risk of his life, forced his way into a so-called court of justice, where a mob thirsted for a slave's blood, and fastening his eye on the judge, by a few strong words of truth changed the coming doom and gave the man his life. Lastly he was like all men of power in this age, exceedingly rapid in thought and action; before others had begun the argument he had concluded it, and was off. I think I never saw him sit entirely still; repose was not his dominant characteristic. He was like a bird on the bough. Calvin Fletcher was not a perfect, but he was a very remarkable man, one of the fathers of his city and of the West. Such another man I have never seen, and never expect to see again."

A funeral discourse was preached by his pastor, the Rev. A. S. Kinnan, from the text: "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."—23d Psalm.

Calvin Fletcher is dead. He closed his eventful life on the 26th, inst., being in the sixty-ninth year of his natural life. Few men in the state were more extensively known, and thousands of citizens have felt a shadow fall upon their hearts as they have learned of his departure. As a citizen, a statesman, a business man, a Christian, and a father, the state and family have lost a model man and parent, and have nothing left but the memory of a name, which, though precious,

can never be a substitute for his living presence. Calvin Fletcher was born at Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. From his private journal of April 7, 1865, I am permitted to extract the following respecting his early life:

"April 11, 1815, when I was seventeen, I left my dear home with reluctance, and walked some forty miles, and obtained work for six months. I labored the ensuing half year, and did not lose a single day; indeed, I gained three days by the tasks I took. I committed many chapters in the Bible and hymns in Watts. I traveled eight miles and back to church each Sunday. In September of that year an elephant, the first live one that I ever heard of, came through New England and exhibited at Woodstock.* Scarcely a man, woman, or child but went. I could not spare the time and would not go. On the 10th of November, went to school at the academy at Royalton, Vermont. I had no time to lose—a day was precious. I felt that I had to prepare to meet the battle of life. Education I had learned, especially from my mother, was power—was the lever that would raise me to respectability and honor. In my last days I am pleased to remember that I lost no time, wasted no means, but did the best my ability and opportunity afforded."

In many respects he was a remarkable man. Few men, as men, have ever given more continuous evidence to the world of being equally poised than he. He was no strong man in one direction and correspondingly weak in the opposite; but strong on all sides. In his private life, few men have ever lived more fully without reproach. His habits and dispositions were all in harmony with the highest morality and intelligent manhood. In the family he was a model of patience, affection, diligence, and control. I need but allude to the fact that his sons and daughters, dead and living, have all made, and are now making, human life a success, to prove the strength of this assertion. I dare speak of Miles J. Fletcher in this connection, the only son who has preceded him to the spirit world, having personally known him to be one of the purest-minded, high-toned Christian gentlemen found among men. Calvin Fletcher ever esteemed the father the priest of the household, and responsible for the religious culture of his family. He was accustomed, on returning from church, to rehearse the sermon before the family, and enforce its teachings upon his children. Not a month before his death he told me he had every sermon he had heard for the past year in his church. He maintained family prayer in his house for thirty-six years past. When in the midst of his success as a lawyer, he laid down his profession that he might more fully meet his responsibility as a parent, and by good government and rendering his home attractive, secure the well-being of his children. As a business man, he was before you an epistle, known and read of all men. His business life was a remarkable success. The secret of his success lay in the following characteristics: 1, honest labor; 2, careful calculation; 3, frugality; 4, promptitude; 5, never going into debt; 6, doing one thing at a time; and 7, perseverance. This will indicate to you at once that he had a plan of life; and being humble, God blessed his endeavors. No man meeting Mr. Fletcher would have seen any display of wealth and position. Who ever

saw him drive a fast horse down street, with a cigar in his mouth, smoking under a heavy mustache, as if the woods were on fire? Enter the house of God, and there you see him displaying no more show of wealth and position than the little children among whom he might chance to sit, as he did in the gallery the last time he ever entered the sanctuary, all the while making notes of the sermon. Of him it can never be said, "He was puffed up," or that he drowsed or slumbered where known duty waited. He was deeply impressed with the importance of his time, and even before his conversion felt the very great responsibility of rigidly improving it. He was always an early riser, and when in the full career of law, usually performed as much professional labor before eight o'clock in the morning as most men would do all day. The early annals of Indianapolis will show how great an interest he took in the welfare of his adopted home. The early pioneers of this city who still survive, will bear witness to the fact that there was scarcely a meeting to promote education, religion, or city or state improvement, at which Mr. Fletcher was not present. His journal of January 1, 1833, contains the following, in which Mr. Fletcher's spirit and character are further illustrated:

"I should return with gratitude, praise, and thanksgiving on this day to Him who has watched over me and mine for the last year. None are missing! How little do I deserve such mercies! Once my professional cares were the bane of all enjoyment. My fears made me miserable. I do not look on defeat as so ruinous as I once did. I have learned, thank God, some lessons of patience. I feel it my duty to double my diligence, to suffer no man's business to receive an injury by my negligence. No, I will try to render unto every one his just due."

As a citizen he was ever interested in the politics of his country; and in his last hours he expressed his entire confidence in the ultimate success of the principle of freedom, in spite of all opposition. In 1827 he was elected state Senator, to which place he was afterwards re-elected; but in 1833 he resigned his position, and never afterwards entered the political arena. His interest in, and support of his country in her recent trial is known to all, and needs but to be mentioned to be appreciated. He said to a friend at one time:

"I have resolved, if need be, to lay the whole of my property on the altar of my country, so that I may do all that I can to leave my grandchildren liberty, if I do not leave my children a fortune."

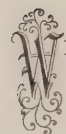
Early in the history of his life he washed his hands from the guilt of that sum of national villainies, American slavery. He was an Abolitionist when it cost something to be one. He once said to one of his sons, "When I am in the court-house engaged in an important suit, if the Governor of the state should send in word that he wished to speak with me, I would reply that I could not go; but if a Quaker should touch me on the shoulder and say, 'A colored man is out here in distress and fear,' I would leave the court-house in a minute to see the man; for I feel that I would have to account at that last day when He shall ask me if 'I have visited the sick and in prison or bondage, and fed the poor.' The great of this world can take care of themselves, but God has made us stewards for the down-trodden, and we must account to him." These old anti-slavery men are now being gathered to their fathers, but the nation owes them a debt of gratitude never yet paid. Thank God, that Mr. Fletcher lived to see the bond go free. Like Simeon of old, he and his co-

*The New York *Sun*, in 1879, gave what purported to be an exhaustive article on the first menageries ever formed in the United States, and stated that the first elephant of which they had any knowledge arrived in 1818. But we have an undoubted account of an elephant in the United States as early as 1815.

laborers are now permitted to say for themselves, "Let thy servants depart in peace, for our eyes have beheld thy salvation." But I point you to him as a Christian. If the sentiment, "By their fruits ye shall know them," be the criterion of Christian character, then I would point you to every Protestant Church of this city, and nearly all of this county; I would point you to the school-houses and seminaries; I would point you to our houses of charity and asylums; I would point you to hundreds of minister's wives and hungry children; I would point you to all the benevolent societies for the poor, and the maimed and oppressed; sixteen persons that he educated during his life out of his own funds, and say, Calvin Fletcher has stock in them all; and thus "he being dead yet speaketh." No man could love and respect the Bible and the minister more than he. He was a constant student of the one, and hearer of the other. Among the very last things he said was to speak of his love and respect for his pastor, and the last rational recognition was to recognize the Bible under the most touching circumstances. The oldest and youngest son had arisen to take their turn in watching with him. He had been unconscious for many hours. His oldest son had brought in the large family Bible for personal use, and while sitting by his side he opened his eyes, and, recognizing the Book of God, he nodded his head and smiled in the most grateful and pleasing manner. The last entry in his diary closes thus:

"Sunday, February 4, 1866.—Sixty-eight years old. Born on Sunday; a happy day to me. What makes this day more dear to me, is that I was born on it. May God sanctify this holy day, the Sabbath, to my use and salvation. It has always been a dear and blessed day to me. May God strengthen and go with me as he permits me to walk into a new year of my life—perhaps the last. May I live in readiness to meet his last call on earth with lamp trimmed and ready to enter into the morning feast. He has been present thus far to sustain me, and, like a kind father, forgiving and merciful. May I have the Spirit with me to teach and instruct me—that old age will not be marked with mental imbecility, impatience, and want of faith, but may I be constantly in the spirit, in love and in union with Christ."

This was the last entry in his journal—the closing paragraph of a great and good man's life. It needs no comment further than to say, as a prayer it was answered in a remarkable manner. He was full of gratitude to God, and said that while he was in the valley of the shadow of death, he realized more fully than ever his own unworthiness and that Christ was his only righteousness.



RIGHT, CHARLES EDWARD, M. D., of Indianapolis, was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, November 1, 1843, and at this writing is exactly thirty-seven years of age. Few men of this age have attained such distinction in any profession, or filled so many responsible and honorable positions. His collegiate education was obtained at the Indiana Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and he subsequently studied medicine at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, whence he was graduated M. D. in March, 1868. Immediately after his graduation he settled in

his native city of Indianapolis in the general practice of his profession, but making a specialty of diseases of the eye, ear, and nose, in which branches he is universally regarded as an expert, and in which his practice has reached immense proportions. His success in these specialties has been almost phenomenal, while his general practice is scarcely second to any practitioner in the city or state. Doctor Wright is a member of the Indiana Academy of Sciences, and in 1868 was its secretary. He is also a member of the Marion County Medical Society, and of the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1869 he was demonstrator of anatomy in the Indiana Medical College, and subsequently professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics in and secretary of the same institution, and afterwards its president. He is also member of the staff at the City Hospital, and physician to St. John's Home for Invalids. In 1875 and 1876 he was president of the Indianapolis Board of Health; was president of the Indiana Medico-Legal Fraternity in 1877 and 1878, and at present fills the chair of *materia medica* and therapeutics in the Medical College of Indiana, the Medical Department of Butler University. During the War of the Rebellion he held the position of quartermaster's sergeant of the camp of instruction, and afterwards was superintendent of commissary stores at Nashville, Tennessee, and chief clerk of the chief commissary of the subsistence department of Kentucky, in the Union army. Doctor Wright's contributions to the medical literature of the day have been numerous and important, covering the whole period of his professional life. His thesis on "Spontaneous Evolution" was published in the *Western Journal of Medicine* in March, 1868, and his reports on "Diseases of the Eye and Ear" in the Transactions of the Indiana State Medical Society for 1870-1. He was for some time editor of the *Indiana Medical Journal*, to which he contributed many editorials, reports of cases, etc., which attracted wide-spread attention. In literary circles, outside the profession, Doctor Wright has always been a moving spirit, and has been active in the organization and support of some of the most important in the city of Indianapolis. He has been president of the Scottish Rite Dramatic Association ever since its organization; and in this field of art evinces an originality and versatility rarely found in amateur organizations. Since the inception of the Indianapolis Shakespeare Club he has also filled the position of president. In the Masonic Order, of which he is an active member, he attained the Thirty-third Degree, September 18, 1878, and is a member of Rapier Commandery, No. 1, of Indianapolis, Knights Templar, which has recently won for itself a national reputation. Doctor Wright is also a member and medical examiner of the Order of Knights of Pythias. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and says he has no religion, which means that he is no



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sectarian, and is inclined to be liberal to all sects and creeds. In November, 1870, Doctor Wright married Miss Anna Haugh, of Indianapolis, and their family consists of two children, a boy and girl. The old adage, that a prophet is without honor in his own country, seems to lack verification in the case of Doctor Wright. Born and brought up in the city of Indianapolis, it has been the scene of his professional labors, and here he has been honored as highly as has ever fallen to the lot of a man of his years. One who has known him through a life-time says of him that there are few men in the profession of medicine of more promise than Doctor Wright. He is in many things a genius, in private life a man of exemplary habits and deportment, fond of recreation and society, a fine amateur dramatist, of cultivated literary tastes, and a man of decided convictions, a warm friend, as well as a good hater. His æsthetic tastes have surrounded him with much that is pleasant in life, not the least of which is a fine private library, replete with standard and professional works. He has attained a standing in his profession seldom reached at his time of life, and his friends are numerous and warmly attached to him. With many chapters yet to write in the history of his life, from the past it is safe to assume that his future will be still bright, prosperous, and happy.

NEWMAN, JOHN S., of Indianapolis, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 10, 1805. In March, 1807, he came to what is now Wayne Township, in Wayne County, Indiana, with his grandfather, Andrew Hoover, Sen. In January, 1827, he removed to Centerville, where he was employed in the office of his uncle, David Hoover, who was clerk of the county courts. Here he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1828, continuing in the practice until 1860. For nearly ten years of this time he was in partnership with Jesse P. Siddall, the firm being Newman & Siddall. He was also for several years engaged in the mercantile business in the firm of Hannah & Newman, at Centerville. In 1850, Mr. Newman was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention to revise the state Constitution. In 1847, he was chosen president of the Whitewater Canal Company, and served as such for five years. In 1851, he was elected president of the Indiana Central Railway Company. In 1860, Mr. Newman removed to Indianapolis, and for several years was president of the Merchants' National Bank of that city. October 1, 1829, Mr. Newman married Miss Eliza J. Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hannah, Esq., of Centerville. On October 1, 1879, he enjoyed the inestimable privilege of celebrating his golden wedding with the partner of his youth and old age, in the presence of a large number of his

family and friends, and his estimable wife still survives to gladden the household in which love has reigned for over half a century. Mr. and Mrs. Newman have had six children. Mary married Dr. H. C. Carey; Gertrude is the wife of Mr. Ingram Fletcher, a banker of Indianapolis; Omar is engaged in the lumber business in Chicago; Walter, who was first lieutenant in the United States army, and served in the late war, died in Indianapolis, January 1, 1864, of a disease contracted in the service. Two other children died in infancy.

HOLLOWAY, DAVID P., formerly commissioner of patents, was born in Warren County, Ohio, on the 6th of December, 1809. His father was David Holloway, and his mother, before marriage, was Hannah Richards. His ancestors came to this country from the village of Holloway, near London, in the year 1676, and, as members of a colony, were brought out by William Penn. He received his education, which was rudimental and primary, at the Friends' schools in Cincinnati, not attending after he was ten years of age. He entered upon the printing business when fourteen, at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, to which his parents had removed the year previous. That year he spent on a farm, and he was three years in the newspaper office at Richmond. Leaving it, he entered the establishment of the *Cincinnati Gazette* to complete his trade, in which he became a proficient. The summer of 1830 he was in Lafayette, as a clerk in the store of a brother-in-law. He returned to Richmond in the fall, and began working in the *Palladium* office as a printer. Three years after, he purchased the office, and became the editor of the journal, in conjunction with John Finley, the second year. In 1836 he removed to the country; but in 1837 repurchased the *Palladium*, in company with B. W. Davis, with whom he remained associated until 1870. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the state of Indiana in 1843-44, and was elected to the Senate the latter year. He was twice re-elected. He was chosen a member of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was highly esteemed for his services in that capacity. He took a warm interest in agriculture, and was connected with the State Board of Agriculture from 1852 to 1859, being its president the latter year. He was appointed by President Lincoln commissioner of patents, serving as such from 1861 to 1865. He has been a Mason for many years, and has also been a member of nearly all the temperance orders which have been organized in the United States during the last thirty years. He was a member of the Union League during the years 1863 and 1864. He has always been a member of the society of Friends. He is an earnest Republican, but his allegiance to the Union and the flag is above all parties.

He was married in 1834 to Jane Ann Paulson, of Wilmington, Delaware, a descendant of those Swedes who came to the United States when they were yet a wilderness, and settled on the banks of the Brandywine in 1656. Mr. Holloway has now passed his threescore and ten, but is still active. His life has been an industrious and useful one.

HOLLOWAY, WILLIAM ROBESON, postmaster of Indianapolis, was born at Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, December 6, 1836. His father, Hon. David P. Holloway, who belonged to the society of Friends, was for forty years editor of the Richmond *Palladium*, one of the oldest Whig and Republican papers in the state. He represented Wayne County in the state Legislature during the years 1843-44, and was for six years a member of the Indiana state Senate, and a member of Congress from the old "Burnt District" in 1854-56. He was commissioner of patents from 1861 to 1866, and is now solicitor for patents in Washington, D. C. The mother of W. R. Holloway was Jane Ann Paulson. She was a native of the state of Delaware, of Swedish descent, and was a noble-hearted Christian and public-spirited woman, whose death was occasioned by contracting a cold while administering to the wants of Indiana soldiers encamped at Washington in the winter of 1862-63. The cold terminated in hasty consumption, of which she died in December, 1864. Her children numbered six sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and two daughters still survive. William R. Holloway, the subject of this sketch, was raised, and, it might be added, educated, in the printing-office, and memory carries him not back to the time when he could not set type. In this occupation he imbibed those habits of applied industry, a seeking after practical knowledge, and an enthusiastic love for the profession of printer and editor, which have characterized him through life. He finished his trade in the office of the Cincinnati *Times*, remaining there from 1852 until 1857. The divine passion may have impelled his next move, as he returned to the *Palladium* office in Richmond in 1858, and the same year was married to Miss Eliza Burbank, of Centerville, a beautiful and charming little lady, daughter of Isaac Burbank, Esq. Mr. Holloway during this year also published a history of Richmond and the settlement of Wayne County. Soon after his marriage he concluded to enter the profession of law, and for that purpose studied in the office of Morton & Kibbey (Mr. Morton being his brother-in-law). He was admitted to the bar in Wayne County in 1860. Hon. Oliver P. Morton was elected Lieutenant-governor of the state in that year, with Hon. Henry S. Lane Governor. The latter being elected United States Senator

a few days after his inauguration, Morton succeeded to the gubernatorial chair, and appointed Mr. Holloway his private secretary. He remained in this position throughout two years, full of trying vicissitudes incident to the war, and the mustering and equipping of thousands of troops. In this arduous labor Colonel Holloway's business sagacity, industry, quickness of thought and action, were of invaluable assistance to the chief executive of the state. In 1863 he went into business in the city of New York, in which he was successful. The old love for a printing-office, however, was revived, and in 1864 he purchased the Indianapolis *Journal* establishment, remaining its sole proprietor and editor for more than a year, during which time he was elected by the Legislature to the office of state printer, which he resigned when he sold the *Journal* and entered Governor Morton's office as confidential secretary and adviser. A year later he repurchased an interest in the *Journal*, being an active participant in its editorial control until 1872. He was appointed postmaster of Indianapolis by President Grant in 1869, and was reappointed by him in 1872, retiring from the *Journal* in that year. He repurchased the *Journal* in connection with E. B. Martindale in 1875, but disposed of his interest to his partner after a few months. So satisfactory to the people and the officials of that department was his administration of post-office affairs, that President Hayes continued him in the position, which, in 1880, he still occupies. His management of the *Journal* was conspicuous for the introduction of most of the metropolitan features that now mark Indianapolis journalism. He dispatches business with great rapidity, has a great deal of executive ability, and meets every demand upon his time with unwavering good humor and courtesy. His friendships are warm and lasting, and no service in the interests of friends is too exacting for him to perform. His energy is unbounded, and public entertainments, receptions, or enterprises that have been successful have in many instances been so owing to the management of Colonel Holloway. A writer properly remarks of him, that "a city full of such bustling men as he could remove mountains if they stood in the way of progress," for in the character of such citizens must be found the secret of the wonderful advancement of the "Hoosier metropolis." As the most valued friend and confidant of the late Senator Morton, his political adviser and aid-de-camp, the services of Colonel Holloway have been an adjunct to Morton's greatness, as they still are invaluable to the Republican party. He accomplishes great purposes with little assumption, and less of arrogance or austerity. He has but one child, Edward Morton Holloway, a promising youth of eighteen, who is now attending Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and who bids fair to make his mark in the world.

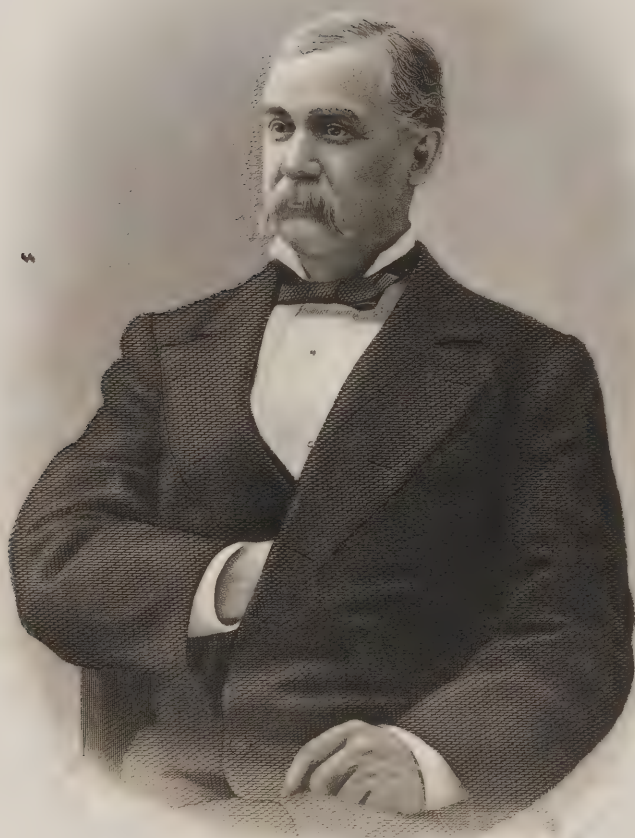
ALLEN, HORACE R., M. D., Indianapolis, proprietor and founder of the National Surgical Institute, was born in Athens, Ohio, October 21, 1834. His father, Joseph Allen, who was of English descent and a native of Connecticut, was an extensive land-holder and largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. His mother, Sarah (Davis) Allen, was also of Yankee birth. Their family consisted of three sons and four daughters, Horace being the second child. His boyhood was spent in this vicinity, and was characterized by scores of marvelous hair-breadth escapes from death by accidents, so closely following each other as would lead to the belief that the boy bore a charmed life, and that destiny preserved him to be a benefactor to the suffering ones of earth. It would be interesting to trace step by step the succession of incidents which finally led him to devote himself to the profession in which he has become such an enthusiast; but space will forbid more than a brief outline. After having obtained the rudiments of an education in the country schools, he took a four years' collegiate course at the Ohio University, of Athens. After the completion of his college course he entered upon the study of law, under the preceptorship of Hon. John Welsh, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Here he remained about a year, when seemingly without deliberation he determined to study medicine, and forthwith is found enrolled among the students of Cleveland Medical College. While here, apparently pursuing his studies with no more definite purpose than, perhaps, to aid a law practice by a knowledge of medicine, his attention was directed to the course of treatment prescribed for a little child, who was slightly affected with spinal disease. The mode of treatment seemed to the young man to resemble nothing so much as the old time tortures of the Inquisition, and his active sympathies became aroused as the child daily became emaciated under the blistering, seton, and burning process, and screamed with spasmodic fear when the door opened to admit the torturers. Many an hour the young student brooded over the subject, and pondered on the *modus operandi*. When he looked at the sapling which is growing awry he knew that the way to straighten the growing tree would be to brace and support it, until nature aided in the work by strengthening the limb, until it could stand alone. If the tree is barked, he would not attempt to heal it by hacking into the wound, and persist in trying to cure it by augmenting its sensitiveness and cutting and slashing. Thus the Doctor drew his first lesson in theoretical surgery from nature, with the thought of how it might be applied to the human form; and in all his application of surgical knowledge has proved that nature and science walk hand in hand together. Sympathy for the sufferings of that little one was undoubtedly the impelling influence that awakened the genius of a master mind to the development of a new science

in surgery; new appliances for relief, consisting of aids to nature rather than hindrances to nature's work. Remaining at the Medical College until he graduated therefrom, in 1856, he soon after started for Des Moines, Iowa, intending to hang out his shingle to the breeze. Slight incidents, however, sometimes change or determine a whole course in life, and so it proved in this case. While on the train he made the acquaintance of a brother of General Lew Wallace, and made a trade with him conditionally for a drug store at Charlestown, Illinois. Upon his arrival there it seemed as though providence had guided him to this spot, for, perhaps, in no other area of like extent in the country were so many suffering from physical deformity. To quote a familiar passage, "the halt, the lame, and the blind," found their way to him for relief; hundreds came from a distance, and by his successful treatment he soon acquired a widespread reputation in the domain of surgery, and from that time to this, now nearly a quarter of a century, his life has been devoted to the attempt to restore the human form to its natural proportions, to bring grace out of deformity, and release from pain the long suffering. His mechanical ingenuity is remarkable, and his genius finds employment in designing appliances and the inventing of surgical apparatus, the manufacturing of braces to suit each individual case, etc. The Doctor's business increased so rapidly that he not only attained distinction, but acquired wealth, and in 1869 he resolved to choose a more central location, his choice falling upon Indianapolis, to which city he removed in that year. Here he founded the National Surgical Institute, purchasing for that purpose one of the large hotels. He soon metamorphosed it into a scientific institution, with earnest, thoughtful, and well qualified managers. Its patrons also are of that character, and made up from the intelligent and thinking classes. The National Surgical Institute was incorporated under the laws of the state, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the avowed object of treating all cases of surgery and chronic diseases; also, engaging in the manufacture of surgical and mechanical appliances, splints, bandages, braces, machinery, and other articles needed for the treatment of the afflicted. The Indianapolis Institute owns and occupies a four-story block of buildings, covering one-quarter of a square, on the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets. These buildings are provided with sleeping rooms to accommodate three hundred patients. No less than thirteen rooms are used as laboratories, consultation, prescription, apparatus, drug and operating rooms, and offices. Back of the main buildings, and connected with them, is a machine shop, covering twenty-five hundred square feet, in which are manufactured all kinds of apparatus and machinery for this Institute. In this department are located a forty horse-power steam engine, power punches,

dies, shears for stamping and cutting out work, emery wheels, lathes, and other necessary machinery. Here are constantly employed twenty to thirty skilled workmen, who are engaged in manufacturing appliances for patients. The expense of this department, material and incidentals, amounts to over seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. On the second-floor are the parlors, tastefully furnished and provided with pianos. On this floor also are the dining hall (a room fifty feet square, handsomely furnished), the bath rooms, ladies' treatment rooms; besides large rooms occupied as a nursery, where all children left at the institute without attendants or nurses are placed under charge of a matron and nurses, who look after their wants and carry out their prescribed treatment, dressing and undressing them, attending to their wardrobe, and remaining with them night and day. As a large percentage of the patients are children, many of whom have not relatives who can remain with them at the Institute, this feature of the arrangements will commend itself to many. The gymnasium, or general treatment room, is large, and arranged with special reference to the requirements of the patients, who congregate there in scores daily for their prescribed treatment. The ladies and children with nurses receive the varied treatment for the paralyzed or affected limbs in a separate room, upon one side of the hall, and the gentlemen, in like manner, upon the other. Directly connected with this apartment the Swedish movement machines and appliances, complicated, ingenious, and varied in character and number, are in full operation, driven by steam from the engine of the shops. Here, also, are electrical machines, batteries and fixtures for the easy application of electricity or galvanism, electro-magnetism in all forms, quantities, character, or intensity. Ingenious inventions for training paralytics to walk, for straightening crooked backs, contracted or stiff joints, and for the correction of deformity and paralysis in general, abound on every hand. No description can do justice to this department, or convey full and accurate knowledge of its great advantages and efficiency. Owing to the great amount of professional labor imposed upon the surgeons and assistants, it was deemed necessary to make the boarding department separate, and this is placed in the hands of a competent landlord. It is the earnest purpose of the proprietors to make the stay of the patients in the institution as pleasant and satisfactory as possible. On arriving at the institute each patient is shown by the usher into the reception room, where he awaits the examination of those preceding him; the ordeal, though necessary, of waiting for his turn may be very tedious to the new comer, unaccustomed to institutions of such magnitude. The visitor, no doubt, experiences the greatest surprise of his life in beholding the number of crippled, deformed, and helpless persons under treatment at the

institute. It is not amiss to say that the average number of patients is not less than fifteen hundred. These are not all at the institute at one time, as those who are supplied with needed apparatus and are making satisfactory progress are at their homes. The evidence of relief is all that can be asked by the most incredulous, and the words of praise and gratitude from the conscientious and faithful patients who are improving in health and regaining the use of long useless limbs are the best testimonials of skill that could be given, while thousands of grateful letters are the pleasing assurance that the life efforts of Doctor Allen have not been made in vain. The great number of railroad accidents, together with many occurring at the machine shops of this city, annually furnish hundreds of wounded applicants for treatment. This branch of the business, though incidental and not that for which the institution was chiefly founded, has become a very extensive field of practice. When we reflect that there is a total inadequacy of means provided for the cure of the thousands of deformed and helpless beings all over our land, whose lamentable condition cries aloud for help, then the facilities to be found at an institution based on such principles as that herein described must be appreciated. Asylums are provided for the deaf, the blind, and insane; homes and charities for the indigent sick and infirm; bastiles and reformatories for the vicious and the criminal. Yet the wail of the indigent and suffering cripple is unheeded, save at the house of alms, where necessary surgical skill and appliances are not to be found. The fact that over four hundred thousand cripples and deformed human beings in this country are without proper treatment should suggest a great and momentous duty to philanthropists and legislators. Several years since the demand on the facilities became so great from all parts of the country that it was deemed best to establish an Eastern Department of the National Surgical Institute at Philadelphia, which was soon handsomely fitted up and in successful running order. Soon afterward a branch or Southern Department was established in an institution at Atlanta. And at about the same period the Western Branch for the urgent need of dwellers upon the Pacific coast was established at San Francisco, which in 1876 was greatly enlarged and improved. Although these institutes are well established, Doctor Allen soon found it impossible for him to give them his personal superintendence, and that unless he did personally give directions for manufacture of appliances or braces, the work was not so satisfactory in results. He felt compelled, therefore, to withdraw from the branch establishments and concentrate all his energies to the success of the central one at Indianapolis. The National Surgical Institute, though inaugurated under the most discouraging auspices, and with a limited patronage, is to-day a proud monument of liber-

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E. B. Martindale

ality and skill; and prominent among the most philanthropic enterprises of the age, it is fulfilling its great mission of subserving to the relief of human misery every discovery, invention, and improvement within the scope of science and at the command of money. The eminent success attained can not be overestimated. The thousands made happy by the magnanimous treatment of the poor, the moderate fees demanded of the rich, and the explicit and candid manner in which all are treated have gained for the institute the confidence and support of good people throughout the country. Furthermore, it has been endorsed and sustained by all the intelligent physicians who have availed themselves of the opportunity to study its claims to merit by visiting the institution. Nothing but the inherent principle of its system could have brought the institute to its present mammoth proportions and wide reputation. More than forty thousand patients have been treated, and a large majority of them permanently cured, at this great depot for the relief of human suffering. Doctor Allen, amid his multifarious duties, has found time through trusted agents to amass a large fortune in real estate and other enterprises, and is not dependent upon the proceeds of the institute for support, having an adequate income from other sources. He is therefore prepared to give personal and individual efforts to the relief of suffering humanity. "And they shall rise up and call him blessed." When the Doctor was but twenty-two years of age he was married to Miss Harriet E. Shepherd, a lady in every way worthy of him. They have a fine family of four children, three of whom are daughters; the eldest a young lady, the youngest now eight years old. The Doctor has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and a leader in the Sunday-school. His life has been full of good deeds. A liberal-minded gentleman, his generous, noble nature and esthetic tastes make him a valuable addition to any city, a shining light in any community.

ARTINDALE, ELIJAH B. In every city of any pretensions there are always to be found a few men whose names are prominently and unmistakably identified with the city's material growth and development, and who are always to be found associated with every movement which seems to promise an addition to the city's wealth, resources, or enterprise, and to enhance the importance of its location and surroundings. Such men are seldom obtrusive, though always on the alert, and always to be found when called upon. The masses feel their presence, rather than have it thrust upon them; and almost insensibly, but no less surely, do they leave their impress upon the character and institutions of their city. Such

a man is Judge E. B. Martindale, whose name is a familiar one, not only to citizens of Indianapolis, but all through the state of Indiana, and wherever the state is represented throughout the Union. He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, August 22, 1828. His father was a pioneer preacher of the Christian Church in this state. When he was four years of age Mr. Martindale's parents moved to Henry County, Indiana, and settled on a farm four miles east of New Castle. Here young Martindale was brought up, sharing all the hardships and pleasures incident to farm-life until he was sixteen years of age, his education consisting of the best which the county seminaries of those days afforded, and his attendance at school being alternated with work on the farm. At sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade, and continued at this until he was twenty, still attending school in the intervals of work, and by close attention and studious habits acquiring a good English education, as well as a knowledge of his trade. The destiny which "shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will," did not, however, intend that Judge Martindale was ever to achieve distinction at the saddler's bench. All his spare time was devoted to the study of law, and in 1850 he hung out his shingle as attorney and counselor at law at New Castle, the county seat of Henry County. For twelve years he continued the practice of his profession there, and meanwhile held for one term the office of district attorney, and for a term the office of prosecuting attorney for the counties of Wayne, Henry, Randolph, and Delaware. In 1861 he was appointed Judge of the Common Pleas Court for the district composed of the counties of Henry, Madison, Hancock, Rush, and Decatur. His practice had been lucrative, and in 1862 he removed to the city of Indianapolis, where he has since been located, and where his name has been prominently identified with many enterprises calculated to benefit the city. He was from the first a firm believer in a great commercial future for the city of Indianapolis, and with the keen foresight and sound judgment characteristic of the man, his plans were laid accordingly, and his energies were bent to encourage and foster every movement which tended to make the city attractive as a residence and desirable as a great manufacturing and commercial center. He was a prime mover in the laying out of a great part of the city in building plats, which were sold on easy terms to intending settlers. The result proved his excellent judgment and the soundness of his conclusions. In all his transactions the element of caution in his nature proved a safeguard against wild speculation, so that when the great financial crash came, which so ruthlessly and remorselessly swept away fortunes, although Judge Martindale was heavily loaded, when the wreck was cleared away it was found that he had succeeded in weathering the storm much better than had seemed

possible, although compelled to sacrifice much. In the complex chain of business, no one who was linked to him was compelled to suffer by him, and his personal integrity and business management were above reproach. The "Martindale Block," one of the finest business edifices in the city of Indianapolis, is a standing monument to Judge Martindale's enterprise and public spirit. It is built on the site of the old Roberts Chapel, on the north-east corner of Market and Pennsylvania Streets, and also partly covers the site of the first brick dwelling ever erected in Indianapolis. He has ever been known as a cheerful giver to worthy and benevolent objects, and betrays in innumerable ways an unselfish spirit that makes him popular with all who know him. He is an active and zealous member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, and for a long time was superintendent of its Sunday-school. In 1876 Judge Martindale purchased the Indianapolis *Journal*, the leading Republican paper of the state, and assumed its active control. A thorough and tried business man in every sense of the word, he brought to the management of the paper the same principles and sound judgment that had always governed his conduct, and under him the character and tone of the paper steadily improved. Ardently devoted to the principles of Republicanism himself, but in no sense a bitter partisan, or a seeker for the spoils of office, he aimed to make his paper a true exponent of Republican tenets and an ardent champion of the cause, while utterly ignoring and eschewing scurrilous or personal journalism. While in the management of a paper of the importance of the *Journal*, it can be truly said that it would be impossible to please every body, even of like politics, with very few exceptions Judge Martindale's conduct of the *Journal* met with the approbation of his party friends and commanded the respect of his political opponents. It might, perhaps, be said with truth that his spirit was ever too independent to render the management of a party organ entirely pleasing to him, and on the eve of the exciting political campaign of 1880 he sold out his interest in the *Journal* and resumed his ordinary business life. While a zealous partisan and a man whose advice is always looked for and of much weight in the counsels of his party, Judge Martindale has ever sought rather to advance the interests of others than to pave his own way to political preferment. He

has never been in any sense an office seeker, although in various public and private capacities he has demonstrated remarkable executive ability, and an administrative power possessed by few men in so marked a degree. He was largely identified with the inception of some of the most prosperous insurance companies in the state, and was the first president and executive officer of the oldest company now operating in Indianapolis. As one of the first commissioners of the State Sinking Fund, he rendered valuable service to the state, and in 1872 he was elected to the state Senate from Marion County, and during one of the most exciting sessions in the history of that body became an acknowledged leader of his party in the upper house. Among many enterprises which have done much towards the building up of the trade of the city of Indianapolis, which Judge Martindale was active in originating, was the immense foundry and machine establishment known as the Atlas Works, which now gives employment to over one thousand men. In social life he is a fine type of an American gentleman, and his home has ever been a center of generous hospitality, in doing the honors of which he is gracefully seconded by his amiable wife and the older members of his family. Judge and Mrs. Martindale (née Miss Emma Taylor) were united in marriage in Henry County in 1853, and of ten children born to them, nine survive. Judge Martindale is himself the tenth son of a family of fifteen. His children are named respectively Lynn B., Charles, Susan, Robert, Clarence, John, Mary, Emma, and Elijah B., Jr., now four years old, and enjoying the unique privilege of being the tenth son of a tenth son. Judge Martindale has always been in much request as presiding officer at public meetings, where his fine presence and agreeable address stamp him as a man of brilliant social qualities, while his dignified demeanor would give to a stranger the impression of hauteur, which gives way at once upon a closer acquaintance, when he is found to be the very soul of geniality and one of the most courteous and urbane of men. In business his industry is untiring; he knows not what it is to "eat the bread of idleness," and it is a rare thing to find him when not "busy." He is now in the very prime of manhood, physically and intellectually, and there are few men in the state who can compete with him in all that goes to make up the polished, courteous, active, popular, and praiseworthy gentleman.

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